

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Indian Central Cotton Committee,

BOMBAY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st AUGUST

1937.

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Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year ending 31st August 1937.

CHAPTER I.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, in their Resolution No. 404-22, dated the 31st March 1921, as a result of one of the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18. Originally it was purely an advisory body, but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, the Committee became an administrative body having at its disposal funds "for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India." The Committee thus fulfils two main functions. Firstly, it advises the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States on matters connected with the growing and marketing of cotton and brings to their notice matters, which, in its opinion, require attention. Secondly, it provides funds for research into cotton problems of an all-India importance or for large areas where cotton is an important crop, and for the extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton. The research portion of the Committee's work has passed the experimental stage, as will be seen in Chapters IV and V of this report.

The Committee also serves as a common meeting-ground for all branches of the cotton industry, since all the main interests associated with cotton, viz., the grower, the ginner and the exporter, the millowner and the agricultural expert are represented on it. Whilst the Committee's constitution thus ensures a broad outlook on the many problems affecting the cotton industry, its primary concern is the interest and welfare of the cotton grower.

PERSONNEL.

2. In *Appendix I* will be found a list of members of the Committee as it stood on the 31st August 1937. Under the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, members, who are not *ex-officio* members, hold office for three years and one-third of their number retire each year in rotation. The term of office of additional members appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 4 (xi) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act is three years or such lesser period as may be specified in the Notification of appointment,

SUB-COMMITTEES.

3. Most of the detailed work of the Committee is carried on through Sub-Committees and this saves a considerable time and lightens the task of the Committee at its half-yearly meetings. The Committee is greatly indebted to the members of the various Sub-Committees for their invaluable assistance and willing co-operation in furthering the work of the Committee; more particularly are its thanks due to the members of the Standing Finance and Local Sub-Committees who are required to attend to the business of the Committee at more frequent intervals.

The functions of the various Sub-Committees are detailed below and their composition as on the 31st August 1937 is given in *Appendix II.*

(a) *The Standing Finance Sub-Committee* is a Statutory Sub-Committee and is the principal executive body of the Committee. By a resolution of the Committee one of the members of this Sub-Committee must be a representative of cotton growers. Seven meetings of this Sub-Committee were held during the past year.

(b) *The Local Sub-Committee* deals with all matters of a general nature, not involving finance, which cannot be postponed for consideration to the half-yearly meetings of the full Committee. Six meetings of this Sub-Committee were held during the year. A special meeting of this Sub-Committee was held on the 13th March 1937 to meet Mr. R. R. Saksena, Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Japan.

(c) *The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee* is appointed by statute to attend to matters arising out of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925. This Sub-Committee did not meet during the year under report. The more routine work of this Sub-Committee was disposed of by the Local Sub-Committee.

(d) *The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee* ordinarily assembles half-yearly during the meetings of the full Committee. It reports on the progress made on schemes financed by the Committee, examines proposals for new schemes or extensions of those already in operation and considers the reports of research students.

(e) *The Technological Research Sub-Committee,* like the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, generally meets during the half-yearly meetings of the full Committee and deals with all matters connected with the Technological Laboratory and technological research.

(f) *The Research Students Selection Sub-Committee,* as its name implies, selects students to whom scholarships or training grants are awarded for the purpose of undergoing training in research in the several sciences relating to cotton. One meeting of this Sub-Committee took place during the year.

(*g*) *The Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee* usually meets half-yearly, its principal business being the improvement of the cotton forecasts of India.

(*h*) *The Wider Markets Sub-Committee* was appointed in 1933 with the object of examining the possibilities of finding wider markets for Indian cotton. It met twice during the year under report.

(*i*) *The Standards Sub-Committee* was constituted in April 1933, and is concerned with the preparation, for use in India, of universal standards of certain growths of cotton dealt with in common both by the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, and the Karachi Cotton Association and of certain other varieties with which only the former Association is concerned. Five meetings of this Sub-Committee were held during the year.

In addition to the above-mentioned Standing Sub-Committees, special Sub-Committees are appointed from time to time to deal with specific matters which do not fall within the purview of any of the other Sub-Committees. One such Sub-Committee met on the 26th February 1937 to consider the policy to be adopted regarding the apportionment of the cost of schemes financed by the Committee during their extension period between Provincial Governments, Indian States and the Committee. Its recommendations as finally amended and approved by the Committee will be found in *Appendix III*.

4. Whilst the Committee is representative of practically all sections of the cotton industry in India, it also enjoys the privilege of deputing representatives to serve on other bodies. Thus Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik represents the Committee on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Mian Nurullah, Mr. M. P. Kolhe and Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik represented the Committee on the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association. On the Joint Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in connection with the investigation into the [illegible] Committee is re[illegible]dur Bhimbhai [illegible] Chimanlal B. Parikh (representing the East India Cotton Association), and the Secretary. The representatives of the Committee on the Board of Governors of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, are the President, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Des[illegible], Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, Mr. J. V[illegible] [illegible] Nurullah and the Secretary. The Committee is an Associate Member of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

MEETINGS.

5. The Indian Central Cotton Committee held two meetings during the year under review, both at Bombay. The first meeting took place on the 2nd and 3rd March 1937, and the following were among those who attended it by invitation :—

Mr. V. C. Steer-Webster, Technical Adviser, Cutch State; Mr. F. J. D'Eath, Port Commissioner, Veraval, Junagadh State and Mr. S. A. S. Quraeshi, Chief Customs Officer, Nawanagar State.

The second meeting which was presided over by Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., Offg. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was held on the 9th and 10th August 1937. One of the visitors present was Mr. E. F. G. Gilmore, Offg. Director, Industrial Research Bureau, Indian Stores Department.

In August 1935 the Committee resolved that a Conference of Scientific Research Workers on Cotton in India should be held once every three years to discuss cotton problems and in pursuance of this decision the first of such Conferences was held in Bombay on the 4th, 5th and 6th March 1937. The Conference was presided over by Sir Bryce Burt, C.I.E., Offg. Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and President of the Committee on the first day, and by Dr. W. Burns, Offg. Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, on the second and third days. The proceedings of the Conference together with the scientific papers discussed have been printed as a separate publication of the Committee.

A list of the more important resolutions passed at the meetings of the Committee mentioned above and at the Conference of Scientific Research Workers on Cotton in India will be found in *Appendix IV*.

STAFF.

6. Mr. P. H. Rama Reddi continued as Secretary of the Committee till the afternoon of the 12th August 1937 from which date his services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras for appointment as Director of Agriculture. Pending the appointment of Mr. Rama Reddi's successor, Mr. C. J. Bocarro, the Assistant Secretary, discharged the current duties of the office of the Secretary in addition to his own duties until the 4th October 1937 when Mr. D. N. Mahta, Economic Botanist to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, assumed charge as Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. C. J. Bocarro held the post of Assistant Secretary throughout the year under report.

Dr. Nazir Ahmad continued as Director of the Technological Laboratory and Mr. R. D. Mihra as Publicity Officer throughout the year.

PROVINCIAL COTTON COMMITTEES.

7. The value of Provincial Cotton Committees in dealing with problems of provincial importance has been stressed in previous reports, and once more the Committee records its view that where such Committees are actively functioning the work done by them has materially assisted the Committee in arriving at decisions on subjects referred to it. Local problems can be visualised best from various aspects by Provincial Committees and therefore the discussions and the decisions of such Committees help to bridge over difficulties which the absence of the knowledge of local conditions unavoidably creates. During the year under review, the Sind Cotton Committee met twice and the Punjab and the Central Provinces Cotton Committees each met once, and much useful work was transacted by them. During the year under report the Indore Government accepted the Committee's suggestion and appointed a representative Committee called "The Holkar State Cotton Committee" with the Finance Member of the State as Chairman. It is hoped that the coming years will witness a revival of the activities of Provincial Cotton Committees.

CHAPTER II.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Cotton Policy.

8. The policy of the Committee in actively encouraging the extension of the area under long and medium staple cotton in India has met with considerable success as will be evidenced by the fact that cotton of staple length "⅞ inch and above" formed no less than 33 per cent. of the toal production in India in 1936-37 against 31 per cent. in 1935-36 and 23 per cent. in 1930-31. The year under report saw the inauguration of a scheme for the extension of *Jarila* cotton, a medium staple wilt-resistant strain, in the whole of the Khandesh tract where at present only the short staple type is grown and for which the demand is mainly confined to Japan. Work on the improvement of the Dholleras crop was also started this year. The *Mungari* cotton scheme sanctioned during the year has for its object the improvement of the short staple *Mungari* cotton grown in the medium staple Northerns and Westerns tract of the Madras Presidency to eliminate the possibility of the short staple cotton being mixed with the superior cotton of the tract which is already protected by the Cotton Transport Act against the influx of inferior cotton from outside.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CONTROL ACT.

9. In August 1935 the Indian Central Cotton Committee endorsed the resolution of the Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee recommending legislative action for the elimination, from the Central Provinces and Berar, of *Garrow-Hill* cotton, a very inferior, coarse but prolific variety, which threatened to mar the reputation of the Central Provinces cottons. The recommendation was accepted by the Central Provinces Government and a Bill prohibiting the cultivation of *Garrow-Hill* cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar was introduced in the Provincial Council in February 1936 and passed into law towards the end of that year. The Act, known as the "Central Provinces Cotton Control Act," came into force on the 1st March 1937 and the question of framing rules under it is now engaging the attention of the Provincial Government. A copy of the Act will be found in *Appendix V*.

BOMBAY COTTON CONTROL ACT.

10. The Bombay Cotton Control Act which was passed in November 1935 has for its object the prohibition of the cultivation, mixing or possession of *Goghari*, an inferior type of cotton, which was rapidly spreading in the Surat tract and threatened to lower the reputation of 1027 *A.L.F.* to the

detriment of the cotton growers of that tract. As a result of the application of the Act and the launching of a vigorous propaganda against *Goghari* by the Bombay Agricultural Department the cultivation of *Goghari* has been almost completely eliminated in the areas in which it was met with extensively in the past. In consequence Navsari cotton in the season under review realised Rs. 10 on Bardoli and Surat, a big contrast with past years when it was sold either on par or at "off" prices. The staff of the Agricultural Department frequently inspected the ginning factories and carts of seed cotton brought for delivery and there is little doubt that these measures produced a salutary effect on both the merchant and the grower. Advantage was also taken of the Agricultural Shows organised by the Village Uplift Committee at Bardoli, Jalalpore and Surat Farm to explain to the cultivators the objects of the Cotton Control Act and the dangers of sowing *Goghari*.

BARODA COTTON CONTROL ACT.

11. It was observed in last year's report that the Bombay Cotton Control Act of 1935 was, by notification of the Baroda State, dated the 25th April 1936, applied to the State with certain modifications and omissions to meet the requirements of the State. During the year, propaganda was also carried on by the Baroda Agricultural Department by means of posters, handbills, meetings of farmers and conferences of leading [illegible] to secure the objects of the Act. Leaflets were also published explaining the purport and scope of the Act and farmers were warned against the use of the inferior seed. Arrangements were also made for the supply of pure seed by the establishment of seed depôts at eight different centres in the State. By this means 400 cartloads of pure superior seed were sold to farmers. On the whole the Act is reported to have worked smoothly and well.

BHOPAL COTTON CONTROL BILL.

12. During the year the [illegible] a Cotton Control Bill which follows the Bombay Cotton Control Act and has for its object the promotion of the [illegible] of the growing of [illegible] in the State. The Bill [illegible] provision for its application [illegible] notification of the Durbar.

LANCASHIRE [illegible]

13. The Com[illegible] done by the Lanca[illegible] Report for the year [illegible] connection that [illegible] Cotton Committee [illegible] sumed in La[illegible] consumed fr[illegible] varieties of [illegible]

To quote from the report, "the imports of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom during the cotton year, which ended on 31st July 1936, amounted to 546,654 bales. At this figure the imports are higher than the most optimistic observers would have believed to be possible of attainment three or four years ago. That the takings of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom should have passed the "half million bales" mark by such a satisfactory margin, notwithstanding the operation of certain adverse factors, is by far the most significant of the events with which this report will deal"...... "Shipments since the end of last cotton year, which will be included in next year's statistics, show a further improvement and thus demonstrate that the success of 1936 is no mere 'flash-in-the-pan.' An important part of the work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee was that connected with technical investigations of Indian cottons, the object being to convince Lancashire spinners that Indian cotton could be processed with technical success for the demand they had to meet.

The following figures indicate the progress made in the use of Indian cotton in Great Britain :—

Year (*August 1st to July 31st.*)	Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee.	Liverpool Cotton Association	Department of Commercial *Intelligence and Statistics,* Calcutta. *Thousands of bales of 400 lbs.*	
	Millions of lbs. (Consumption.)	*Thousands of bales* (*Running*) (Imports into United Kingdom,)	Exports to United Kingdom.	*Total Exports to all countries.
1928-29	72	228	233	3,933
1929-30	73	291	286	3,868
1930-31	98	281	274	3,729
1931-32	72	137	128	1,592
1932-33	49	230	257	2,868
1933-34	92	362	367	3,270
1934-35	133	394	374	3,115
1935-36	150	547	533	3,826
1936-37	Figures not available.	658	565	4,267†

* From 1931-32 exports from Kathiawar Ports are included.

† Excludes exports from Burma.

COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

14. At the request of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Government of India passed, in 1923, the Cotton Transport Act, which enables the Provincial Governments to prohibit within their jurisdiction the import, for

purposes of mixing and substitution, of inferior cotton into areas growing superior varieties. The extent of the application of the Act in those Provinces in which it has been introduced is detailed below :—

Madras.—During the year the southern limit of the Northerns and Westerns area was shifted from Settigunta to Razampetta Railway Station, a distance of 37 miles in the interior. It is hoped that this extension of the distance over which cotton from the Northerns and Westerns tract will have to be transported by road will help to stop the illicit movement of cotton into the Southerns tract.

Bombay.—The seven protected areas notified in the Bombay Presidency remained unchanged during the year under report. The question of amending the Bombay Notification under the Cotton Transport Act to enable half-pressed bales from Vyara and some other stations in Baroda State territory to be imported into the corresponding Surat protected area in British territory without a license is now under the consideration of the Bombay Government. At present owing to a legal difficulty arising from the fact that the respective corresponding protected areas have been notified under different Cotton Transport Acts, unrestricted transport of cotton between the protected areas concerned is not permissible.

Central Provinces.—During the year the old district of Seoni was deleted from the protected area on its abso [illegible] district, and the Narsinghpur sub-division of [illegible] included in the protected area. The railway [illegible] portation is prohibited, except under license, was extended from Piparia to Bankheri.

Indian States.—The stations of Kaher, Vyara, Doswada and Fort Songhad on the Tapti Valley Railway were included during the year in the schedule of railway stations under the Baroda Cotton Transport Act.

There was no change in the protected area in the Hyderabad, Sangli, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Baria and Lunawada States.

The Bhaderwa, Kadana, Sant, Sanjeli and Jambughoda States issued notifications during the year under review, declaring the portions of the Nerbudda-Mahi protected zone lying within their respective territories to be a "protected area". There are no railway stations within the territories of these States.

The protected area in the Indore State remained unchanged. The Holkar Dur [illegible] ver- ever possibl [illegible] to this end in [illegible] and the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The recommendations are now under consideration.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES ACT.

15. During the year under report several cases of infringement of the Act were brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. In some cases the press marks were put on the wrong side or they were indecipherable; in one case they were entirely absent. There were two instances in which the factory owners were fined Rs. 25 each, while in other minor cases they were warned.

Most of the cotton producing Indian States have fallen into line with British India in legislating for the marking of bales and the submission of weekly returns of cotton pressed. During the year, the Bansda and Balasinor States introduced similar legislation, thus bringing the total to 69. Out of these, weekly press returns were received from 64; the presses in the remaining States did not work during the season.

Amendment of the Act.

(a) The Director of Agriculture, Punjab, brought to the notice of the Committee that in certain cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Punjab, the construction of which was completed or commenced before the Act came into operation, additions and alterations were made which were not in accordance with the plans and specifications prescribed under Section 9(1) of the Act. The Director of Agriculture further reported that some of the owners of the factories who were prosecuted under Section 9 (1)(b) of the Act were acquitted by the trying Magistrates on the ground that the said section, as at present worded, did not apply to factories constructed before the Act was passed in 1925, an opinion which was upheld by the Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government. As the Committee felt that the object of the Act would be defeated if additions or alterations to factories constructed before the Act came into operation were permitted to be made, the Government of India were requested to amend Section 9(1) of the Act so as to bring within its scope also those factories which were constructed before the commencement of the Act. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(b) As the result of a representation made by certain Bombay cotton merchants urging the repeal of Section 14 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act on the ground that they were being penalised under the Byelaws of the East India Cotton Association for the negligence or errors of pressing factory owners, while the press owners themselves escaped without a penalty or liability, the Committee decided to take up with the Government of India the question of amending Section 14 in a manner that would mitigate, if not entirely remove, the difficulties. Certain proposals have been made and these are under the consideration of the Government of India.

LICENSING OF GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.

16. It is satisfactory to record that one of the first pieces of legislation advocated by the Committee almost from the time of its inception has at

last found a place in the statute book of the Bombay, Central Provinces and Sind Governments. In view of the decision of the Government of India not to undertake legislation themselves for the licensing of ginning and pressing factories but to leave it to local Governments to do so if they desired, Provincial Governments were addressed and the three Provincial Governments mentioned have passed the required legislation making it obligatory on all cotton ginning and pressing factories, situated in areas to which the Act may be applied, to take out licenses, and prohibiting the watering, mixing or admixture of cotton. These measures, when given effect to, will go a long way towards suppressing those malpractices which have militated against the interests of the cotton grower and have marred the reputation of Indian cotton both in India and abroad. The framing of the necessary rules before the Act can be applied in particular areas is at present under the consideration of the Provincial Governments* concerned. The introduction of a similar legislation in the Punjab is also engaging the attention of the Punjab Government, the chief problem there being the mixing of cotton. Among the Indian States, Hyderabad has been a pioneer in the field of legislation of this type, the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories being in operation there from 1931.

MALPRACTICES.

17. Complaints regarding deliberate mixing of seed with lint in certain parts of Central India, at Kuksi in Dhar State, in Barwani and at Ujjain, Bankaner and Bag in Gwalior State were reported and the attention of the State authorities concerned was drawn to them. In most cases, the owners of the factories were warned to be careful in future. In the case of the complaint from Barwani, no action could be taken as the complainants could not supply the necessary particulars relating to the bales which would enable the owners of the factory to be traced.

Complaints regarding the admixture of seed in cotton at Bhavi in Jodhpur (Marwar State) and at Raman in Patiala State were reported by the Karachi Cotton Association. The authorities of these States who were addressed in the matter warned the owners of the factories concerned.

A cotton exporting firm in Bombay reported that cotton was being fraudulently packed at a mill in Khandwa, Central Provinces. The malpractice, though punishable under Section 3A (1) of the recently passed Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Central Provinces Amendment) Act, could not be dealt with as the Act was not in force at the time. The complaint was, however, brought to the notice of the Provincial Government and the Director of Agriculture.

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* The Central Provinces Government have since enacted rules which were published finally in the Central Provinces and Berar Gazette of 29th October 1937 (*Appendix VI*). The Central Provinces and Berar Government have also issued a Press Note bringing this fact to the notice of all the cotton ginning and pressing factories owners in the province

The Karachi Cotton Association brought to the notice of the Committee for necessary action a tender in which certain bales were declared false packed. The cotton in these bales consisted of different varieties of superior and inferior cotton which were mixed and packed in such a way as to materially reduce the value of the bale. As the bales came from a factory in the Bikaner State, the State authorities were addressed and they issued a warning to the press owner concerned.

A complaint regarding seedy cotton at Raman in Patiala State was received through a Bombay firm and the East India Cotton Association. A report was made to the authorities concerned who warned the owner of the factory to be careful in future.

A firm in Karachi complained of false-packed bales received by them from Maur in Patiala State. The matter was reported to the State authorities and the press owners were duly warned.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to a circular dated the 4th May 1935 issued by the Gwalior Durbar urging the owners of pressing factories to mark bales in such a way as to indicate clearly the kind of cotton contained in them and also whether the bale contained pure or mixed cotton, any contravention of the order being liable to a fine extending to Rs. 500. Although the Committee felt that such marking was likely to increase rather than decrease the evil of mixing, it suggested to the Durbar that the proposal should be given a trial.

As a result of complaints received from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations about the presence of foreign matter in Indian cotton, the matter was taken up with the Chairman of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. His inquiries showed, however, that as far as Lancashire spinners were concerned there were no complaints regarding Indian cotton and that they were satisfied with it.

COTTON MARKETS.

18. During the year two new cotton markets were established under the Bombay Cotton Markets Act in the Bombay Presidency, one at Baramati in South Central Division and the other at Bavla, Dholka taluka, Ahmedabad district. This raised the number of regulated markets in the province to five, the others being at Dhulia, Amalner and Bailhongal. The question of establishing regulated markets at Broach, Jalgaon, Dondaicha, Gadag and Nargund and other centres in Gujerat is under consideration.

Except in the area of the Tiruppur Municipality in the Coimbatore district of the Madras Presidency, no regulated cotton market has been established anywhere in that Presidency under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933. The Provincial Government desire to have more experience of the working of the Act before extending the Tiruppur notified area or bringing other areas under the operation of the Act.

In the Central Provinces there were until recently only two regulated cotton markets, one at Warora and the other at Chanda. Five new markets under the Central Provinces Cotton Market Act have, however, been established since, viz., at Arvi, Pulgaon, Hinganghat and Wardha in the Wardha District and at Katol in the Nagpur District; proposals for the establishment of such markets at Harda and Timarni are under the consideration of the Provincial Government.

The Punjab Government, it is understood, are not likely to take up in the near future the question of the establishment of open regulated cotton markets.

In the Sangli State, a Huzur Order regulating the sale and purchase of commercial crops in the State is in force.

The framing of rules under the Baroda Agricultural Produce Markets Act is still under consideration.

In the Hyderabad State the markets at the following places are controlled under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act:—

Aurangabad, Jalna, Parthur, Hingoli, Sailu, Nanded, Umri, Latur, Raichur and Warangal.

At these places, the application of the Act has been extended not only to cotton but also to other important agricultural produce.

UNIVERSAL STANDARDS FOR INDIAN COTTONS IN INDIA.

19. Prior to 1933, standards for Indian cotton were prepared by the East India Cotton Association and the Karachi Cotton Association. The latter Association prepared
and *Sind-American* cottons,
as well. As the standards
the same varieties of cotton were different and resulted in a certain amount of competition between the two markets, the position was considered to be detrimental to the interests of the cotton trade and the Committee therefore took up the question of adopting standards which would be of universal application in India. Accordingly the East India Cotton Association and the Karachi Cotton Association were approached in the matter and with their co-operation, for the first time in 1934, standards common to the Bombay and Karachi markets were prepared by a Special Sub-Committee of the Committee known as the Standards Sub-Committee. This has now become one of the annual activities of the Committee. The Standards Sub-Committee passed, during the year, universal standards applicable in India for the following varieties of cotton:—

Kumptas, Oomras, Mathias, Broach and *Dholleras*. The universal standards for *Bengals, Sind, Punjab-American* and *Sind-American* were, however, not prepared during the year, as owing to unavoidable circumstances the Sub-Committee could not meet for this purpose.

In accordance with the decision arrived at in 1935, the reference standards of the Committee which were stored in hermetically sealed zinc cases at Bangalore were compared with the duplicate sets stored at the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, under identical conditions and it was found that the standards from Bangalore were up to about half a grade better than the corresponding boxes kept at Sewri.

The Karachi Cotton Association have accepted the Universal Standards of the Committee as the basis for their own standards, and, during the year under review, trading was done on that basis. The Standards Committee of the East India Cotton Association have recommended to the Board of Directors of the Association that the Universal Standards should be adopted as the basis for the preparation of the official standards of the Association subject to the reservation that the remaining standards should be prepared by the Standards Committee of the Association as heretofore.

REPRESENTATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

20. Mention was made in previous years' reports that in order to deal more effectively with complaints, arising abroad regarding faults, often of a minor nature, in Indian cotton, which frequently received wide publicity through the publication of the proceedings of the bodies at which they were discussed, the Committee considered it desirable to obtain, if possible, representation on the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester. An application was made and the Committee was admitted as an Associate Member. It is hoped that this contact will ensure correct presentation of the position in India, either by the Committee or its duly appointed representative, whenever cases relating to Indian cotton come up for discussion at the meetings of the Federation.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON PEST CONTROL ACT.

21. During the year, the United Provinces Cotton Pest Control Bill, to which reference was made in last year's report, was passed into law but it has not yet been put into force. The Rules to be framed under the Act have not yet finally received the approval of the Provincial Government.

MEANS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN COTTON PESTS.

22. *The Mexican Boll-weevil* (*Anthonomus grandis*).—The restrictions placed by the Government of India in 1925 on the import of American cotton into India with a view to prevent the introduction of the Mexican Boll-weevil continued in force, without change, during the year under review. Under these regulations American cotton can be imported into India only through the port of Bombay and after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas on payment of the prescribed fees. Imports of American cotton declined to 16,923 bales during the year from 24,121 bales in the preceding year.

The Red (Sudan) Boll-worm (Diparopsis castanea) and other pests.—The entire prohibition of the import of foreign *kapas* (unginned cotton) under Government of India Notification No. 897-Agri., dated the 24th July 1925, and the restrictions placed on the import of foreign cotton seed under Notification No. 1213-Agri., dated the 27th May 1930, of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, continued to be in force. Under the 1930 Notification 14 parcels of cotton seed were received, examined and, where necessary, fumigated, during the year.

It may be mentioned that when the restrictions above referred to were introduced in British India in 1925, the co-operation of maritime Indian States and foreign administrations was also sought. The Foreign Administrations and some of the maritime States agreed without reservation and took steps to prohibit the import of foreign cotton seed and *kapas* into their territories but certain Kathiawar States while expressing their agreement with the Government of India in principle prohibited the importation of foreign cotton seed and *kapas* from non-Asiatic countries only on certain conditions. So long as the imports into Kathiawar States of Asiatic cotton seed or *kapas* were not excessive, the matter was not pursued further but recently, large quantities of cotton seed, apparently of Asiatic origin, were imported into one of the Kathiawar States and this has necessitated the revival of the question. The representatives of the Nawanagar, Junagadh, Kutch and Baroda States were invited to attend the meeting of the Committee in March 1937 to discuss the matter and as a result of the mutual exchange of views the Kutch Durbar have agreed to prohibit the import of foreign cotton seed and *kapas* into the State. It is hoped that other maritime States in Kathiawar will also fall in line at no distant date.

COLLECTION AND SUPPLY OF INFORMATION.

23. As usual, notes* on the progress in the Provinces and Indian States in the introduction of improved varieties of cotton and on the work of the Committee were supplied to the East India Cotton Association and the Karachi Cotton Association for publication. The weekly statements of purchases and arrivals of American cotton were published as usual for general information. The names of ginning and pressing factories in Indian States with the requisite details regarding press marks, name of owner or occupier, etc., were obtained and communicated to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for publication in the *Indian Trade Journal* and for incorporation in the all-India list of cotton ginning and pressing factories published by that Department.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

24. The services of the Committee's Publicity and Propaganda Officer were again utilised during the year for bringing to the notice of the public

* *Appendix VII.*

at large the activities of the Committee by means of Press *communiqués*, publications, pamphlets and posters and by participation in exhibitions and shows at which suitable exhibits were displayed and technological demonstrations given. The exhibitions in which the Committee participated during the year were :—The United Provinces Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Lucknow, and the exhibitions held at Delhi and Bombay under the auspices of the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries and Fairs, Ltd. In connection with the publicity and propaganda work of the Committee the Publicity Officer of the Committee visited Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Delhi and Poona.

PUBLICATIONS.

25. A number of important scientific and technical journals are received by the Committee partly by subscription and partly on an exchange basis. These are circulated among its research workers and by this means opportunity is afforded them to keep in touch with the latest scientific literature which would otherwise not have been ordinarily accessible to them. The arrangement has the added advantage of being very economical.

The Committee desires to express its indebtedness to those institutions which have placed its name on their free mailing lists. Particular mention may be made of the British Cotton Industry Research Association for its Summary of Current Literature and the Shirley Institute Memoirs, and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the British Cotton Growing Association and the East India Cotton Association for the supply of their publications for distribution to members. The Committee also records its thanks to the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, Technical and Scientific Service, the Liverpool Cotton Association, the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, the Imperial Bureau of Plant Genetics, Cambridge, the Textile Institute, Manchester, the Imperial Institute, London, the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta, the Academy of Sciences and other Associations and Chambers of Commerce for supplying it with reports, statistics and other valuable literature from time to time. The Committee is also on the free exchange list of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Delhi, and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

SECRETARY'S TOURS.

26. During the year under report, the following places were visited by the Secretary, in connection with the work of the Committee :—

Indore, Calcutta, Rangamati, Dacca and Delhi.

FINANCIAL.

27. In *Appendix VIII* will be found a statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Committee and also the Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31st, 1937. Receipts amounted to Rs. 9,23,137-8-7 and expenditure to Rs. 10,51,116-11-7.

With the separation of Burma from India under the new constitution, the cess hitherto collected from that province is no more available to the Committee; this loss, however, will to some extent be compensated for by the fact that the Committee will no longer be called upon to sponsor cotton schemes in that province.

CHAPTER III.

STATISTICS.

28. In view of the important rôle that cotton plays in the national economy of India, considerable time and attention of the Committee are devoted to the improvement, preparation and publication of cotton statistics. The work done under this head during the year under report is briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs :—

29. *Cotton Crop Estimates.*—In order to ensure their simultaneous publication at Bombay and Calcutta, the estimates of the cotton crop were received by wire from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

During the year, the area under cotton in India (including Burma) decreased to 25,219,000 acres from 25,999,000 acres in the preceding year. This was mainly due to the reduction in the area sown with cotton in Hyderabad State and in parts of the Bombay Presidency, owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions at sowing time. The total estimated outturn, including Burma, for 1936-37 was 6,307,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 5,933,000 bales for 1935-36, the yield establishing an all-time record breaking the previous 1925-26 record of 6,215,000 bales from an area of 28,403,000 acres. The average yield per acre which was the highest ever recorded amounted to 100 lbs. against 91 lbs. in the preceding year.

The higher yields per acre obtained in the past two years may be attributed partly to favourable seasonal conditions and partly to the use of better yielding varieties and more fertile land. A notable feature was the increase in area under the Punjab and Sind-American cottons from 1,052,000 acres in 1934-35 to 2,175,000 acres in 1936-37. This increase was, however, mainly confined to the irrigated tracts.

30. *Improvement of Cotton Forecasts.*—With the sanctioning in 1934 of a scheme for the improvement of the cotton forecasts of the Bombay Presidency and Sind (including Indian States) at a total cost of Rs. 28,194, practical shape was given to the Committee's efforts to improve the accuracy of the cotton forecasts of India. The discrepancies in the area, anna valuation, and standard yield figures brought to light in the course of the inquiry are being examined and remedial measures adopted to rectify these as far as possible. The investigation has also shown that the standard yield figures, which have not undergone any material alteration for the last thirty years, require revision which has now been taken up both for British districts and Indian States in the Bombay Presidency.

One of the factors, which renders difficult the appraisement of the accuracy of Government cotton forecasts in India, is the lack of exact information regarding the quantity of *kapas* (seed cotton) and loose (ginned but unpressed) cotton consumed, chiefly in villages for such domestic purposes as hand-spinning and the making of quilts, mattresses, cordage, etc. Such extra-factory consumption has been conventionally estimated at 750,000 bales for the whole of India but the accuracy of this figure has been discredited frequently. To arrive at a more reliable estimate of the extra factory consumption, local enquiries were conducted in typical localities in different Provinces and States with the aid of funds provided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the material collected is now being examined.

The improvement of the cotton forecasts has been receiving the close attention of the Committee and every year a *post mortem* examination of the forecasts is conducted at the close of the year by a special Sub-Committee of the Committee. This examination has brought to light several sources of error and has enabled remedial measures to be formulated. During the year under report the attention of the Punjab Government was drawn to the recurring under-estimation of the Punjab cotton forecast and as a result, the question of revising the standard yield figures for the Punjab crop is being investigated by the Provincial Government. A source of under-estimation in the Bengal cotton forecasts was discovered and set right.

During the year the Committee decided to publish annually a report on the accuracy of the all-India cotton forecasts of each season for general information. This decision was given effect to in Statistical Leaflet No. 5, entitled "Report on the accuracy of the Cotton Forecasts of 1934-35 and 1935-36 seasons."

31. *Staple Length of the Indian Cotton Crop.*—As usual, a report on the estimated production, during the season, of Indian cotton of different staple lengths was issued in May. The presentation in the report of trade estimates, side by side with the Government estimates, was continued during the year. The Committee warmly acknowledges the assistance which it has received from the trade in this connection.

32. *Press Statistics.*—Since 1925, weekly returns of cotton pressed in British India have been collected by Provincial authorities under the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, and forwarded to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for publication. To make the statistics more complete for the whole of India, the co-operation of Indian States in compiling and supplying similar figures for the States was enlisted and it is gratifying to record that all the [illegible] nine States addressed have responded either by introducing legislation or passing the necessary executive orders. Press returns are being supplied by such States as have presses, including Gwalior State from which the returns are now being received regularly.

Reference was made in the previous year's report to the proposal to obtain figures of cotton pressed in Indian States in statistical bales of 400 lbs. net, in addition to the running bale figures now being supplied. All the States addressed have expressed their willingness to furnish the necessary information with effect from the next cotton season.

During the season 1936-37, 4,457,031 bales were pressed in British India, including Burma, and 1,923,440 bales in Indian States, making a total of 6,380,471 bales for the whole of India, the corresponding figures for the preceding season being 4,321,262, 1,631,902 and 5,953,164, respectively.

33. *Loose (unpressed) Cotton Statistics.*—The statistics of cotton pressed referred to in the preceding paragraph do not account for the whole of the Indian cotton crop, as, in addition to the cotton utilised for village or extra factory consumption, chiefly in the form of *kapas*, for which, as explained elsewhere, efforts are being made to obtain more reliable estimates, mills situated in the heart of cotton growing areas often use considerable quantities of loose (ginned but unpressed) cotton. Up to 1935-36, the statistics of loose cotton received at mills in the major cotton growing provinces were obtained on a voluntary basis and published but with the year 1936-37 these statistics are being collected under statute by an amendment of the form of return submitted by mills under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923. Similar information is being supplied by Indian States voluntarily through the courtesy of the Durbars concerned. During the year 465,215 bales of loose cotton were consumed by mills in India. The relevant figures for 1926-27 to 1936-37 are shown in *Appendix IX* to this report.

34. *Consumption* :—As in the past, figures for consumption of Indian cotton in mills in British India and Indian States were published monthly. The season's total consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India amounted to 2,631,296 bales of 400 lbs. net, as against 2,677,688 bales in 1935-36 (vide *Appendix IX*). Compared with last year, consumption in the Madras Presidency increased by no less than 45,000 bales. Other Provinces and States either registered a decline or showed only small increases. The spurt in consumption in the Madras Presidency was mainly due to the rising importance of Coimbatore as a mill centre, where the number of active spinning mills rose from 18 in 1935-36 to 26 in 1936-37.

According to the figures published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, the world's total mill consumption of Indian cotton, exclusive of Italy (for which figures are not available) showed an increase from 5,445,000 bales duing the year ending 31st July 1936 to 5,948,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1936-37.

35. *Exports.*—The exports of Indian cotton during the season, constituted a record, totalling 4,267,000 bales of 400 lbs. net, against 3,709,000 bales in the previous year. These figures exclude exports from Burma.

36. *Stocks*.—By the co-operation of Trade Associations and Market Committees, the response to the Committee's efforts in the matter of collection of figures of stocks of cotton held by the trade at the end of the season has been very encouraging. The information collected in respect of the stocks held on the 31st August 1937 is contained in *Appendix X*.

Though the season adopted for the cotton crop of the Madras Presidency is the year ending 31st January, the error in taking the 31st August as the last day of the cotton season for purposes of uniformity is not likely to be considerable in the case of the Madras cottons other than Tinnevellies, Salems and Cambodias. Accordingly, the statistics of stocks of Tinnevellies, Salems and Cambodias held by the trade in the respective tracts and by the mills in the whole of the Presidency on the 31st January each year have been separately collected by the Director of Agriculture, Madras. As, however, this arrangement leaves a gap in the statistics of stocks of Northerns, Westerns and Coconadas, for which also the season is taken to be the year ending 31st January in the Madras cotton forecasts, arrangements have been made for the collection of figures for mill and trade stocks of all cotton held in the Madras Presidency on the 31st August as well as the 31st January of each year. The relevant figures for the 31st January 1935, 1936 and 1937 are given in *Appendix X*.

37. *Demand for various types of Indian cotton*.—Statistics of the export and Indian mill demand for the various types of Indian cotton are of considerable importance to those responsible for shaping and directing the cotton policy of India and the Committee has, therefore, been collecting the relevant data in this connection through direct inquiries on a voluntary basis. The tables in Statistical Leaflets Nos. 3 and 4 (1936-37), giving the results of the inquiry carried out in respect of receipts at mills and exports during 1936-37, are reproduced in *Appendices XI* and *XII*.

38. *Publication of " A Guide to Indian Cottons."* —The need for an authoritative publication dealing with the characteristics of Indian cotton had long been felt. This want was met in the year under review by the issue of the publication entitled " A Guide to Indian Cottons " as a result of the joint efforts of the East India Cotton Association and the Committee. The popularity of the Guide can be surmised from the fact that within a short time over a thousand copies were sold. Translations of the Guide in Gujerati, Marathi, Kanarese, Hindi and Urdu, for which it is believed there is a demand, will be published shortly.

39. *Publications*.—The undermentioned statistical publications were issued during the year under report.

1. *Statistical Leaflet No.* 1, Fourth Issue (1936-37), " Report on the staple length of the Indian cotton crop of 1936-37 season."
2. *Statistical Leaflet No.* 2, Third Issue (1935-36), " Stocks of Indian raw cotton held in India by the mills and the trade on 31st August 1936."

3. *Statistical Leaflet No.* 3, Third Issue (1935-36), " Receipts at mills in India of raw cotton classified by varieties—1935-36 season."

4. *Statistical Leaflet No.* 4, Third Issue (1935-36), " Exports by sea of Indian raw cotton classified by varieties—1935-36 season."

5. *Statistical Leaflet No.* 5, First Issue (1934-36), " Report on the Accuracy of the All-India Cotton Forecasts of 1934-35 and 1935-36 seasons."

6. *Statistical Bulletin No.* 5 (1934-35), " Supply and distribution of the various types of Indian cotton during the season of 1934-35."

7. *Statistical Bulletin No.* 6 (1935-36), " Supply and distribution of the various types of Indian cotton during the season of 1935-36."

8. *A Guide to Indian Cottons*—a joint publication of the East India Cotton Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

CHAPTER IV.

RESEARCH.

40. The research policy of the Committee is carried out in two ways, viz., by direct control of the Technological Laboratory at Matunga, Bombay, and by granting subsidies to Departments of Agriculture in Provinces and States for the investigation of cotton problems mainly of an all-India importance or for large areas where cotton is an important crop. The Committee, in addition, contributes a large sum of money every year to the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, where problems of fundamental economic and agricultural importance are under investigation. The problems of research in Provinces and States include several schemes—botanical for breeding high yielding superior types of cotton, entomological for the study of the life-history of certain cotton pests and measures to combat them, mycological for ascertaining ways and means to prevent loss due to wilt and root rot and physiological for the investigation of crop growth and bud and boll shedding. The Committee also gives grants to Agricultural Departments and Co-operative Sale Societies for the extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton and the maintenance of nuclei of pure seed of approved varieties of cotton. It has, in addition, undertaken jointly with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, an investigation into the cost of cultivation of cotton, sugarcane and their rotation crops in the principal cotton and sugarcane growing areas of India. During the year under report, the Committee sanctioned funds for 37 research schemes, 12 seed extension and marketing schemes and two schemes for the maintenance of nuclei of pure seed of approved varieties of cotton at a total estimated cost of Rs. 6,20,764. In addition a sum of Rs. 3,13,530 was sanctioned for the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and the economic inquiry into the cost of cultivation of cotton, sugarcane and their rotation crops. The Committee also offers scholarships and training grants for post-graduate training in India and abroad in subjects pertaining to the various aspects of cotton. All schemes before they finally receive the sanction of the Committee are first thoroughly examined by Special Sub-Committees consisting of the expert members of the Committee and others specially co-opted because of their scientific qualifications.

A close touch is maintained with the work being done under the various schemes by means of progress reports and programmes of work which those in charge of schemes are required to furnish annually.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

41. In the past the Annual Report of the Director, Techno[illegible] Laboratory, formed part of this report, but from this year it will [illegible]

as a separate publication of the Committee, covering the period 1st June to 31st May. The Annual Report for the year ending 31st May 1937 has already been published.

During the year covered by this report, the resources of the Technological Laboratory continued to be availed of, as in the past, by the agricultural officers for assessing the spinning value of their new strains; mills also utilised to a much greater extent than hitherto the facilities afforded by the Laboratory for the testing of their samples or for the solution of their problems. During the year 431 samples divided into 468 lots were spun into 1,547 counts. Samples are tested at the Laboratory under the following groups :—(a) agricultural samples, (b) samples of standard Indian cottons, (c) trade samples and (d) technological samples. (a) Agricultural samples represent either new or improved varieties under trial by Agricultural Departments and also some old types grown in connection with certain field experiments. The number of samples tested under this head during the period under review was 213 as against 290 for the corresponding period in the preceding year. (b) The standard cottons mostly represent the improved varieties grown on a commercial scale; during the period under review, tests were completed on the following eight varieties of the 1936-37 season :—*Punjab-American* 289*F*, *Verum* 262 (Nagpur), *Verum* 262 (Akola), *V.* 434 (Akola), *Late Verum* (Nagpur), *Umri Bani*, *Sind Sudhar* and 1027 *A.L.F.* The results of the tests on these cottons were published in four-page circulars, as usual. (c) The trade samples tested fall under two heads :—(i) those supplied by the East India Cotton Association and which represent the fair average quality of different varieties of Indian cotton which form the bulk of the cotton crop; and (ii) those supplied under arrangement with the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations and which represent the early arrivals of the various Indian cottons into the local markets. Altogether 30 samples of the first category and 23 of the second were tested during the year and the results published in 2 or 3-page circulars which were widely distributed to the trade and industry both in this country and abroad. In addition to these tests, samples received from individual mills and firms in their private capacity were also tested, as in the past, on payment of the fees prescribed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. During the period under review, 6 such samples were received for spinning tests, 24 for fibre tests, 23 for yarn tests, 41 for moisture tests, one for Shirley Analyser test and one for blow room test. Among the samples tested for the trade, the following three were considered to deserve special mention :—(1) 4 samples of Broach (Palej) and Broach (Amod) cottons sent by the East India Cotton Association to help the Appeal Committee of the Association to check up their decision on these cottons; (2) 21 bundles of yarns of different counts sent by the Bombay Millowners' Association for the determination of their actual counts (a) at the prevailing humidity, and (b) after they were completely dried in a conditioning oven, with the object of finding out the extent of malpractice in the matter of differences between the actual and nominal counts and of ascertaining whether or not these differences lay within permissible limits; (3) a sample of cotton grown in Afghanistan sent by a firm and tested for the first time at the Laboratory.

(d) Technological samples comprise those samples of cotton which are tested at the Laboratory in connection with certain research problems. Investigations of interest to the trade completed during the year under this head were: (1) spinning tests on mixtures of staple fibres and Indian cottons, (2) tests on Indian cottons with different systems of high draft spinning, (3) effect of storage on seed cotton prior to ginning, (4) limit spinning tests, (5) combing of Indian cottons, (6) effect of storage of lint on its quality, (7) quality of lint in relation to ginning factors, (8) deterioration of Broach (Palej) cotton with lapse of time and (9) effect of pre-humidification on the spinning performance of a cotton.

Side by side with the work of the Spinning Laboratory numerous research problems are being investigated in the Fibre Testing, Physics, Chemistry and Moisture Testing Sections of the Laboratory.

A new scale of fees for tests carried out at the Technological Laboratory was fixed during the year.

INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY, INDORE.

42. The Annual Progress Report of the Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, for the year ended 30th June 1937 is reproduced in *Appendix XIII* of this report. The primary object of the Committee in financing the Institute, which was established in 1924, was to provide a central research station for cotton in the black soil area of the Malwa Plateau. The programme of work includes the general botany, physiology and genetics of Indian cottons; in addition, a number of agricultural investigations connected with the cultivation of cotton and other crops are also carried out. The Institute is maintained by annual contributions from the Committee on the one hand and the Member States in Central India and Rajputana on the other and representation on the Governing Body of the Institute in any one financial year is proportionate to the grants made by them during the previous financial year. During the year 1936-37, the contributions of the Committee to the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,11,000 against Rs. 51,000 of the Member States, and accordingly the Committee was represented on the Governing Body by nine members against five representing the States.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

SCHEMES IN PROGRESS IN PROVINCES AND STATES.

MADRAS.

43. *Herbaceum Scheme.*—This is one of [illegible] by the Committee in 1923 and its original c[illegible] *Uppam* (*G. herbaceum*) strain which would spi[illegible] *ganni* (*G. indicum*) in the "Salems" and "Tinnevellies" tracts where, due to low and precarious rainfall, *Uppam*, a more hardy variety than *Karunganni*, gives better yield than the latter in adverse seasons, though the reverse is the case in years of good rainfall. The difficulty of obtaining suita-

ble *Uppam* strains by unit selection method was realised in 1930 and it was then decided to resort to hybridisation. One of the hybrid strains, viz., 4714, which was found promising in previous years, was given district trials and the results show that though it is quite suitable for the regions north of Virudunagar, it may not prove very satisfactory for the area south of it. This strain has, however, given an indication that it suffers in yield by the presence of some sterile plants and steps have been taken to remedy this defect by selections. In the previous year promising material had been secured combining yield, ginning percentage and staple length. Eight out of the selections, including 4714, and one of its broad-lobed mutants gave more than 30 per cent. increase over the control *K.P.T.* 1. A large number of single plant cultures, possessing lint length above 24 mm. and ginning outturn above 31 per cent. were tested for yield in replicated plots. Thirty-one of these were found significantly better than the control. 191 single plants with desired combinations of lint length and ginning percentage have been selected from direct and back-crossed population and will be tested for yield in the next season.

44. *Pempheres and Physiological Scheme.*—This scheme was sanctioned in 1925 for a period of 5 years but, owing to difficulty in securing a competent Plant Physiologist it had to be kept in abeyance till a suitable officer became available. In 1930 it was decided to send for training to England two officers selected from the Madras Agricultural Department with a view to their eventually occupying the posts of Physiological Botanist and Bio-chemist. Although expenditure in connection with the training of these two officers and on preliminary investigations was incurred previous to 1935, the scheme did not seriously commence to operate until February of that year. It consists of two parts, viz., (1) investigations for devising measures to control the damage done by the Cotton stem-weevil (*Pempheres affinis*) which causes fairly high mortality among cotton plants, especially of the exotic types, (2) evolution of a strain of *Karunganni* cotton that would be least affected by the February rains in the 'Tinnies' area. The first problem is being investigated at Coimbatore and the second at Koilpatti.

The control of *Pempheres* is being pursued in three directions, botanical, bio-chemical and entomological. On the botanical side the aim is to evolve a strain which will not allow the insect time enough to complete its life cycle inside the stem; on the bio-chemical side, the causes that make strains susceptible to the insect and the factors that help the plants to resist its attack more efficiently are being investigated; on the entomological side, efforts are concentrated to survey the distribution of the insect and to explore the possibility of checking its spread by biological methods.

During the survey of the pest, four species of parasites were found but as these parasitised the stem borer only at the grub stage and no other parasites were found attacking it at the other stages, this line of control was not considered promising, particularly as the percentage of parasitisation even at the grub stage was low.

On the bio-chemical side the investigations showed that gum formation in the attacked plants was due to the bacterial activity associated with the carbohydrate make-up of the plant. This phenomenon of gum formation has brought out clearly the importance of affording protection against *Pempheres* attack.

The botanical work was confined to the testing of a number of varieties of cottons resistant to the *Pempheres* attack. Out of several varieties tested, only four, viz., *Quebradinho, Verdao, Moco* and *Bourbon* suffered low mortality from the pest. Local varieties except *Nadam* suffered more. These varieties, however, are late maturing and poor in yield compared with *Co.* 2, but they may prove useful for breeding purposes. The year's tests showed that indigenous cottons manifested distinctly higher percentage of adult emergence and mortality while the three Brazilian types recorded very low percentages.

The data of the last season on the evolution of a strain in *Karunganni* cotton indicated that shedding response to rains depended on the stage of plant growth at the time of rainfall and that there seemed to exist a critical period for each selection. Four separate waterings at fortnightly intervals were accordingly tried to study the relative responses of the strains at every watering. The best four performers of the last year's trials and sixteen fresh selections chosen from the progeny row tests on the basis of yield were grown in randomised plots replicated four times. In each type and treatment, one row of plants was fitted with a trough of hessian cloth to collect shed forms. The results showed that 8 cultures and the control were not harmed by any of the 4 waterings, and of these, three cultures showed distinct improvement in yield after the supply of water. On scrutiny of the shedding records, it was noticed that the average shedding curve was little affected by the waterings. Another set of 15 cultures were examined and the analysis of their yields did not show any superiority over the control.

With a view to finding if mixing other crops with cotton would improve retention of bolls, 20 plants in each of the treatments of the mixed cropping experiment conducted under the Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme were studied in detail with regard to number of buds, flowers and bolls produced and it was observed that cotton sown thick was the best treatment for boll retention.

45. *Fodder Cholam Scheme.*—This scheme was started in 1931 to ascertain the causes of harmful effects of *Cholam* (*Andropogon sorghum*) as compared with those of *Cumbu* (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) on the succeeding crop of cotton in the black cotton soils of Tinnevelly district and also to find out suitable remedial measures by which the cultivators of this district might have their *Cholam* fodder without suffering any loss in the yield of succeeding cotton. The investigations have shown that the low yield of cotton after *Cholam* grown for fodder is due to an increase in the exchangeable sodium and a corresponding fall in magnesium in *Cholam* plots as compared

with *Cumbu* plots. It has been mentioned in previous reports that the harmful effects of the *Cholam* crop on the succeeding crop of cotton are not noticed if the former is cut at the shot blade stage or if the formation of grain by topping the plants at the flowering stage is prevented. These measures, however, only result in lower yields, which the cultivators cannot afford, even when thick sowing is resorted to. During the year the experiment of associating a pulse with *Cholam* was tried to see if the ill-effects of the latter could be balanced by the beneficial results of the former. Mixture of black gram and green gram with *Cholam* were tried but such plots showed no distinct improvement on the cotton crop over those of pure *Cholam* plots. A peculiarity of *Cholam* soils is that they crack very sparingly and hold water tenaciously and experiments were tried to correct this defect by allowing the land to remain uncultivated during summer, increasing the density of plant population by sowing cotton thick or interplanting other crops between the cotton lines by working a coulter deep at different periods in the interspace between the rows to prune the roots and by the use of correctives. The studies indicate that thick sowing of cotton, allowing the *Cholam* soil to crack in the summer and to plough it late and the application of correctives like gypsum and molasses will remove the harmful after-effects associated with *Cholam* cropping. These, however, need corroboration during normal seasons. The scheme has completed its term as sanctioned by the Committee and further investigations will be carried out under departmental control.

46. *Nadam Cotton Breeding Scheme.*—This scheme commenced in February 1933, with the object of securing one or two more suitable annual types of cotton which could replace *Nadam* (*G. obtusifolium*), a perennial variety in the red soil areas of Salem and Coimbatore districts where, due to the poverty of soil and precarious rainfall, neither *Karunganni* (*G. indicum*) nor *Uppam* (*G. herbaceum*) can be grown satisfactorily. *Nadam* being a perennial variety, serves as a breeding ground for pests like stem-weevil and pink boll-worm during the close period of *Cambodia* prescribed by the Madras Pest Act.

Sowing trials made during the first two years have given indications that annual types might be grown successfully on these soils from September to May. This would provide an effective close period between two cotton crops. It was also found that out of the several cottons tried the progenies of crosses between *Co.* 2 and South African cottons and between *Nadam* and *Karunganni* would provide suitable material for the isolation of useful strains. Yield trials carried out during the year were, however, adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions, though the crosses gave far better outturns than *Nadam* in areas where comparison was possible.

BOMBAY.

47. *Broach Cotton Breeding Scheme.*—This scheme, which has now completed its fifth year, has for its object the breeding of suitable types of

cotton for the Nerbudda-Mahi zone with wilt-resistant, heavy yielding, to replace the local mixture consist- rough and short-staple variety, sus- outturn. With this specific aim in view, a highly wilt-resistant and high spinning strain, *B.D.* 8, was crossed with mostly high ginning but poor staple quality *Goghari* types. In view, however, of the Committee's policy to replace, wherever possible, short staple cotton with medium or long staple cotton efforts are now concentrated on wilt resistance, heavy yield and fibre length. Originally, a highly wilt-resistant and good spinning strain of *B.D.* 8 was crossed with high ginning but poor staple quality *Goghari* types but subsequently, as a result of the change in policy, some of the crosses were rejected and fresh crosses of *B.D.* 8 with other types superior to *Goghari* in staple quality were made, while most of the remaining crosses were back-crossed with *B.D.* 8, with a view to increase the scope of selection for fibre properties. During the year under review, there were under trial 15 crosses in all (5 straight, 8 back and 2 composite) in different generations. Two of these, viz., *B.D.* 8 × *G.A.* 26-*F*6, and the back-cross, *B. D.* 8× (*B.D.* 8×*G.A.* 26-*F*1)-*F*4 yielded several segregates of fair promise. Fourteen progenies of segregate 76 of *B.D.* 8×*G.A.* 26, tested during the year, have given fairly stable performance, though there is some variation amongst them. All are superior to *B.D.* 8 in ginning, while 6 are equal to, and 1 slightly better than *B.D.* 8 in fibre length.

In the back-cross *B. D.* 8×(*B. D.* 8×*G. A.* 26-*F*1)-*F*4, three segregates were tried during the season with 10, 8 and 8 progenies and in all 8 best progenies from the 3 segregates have been selected for purity tests.

Selection in the local has yielded only two selections of some importance. New selection 12, a wilt-resistant, high ginning and medium spinning strain, is maintained as a fixed type; while *N.S.* 49, though equally good, with better spinning quality but rather low ginning outturn, has been found to lodge badly during rain-storms and to be susceptible to jassid attacks.

48. *Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Scheme.*—This scheme, like the Broach Scheme, commenced in April 1932, with a view to secure, by unit selection or hybridisation, suitable wilt-resistant types with heavy yielding, high ginning and good spinning qualities and to replace local *N.R.* and *Banilla* in Khandesh. *Banilla,* though superior to local *N.R.* in ginning outturn, spinning qualities and yield, is susceptible to wilt and has deteriorated in spinning quality, since it was first introduced. The three selections *N.V.* 57-7, *N.V.* 56-3 and *N.V.* 56-17, which were reported as promising in previous years, have again maintained their superiority over *Banilla, N.R.* 6 and local *N.R.* *N.V.* 56-3 or *Jarila* for which a seed distribution scheme has been sanctioned by the Committee has proved its superiority in yield over selections *N.V.* 56-17 and *N.V.* 57-7 and even over local cotton in some localities. This strain is being tested at Poona with a view to isolating a few completely wilt-free types. This strain spins up to 40's against 41's

of *N.V.* 57-7 and 35's of *N. V.* 56-17. The highest spinning capacity of *Banilla* varies from 10's to 15's, while *N. R.* spins only up to 7's.

Many other new promising selections are under severe tests at Poona for wilt resistance.

49. *Scheme for improvement of Wagad cottons at Viramgam.*—While examining the possibility of growing medium and long staple cotton in the present short staple areas of India, the Committee in August 1935 decided that, in view of the absence of any serious attempt to improve the cotton of the large Dholleras tract, a comparative study of Indian and Iranian *herbaceum* cottons should be undertaken, with the object of finding out one or more suitable types for this tract. A special officer from the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, was deputed to Iran to collect *herbaceum* types of cotton grown there and in August 1936, a five-year scheme was sanctioned for the improvement of *Wagad* and *Mathio* cottons, the work on *Wagad* cottons being centred at Viramgam and that on *Mathio* at Amreli. Simultaneously a small immune area was to be maintained at Jagudan under irrigation to safeguard the work at Viramgam. The scheme commenced on the 1st May 1937. Work on the scheme is directed to the improvement of *Wagad* cotton for yield, quality and earliness and these are sought to be achieved by selection from local *Wagad* and by hybridisation with Iranian *herbaceums* which are described to be extremely early and of good fibre qualities. Several selections together with derivative types of *Wagad* 8 × 1027 *A.L.F.* cross are under test at Viramgam. Additional selections from the material collected in the previous year by the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and also selections from Persian cottons brought from Persia are undergoing trials.

50. *Scheme for breeding of wilt-resistant cottons in Surat area.*—This scheme was sanctioned by the Committee in August 1936 and commenced work in April 1937. A two-acre plot has been set aside and the selections to be placed under trial have been carried out.

51. *Scheme for survey of Goghari Cotton in Gujerat.*—This scheme is the outcome of the Committee's policy to establish 1027 *A.L.F.* cotton in the tract lying south of the Nerbudda. A Seed Distribution Scheme was started in 1934 for rapid expansion of 1027 *A.L.F.*, but to facilitate this object it was considered necessary to launch a campaign against *Goghari*, an inferior short staple variety which was favoured by ginners of the tract on account of its high ginning percentage. A separate scheme was accordingly sanctioned in August 1934, with a view to tracing out where *Goghari* cotton was being grown and the ginning factories to which it was being delivered. As a result of propaganda previously undertaken by the Agricultural Department a reduction in the acreage under *Goghari* had already been effected but with the passing of the Bombay Cotton Control Act, 1935, which prohibits the cultivation, mixing or possession of *Goghari* cotton in Gujerat complete elimination of this cotton in the area south of the Nerbudda is not far

distant. During the year, 93 villages were surveyed in the Jalalpore, Bardoli and Ankleshwar talukas and the localities in which *Goghari* was found were duly reported. Some slight mixture of *Goghari* varying from 1 to 4 per cent. was found in a few scattered fields and the owners of these fields were duly warned. The inspection of seed cotton brought for delivery at ginning factories had also a salutary effect both on growers and ginners.

52. *Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in Surat and Broach Districts.*—This scheme is the natural corollary of the Surat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme sanctioned in 1930 for the purpose of bringing home to the cultivator in Gujerat the advantages of uprooting cotton stalks and stubbles before the end of May and thus depriving the pink and spotted boll-worms of their food material till the next crop of cotton. The Clean-up Scheme clearly demonstrated that by the removal of cotton stalks and stubbles in time a 25 to 30 per cent. increased yield could be obtained and on the termination of that scheme in 1934, the Committee sanctioned the Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in order to popularise the cotton plant puller, a cheap and effective implement for uprooting cotton plants.

Intensive propaganda was continued during the year under report and as a result 95 per cent. of cotton stalks were uprooted in the Broach, Amod and Wagra Talukas of the Broach district; in Jambusar taluka, however, only 10 per cent. of the area was uprooted as the propaganda in this tract was taken up only recently. The number of plant pullers supplied in the Broach district amounted to 2,871. In the area south of the Nerbudda, in all, 4,528 plant pullers were supplied and in the three talukas of Ankleshwar, Olpad and Chorashi the work of uprooting cotton stalks has made good progress, the cleared up area being 35, 67 and 56 per cent. respectively, against 8 to 26 per cent. in the remaining talukas. A further stock of 2,600 plant pullers were sold during the year in the Surat district and it is estimated that the cleaned-up area in the above-mentioned three talukas will be 47, 77 and 62 per cent, respectively. The remaining talukas of the district were, however, not neglected and a fairly large number of plant pullers were utilised for cleaning the cotton area in that tract.

[illegible]

February 1936. The operations for the season started in March 1937 and ended in May 1937. The maximum outturn of the machine during the year reached 450 lbs. to 500 lbs. per hour against 120 lbs. in the previous year, and the cost of defibration was estimated at Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per ton exclusive of power and Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per ton inclusive of power, depending on the outturn and the degree of defibration. The results obtained as regards germination and oil tests do not indicate any distinct advantage of defibrating cotton seed, nor are data available to prove that the oil and cake produced from defibrated seed are superior to those obtained from raw seed. As the investigation showed no signs of being useful or of producing results of economic value, the scheme has been discontinued.

SIND.

54. *The Sind Physiological Scheme* was started in July 1927 with the object of ascertaining the optimum sowing time and irrigation and manurial requirements of cotton so that the Department of Agriculture might be in a position to advise the cultivator authoritatively on these points by the time the Sukkur Barrage was opened. In 1932 it was definitely concluded that March 15th to May 15th was the optimum sowing period for cotton under irrigated conditions in Sind and the investigation of the remaining two points, viz., the irrigation and manurial requirements of cotton, was continued. The irrigation experiments have shown that water requirements of cotton are the highest during the flowering and fruiting periods and that an initial watering of 8″ during the first 28 days followed in succession by two irrigations of 3″ each at interval of 20 days, 3 irrigations of 3″ each at 15 days' interval and five irrigations of 3″ each at 10 days' interval gives decidedly higher yield than the local method of 4″ every 20 days after the initial irrigation of 8″ or any other method of irrigation practicable under the barrage conditions. This work has now reached a stage when definite recommendations can be made to the cultivators.

The manurial experiments have proved that the application of manure to cotton is profitable in Sind and that satisfactory returns can be expected from the application of compost alone at the rate of 15 cartloads per acre before sowing or compost at the rate of 7½ cartloads per acre before sowing, followed by ammonium sulphate at the rate of 50 to 100 lbs. per acre 1½ months to 3½ months after sowing. Best yields are obtained when the quantity of ammonium sulphate is increased to 200 lbs. in addition to the basal application of compost. The results obtained have been found to be statistically significant and no further work appears to be needed on these experiments. The scheme closed down during the year under report.

PUNJAB.

55. *The Botanical Scheme* was started in 1925 with the object of investigating the causes of the periodic failures of American cotton in the Canal Colonies and obtaining suitable types of American and *Desi* cotton to replace the 4*F* and *Desi* cottons, respectively. In view, however, of the immediate economic value of the improved types of cotton work is being concentrated on the problem of breeding and a separate physiological scheme has been sanctioned for the investigation of the problem of periodic failures of American cotton. In previous reports it was stated that after extensive trials under different conditions of soil and climate, 43*F*, the best of the new American types, was finally selected for general distribution in place of 4*F*. During the year under review 43*F* continued to maintain its popularity with the cultivator and the trade alike and occupied an area of 25,000 acres against 2,000 acres in 1934-35. It is expected to cover 70,000 acres in 1937-38 season.

47F, a promising new strain of American cotton, appears to be even superior to *43F* in spinning qualities, while in other respects the two are very much alike. The area under this cotton is steadily increasing and is expected to occupy 10,000 acres in 1937-38, even without the assistance of the Agricultural Department. It has not yet been officially issued for general cultivation.

Of the *Desi* varieties, 39 *Mollisoni*, the distribution of which was started in 1934-35, has made very rapid progress during the past two years and is expected to cover a large part of the area in the Canal Colonies.

Jubilee cotton, a new *Desi* cotton, seems to be even more promising than 39 *Mollisoni*. Although still in the experimental stage, it is making rapid headway without the help of the Agricultural Department; its chief merit lies in the quality of its lint which is very similar to that of *4F* cotton.

A large number of pure line and hybrid strains were also under trial and some of them have appeared to be very promising.

A new irrigation experiment was started during the year and the sowing date and spacing experiments were continued. From the results obtained so far, the best time for sowing *43F* and *47F* appears to be the second fortnight of May.

56. *Physiological Scheme.*—Partial failures of the American cotton crop in the Punjab occurred in the years 1919 to 1921, 1926 to 1928, 1931 and 1932. The external symptoms of the cotton plants during these failures were early reddening and shedding of the leaves, premature opening of the bolls with immature seeds with low quality of lint and in extreme cases the dwarfing of the plant. To account for these failures various views were advanced like the heat stroke theory of Milne (1924), attack of white fly (Roberts, 1929) and unfavourable combination of climatic and biotic factors by Trought (1931); as these theories could not be supported with sufficient scientific data, it was thought that these failures were due to the malnutrition of the plant. As such failures of the cotton crop caused great financial losses both to the farmers and the Government, a Physiological Scheme was started in March 1935 to study the physiology of the cotton plant with a view to determining the nature of the nutritional disorder and the causes underlying it.

From the review of the work done on the problem and from the symptoms exhibited by plants during the failure years, it was first investigated whether the failure of the cotton plant was caused by the deficiency of any important mineral in the Punjab soils. In the first year, therefore, the following two lines of investigations were undertaken:—

(a) The effect of additions of minerals like iron, magnesium, and manganese on the growth and yield of the cotton plant was studied,

(b) A micro-chemical study of the internal tissues of the plant throughout the season in order to determine if the plants exhibited any internal symptoms of malnutrition.

The first line of investigation which was again repeated in the second year did not yield any information, while the second line of work brought out many abnormal features never described before for the cotton plant. The abnormal features were (1) breakdown of photosynthetic apparatus, (2) accumulation of starch in the leaves, roots and stems, and (3) the presence of cell deposits in the vital tissues of the leaves and the roots.

In addition, when the sterilised seeds and the tissues of the leaves and the roots of the cotton plant were cultured, a micro-organism developed in the culture media though no such organism could be seen in the cells of the plant or of the seed.

On studying the cotton plant in the field, plants showing reddening of the leaves and bad opening of the bolls were found in large numbers even in the good crop year of 1935 alongside the normal plants, and plants with green leaves were seen to produce bolls with immature seeds and low quality of lint.

During the second year (1936) the relation of micro-organism to the internal and external symptoms of the disease was studied and it was found by a very controlled series of experiments that these abnormal symptoms could not be reproduced by inoculations of pure cultures of these organisms into normal plants. The organism isolated from the 4*F* cotton seeds is identified as *Bacillus subtilis*.

Microscopic studies revealed that the chloroplasts were broken by the daily increase in the size of the starch grains which remained undissolved at night and ultimately ruptured the chloroplasts. The cell deposits in the leaves were made up of tannins and their derivatives. The diseased plants showed greater accumulation of calcium and organic acids in their roots than in the roots of the normal plants. The field observations indicated that the failing plants occurred in patches in fields.

These results indicated that some soil factor or factors were responsible for the malnutrition of the cotton plant. From the external symptoms, the internal symptoms and the occurrence of 'diseased' plants in patches alongside normal plants, it was inferred that the balance of the mineral nutrition of the plant was upset in some way. It was, therefore, necessary to carry out investigations on the soils where 'diseased' and normal plants occurred. It was also necessary to establish the relation between the time at which the internal symptoms appeared in the plant and the bad opening of its bolls. If the trouble was due to the soil, it required to be tested by trying to reproduce the symptoms of the 'disease' by some treatment that may upset the normal metabolism of the plant.

During the third year (1937) all the internal and external symptoms of the ' disease ' have been reproduced in plants grown in good soils, by application of sodium chloride and sodium carbonate. The reddening of the leaves and their early shedding, the bad opening of the bolls with immature seeds with weak lint, the disintegration of chloroplasts and accumulation of tannins in leaves are reproduced in a varying degree in normal plants. This requires further confirmation next season. The appearance of the internal symptoms of ' disease ' is also established to precede the development of the external symptoms in the failing plants. It would thus be possible, by microscopic examination of the leaves, to know as early as August if the crop in a field is normal or [illegible] of the soils have so far shown that there are [illegible] the disease appears. They are (1) soils with [illegible] compact and impermeable soil layers and (3) sandy soils. Any of the two types are found together in the same field occurring in different layers.

The growth and yields of plants depend upon the extent and the depth at which such soil conditions exist in a particular field. The ' disease ' appears in its serious form when either all the six feet of the soils are alkaline or sandy or when the lower layers of the sub-soil are either alkaline, compact or sandy.

The diseased condition of the plants in the sandy soils appears to be due to unbalanced nutrition and it has been found possible to reduce the symptoms of disease by application of nitrogen and phosphorus together. This experiment will have to be repeated.

Work on the above lines is being continued.

In accordance with the decision of the Committee at its meeting held in March 1937, the President of the Committee arranged with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation for the loan of the services of Dr. T. G. Mason, F.R.S., to inspect and report on this important scheme.

57. *Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme.*—The Committee sanctioned in 1926 a Pink Boll-worm Scheme with the object of ascertaining the causes responsible for the difference in the incidence of the pink boll-worm between the Canal Colonies, where it is practically absent, and the South-east Punjab, where its attack on cotton is severe. The Pink Boll-worm Scheme concluded in 1934 when it was replaced by the present combined scheme, viz., the Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme, for the continuation of the work on the pink boll-worm and the investigation of certain economic aspects of the spotted boll-worm. The results of the Pink Boll-worm Scheme have been given in previous reports wherein it has been explained that the unequal distribution of the insect is mainly due to the difference in temperature and humidity in the various areas. The study of the spotted boll-worm pest has shown that, unlike the pink boll-worm pest, it is more severe at Lyallpur and Multan, representative of Canal Colonies and Western Punjab, than elsewhere. The

loss due to the pest was estimated, from the results of the night caging experiments, at 26 per cent. in *Desi* (local cotton and 10 per cent. in *4F* American variety) in 1935 and 65 per cent. and 47 per cent., respectively, in 1934.

It has been stated in previous reports that in the Punjab, cotton sprouts from the previous year's stumps are the only source of food supply for the spotted boll-worm for about six weeks from the middle of April. Further survey of food plants has shown that while this observation holds good so far as the Canal Colonies are concerned, the same cannot be said of the south-eastern, central and submontane regions where, in addition to cotton sprouts other host plants, particularly *Malva parviflora, Abutilon indicum* and *Malvestrum tricuspidatum*, serve as breeding ground in the off-season. It is thus evident that any clean-up scheme for uprooting cotton stalks and stubbles to avoid the boll-worm pest is not likely to yield satisfactory results unless the other host plants are simultaneously dealt with. The Committee has accordingly sanctioned for this purpose a two-year Clean-up Campaign Scheme.

Of the three species of *Earias* (spotted boll-worm), viz., *insulana, fabia* and *cupreoviridis* met with in the Punjab, only the first two are cotton pests, the first being by far the commonest. *Insulana* is seen feeding on all host plants so far known in the Punjab while *fabia* is observed only on *Hibiscus esculentus* and rarely on other plants. *Insulana* and *fabia* remain active throughout the year while *cupreoviridis* hibernates in the form of pupa from October to April.

58. *White Fly Scheme.*—This scheme was started in 1931 with a view to study the life-history of the white fly (*Bemesia gossypiperda*), a small sucking insect that does damage to cotton and other crops. The scheme came to an end in September 1936 and the investigation has again confirmed the results already obtained on the seasonal history of the pest. *Bemesia gossypiperda* breeds practically all the year round, often parthenogenetically. There are no less than 44 species of plants both cultivated and wild on which the fly feeds. It makes its appearance on the new cottons early in May, soon after the crop has germinated but the attack is low. From June, however, the attack increases in intensity. At the commencement the attack is more severe on *Desi* varieties but from the middle of August the infestation increases on American varieties. The data collected have established the fact that the period of the severest attack on cotton extends from June to August after which the infestation, as a rule, declines abruptly. The incidence of attack on the early sown crop has been found to be comparatively higher up to September after which it is practically uniform on all the sowings. The intensity of attack is also higher on manured plants. During the period of severe infestation the vegetative growth is checked, and in serious cases may almost be stopped. Boll formation is reduced, lint percentage lowered and the plants affected adversely.

Control.—Predators and parasites have not shown any satisfactory means of control ; cultural methods like clean cultivation and safe disposal of alter-

native hosts in the no-cotton season go some way towards reducing the extent of the attack. Proper manuring at the right time may help the plants to recover from the damage caused by the fly.

Extensive spraying operations both on *Desi* and American cottons again proved to be very effective, the insecticides used being rosin soap, fish oil soap, tobacco decoction, kerosene oil emulsion and lime sulphur. Out of the above, rosin compound, proved to be the best. From the machines tested, cart sprayers proved useful as their working was very easy and economical. Hardie sprayer with a 2 h.p. motor pump gave very satisfactory results both with regard to the mortality of the pest and the cost of spraying. Cart sprayers, however, can only be worked when the crop is young. Orchard Power sprayer, though it gave the highest percentage of mortality, was found cumbersome and uneconomical.

The cost of spraying with rosin compound amounted to Rs. 1-12-4 per acre with the Sapom, Rs. 1-7-8 with the Hardie and Rs. 2-9-9 with the Orchard Power sprayer during 1934. It is possible, however, to reduce the cost still further by more economical methods. Spraying *Desi* cottons during the month of July and American cotton during August increased the yield. It was determined that spraying must be done before flowers appear.

59. *Root Rot Scheme.*—This scheme commenced in 1932 for the investigation of root rot in the Punjab, where, particularly in the canal-irrigated areas, the annual damage done to cotton by this disease is estimated at Rs. 16 lakhs. Both *Desi* and American varieties are equally affected by the disease which makes its appearance towards the end of June when the crop is 6 to 8 weeks old, and continues up to the middle of September. Rain-fed cottons, however, are not affected and the activity of the disease increases in proportion to the amount of irrigation or soil moisture. The work of the year shows that organisms *Rizoctonia bataticola* and *Rizoctonia solani* are most active in June and July and do maximum damage to the May sown crop. These organisms are present on the roots and are carried over from year to year in live as well as decayed roots unlike American root rot fungus which lives only in live roots.

None of the varieties so far tested, viz., *L.S.S.*, 43*F*, 45*F*, 4*F*, *Mollisoni* 15 and *Jubilee* cotton, are resistant to the disease, and attempts are being made to select resistant types from the local crop of American and *Desi* cotton. The application of fertilisers has not given any encouraging results and the chemical analysis of the infected and uninfected soils shows no difference except in CaO/MgO ratio which is higher in the latter than in the former.

60. *Scheme for Defibrating and Delinting Plant.*—This scheme was sanctioned in August 1933 and the two machines were installed in 1934 at the British Cotton Growing Assoclation' ginning factory at Khanewal. Due to some defect in it, the defibrating machine could not be set right. From the results obtained on this machine at the British Oil and Cake Mills, Rochester,

to which 50 tons of 289*F* seed were shipped by the suppliers of the machine, it appears that this variety of seed can be successfully defibrated but the Rochester report shows that the variation in the size of the seeds is the fundamental cause of the trouble and defects experienced. The removal of this defect is not an easy matter and the variation in the size of the seeds must be accepted as a normal factor. Another point brought out in the report is that the defibrator is not designed to remove more than about 2 per cent. of fuzz while as estimated by sulphuric acid treatment, the amount of fuzz on 289*F* is as high as about 12.8 per cent. It is stated that the defibrated seed can be sold in the market only at a big discount and the grade of the fuzz is so low that it is unfit for sale.

With regard to tests carried on with the delinting machine, delinting was done in three degrees of polish, light, intermediate and high. With very light polish the machine turns out two maunds of seeds per hour and removes 5.3 per cent. of linters, with intermediate polish one maund of seed per hour and 7.5 per cent. of linters and with high polish 0.58 maunds of seed per hour and 8.7 per cent. of linters. As regards the economics of the working of the delinting machine, without taking the cost of power, interest on capital outlay, depreciation and the cost of repairs into consideration, light delinting leads to an apparent loss of three pies, intermediate delinting to a gain of Re. 0-2-1 and high delinting to a gain of Re. 0-2-2 per maund of seed delinted.

As the results have not been of any economic value, the scheme has since been closed down.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

61. *The Botanical Scheme* is one of the earliest schemes of the Committee and was commenced in 1923. The main work under this scheme is concerned with the breeding of new strains of cotton suitable to the conditions obtaining in the various cotton growing areas of the provinces and especially capable of resisting the handicaps imposed by wilt and other diseases. In addition, only such other crops are worked at, as experience has shown to be suitable rotation crops for making the growing of cotton a permanent success. As the Department of Agriculture had already done some work on cotton breeding prior to the starting of this scheme, it was possible to produce, earlier than otherwise, wilt-resistant strain known as *Verum* 262, which seemed to be admirably suited to the requirements of the moment. It was, however, soon found that this strain was susceptible to adverse climatic conditions and attention was, therefore, directed to the breeding of new strains free from this defect and, if possible, with better economic characters. These objects have, to a very large extent, been achieved, and it is now only a matter of a few years before *Verum* 262 is almost completely replaced by the newly developed all-round strain, *V*. 434. This strain has been tested in the various cotton tracts of the province under a wide range of conditions and markedly contrasting seasons. These tests have shown beyond doubt that this strain is the best all-round type available at present—hardy, prolific and superior in lint.

[illegible] would spin higher coun[illegible] ices in accordance with [illegible] ommittee and the Agricultural Department to replace at least the greater proportion of the existing coarse cottons by varieties that can compete in the world market.

The chief activity during the year was concerned with the testing, multiplication and expansion of the newly developed strain, *V.* 434. But while the progress in expansion of this strain was watched in the field, breeding work, with the object of producing still better varieties, was steadily pursued in other cottons. There were some 20,000 acres under *V.* 434 during the year, and once again it proved to be the best all-round strain, with remarkable adaptability to varying climatic conditions. Another characteristic revealed by this strain was the tenacity of its burst bolls to withstand heavy rain and gale without dropping on the ground like the coarser varieties. In spinning capacity, this strain maintained practically the same performance as during the past four years. A representative sample of it was, as usual, sent to the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, along with other approved cottons Amongst these *V.* 434 gave the best spinning performance, *Late Verum* following close behind. From its yarn-strength results, it was adjudged suitable for spinning up to 33 highest standard warp coun[illegible] of 589 lbs. p[illegible] during the g[illegible] yields during [illegible] The area under *V.* 434 in the coming season is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 200,000 acres.

Late Verum was again tested in areas for which it has been specially developed and the results obtained were in keeping with those of the previous years. But owing to the all-round suitability of *V.* 434 and the advantage of having as few types as possible under cultivation in adjacent areas, it is recommended that, except in places where *Late Verum* shows a distinct advantage over *V.* 434, the latter type is the one that should be grown.

No. 438, another recently developed strain, was tried on an extensive scale and did very well on the lighter description of soils, in the cotton tracts of Nimar and Buldana, bordering the Tapti and Poorna valleys. This strain has the same length of staple as *V.* 434, and spinning tests show that it has maintained its performance of the past three years, being adjudged suitable for spinning up to 34 highest standard warp counts.

Work on the two *Banis, E.B.* 31 and 306, was continued. A wilt-resistant strain in the narrow-lobed type obtained from *E.B.* 31 has now been isolated and attention in future will be concentrated on this and the rest of the material will be discarded. It is a high-yielding type, but it still remains to be seen whether the extra yield obtained compensates for its low ginning percentage which ranges round 27 to 28. *Bani 306 no*

longer suffers from the defects which caused the extinction of the old Hinganghat. It resists wilt disease and ripens about the same time as the *neglectums*. The ginning percentage too has been considerably improved. But until the quality of cotton, and not the ginning outturn, becomes the basis of valuation, there is little chance of extension of area under such superior cottons.

Another aspect of the work during the year has been the continuance of the examination of the possibilities of *Buri* (acclimatised *G. hirsutum*). *Buri* yields well in years of ample rainfall and does not suffer from wilt disease. The conditions during the past three years have been very favourable for it and the two strains, *Buri Ak-Special* and *Buri* 107, especially developed for an area of some 50,000 acres in and around Burhanpur in the Nimar district, have met with much favour and a considerable demand for their seed has sprung up.

The more recent selection work has, among other things, aimed at improving the *Verum* types in the direction of increased strength to fortify the plants against the strain imposed upon them through carrying a heavy crop. The new isolations will be tested against the parent stock in this respect in the coming season.

The chief feature of the year was the development, to the field-scale stage, of four new strains of cotton, viz., *B.*90, *B.*64, *B.*73 and *B.*61. These four strains have been bred from the wilt-resistant stock of *Gossypium indicum* and their selection has been considerably facilitated by the technique of the 'Purity Chequer' method. They combine fineness of the lint with high yield and freedom from disease. Arrangements have been made for their comparative trials on a field scale at the various Goverment Farms and on land of a few private growers in the coming season and it is anticipated that their performance will justify the confidence placed in them.

Hybridisation work in cotton was continued, its object being to produce, if possible, new forms of economic value and to study the mode of inheritance of certain characters in the cotton plant. Work on *Bani* × *Cernuum* cross was continued and a few useful strains were compared with each other and further selection made.

Progress was also maintained in the physiological work which includes the study of the effects of various cultural and manurial treatments and meteorological conditions upon the growth and development of the cotton plant.

Steady progress was also maintained in the work on rotation crops. *AK* 12-24, which was introduced four years ago, has now become the most popular variety of groundnut in Berar and there has been a marked expansion in the area under it. Further work with rotation experiments has confirmed the results already obtained, and there is now no hesitation in

recommending the three-course rotation consisting of cotton, juar and groundnut as being the most profitable one for Berar from the points of view of cotton yields and land fertility.

62. *Entomological Scheme.*—This scheme, which was sanctioned in January 1934, commenced work in July 1934. It has for its object the preliminary survey of cotton boll-worm pest in the Central Provinces and Berar with a view to ascertaining its incidence, method of carry-over and the extent to which the results obtained from the Surat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme can be utilised in these provinces. During the year under report, the three types of boll-worms, viz., the Spotted Boll-worm (*Earias fabia*), the Pink Boll-worm (*Platyedra gossypiella*) and the Cotton Boll-worm of America, locally known as the gram caterpillar (*Heliothis* (*chloridea*) *obsoleta*) which cause a certain amount of damage to the cotton crop of the province were further studied at Akola and Nagpur. The first attack of the Spotted Boll-worm was recorded in the middle of July and the highest percentage, viz., 18.8, both at Nagpur and Akola, was reached during the period from the middle of October to the middle of November. During the first fortnight of October, the big bolls were found attacked to the extent of 12.3 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. by the Pink Boll-worm. The difference between the two attacks is that at Akola the attack was highest when the number of big size green bolls on the plants was the largest while at Nagpur it was highest when the number of big size bolls had declined.

The Pink Boll-worm, on the other hand, has been found to be a serious pest in the Central Provinces and Berar. At Akola its attack commenced from the beginning of October and reached its highest level during November, while at Nagpur it commenced a week later and never went beyond 2.15 per cent. Thus the Pink Boll-worm causes more damage at Akola than at Nagpur.

The yield of *kapas* in the absence of boll-worms was determined by 'night caging' method at both places and it was found that the increase in the outturn of *kapas* was 49.6 per cent. by weight. 92 per cent. good locks were obtained from protected plants against 70.6 per cent. from non-caged plants.

The removal and destruction of the shed forms every morning when there was wind without rain during the previous night was tried in the previous season both at Nagpur and Akola on small-scale plots. During the present year the experiment was repeated on a field scale and the results have shown that timely removal and destruction of the fallen forms during the period from October to the end of December helps to check the activities of the boll-worms.

Observations to determine the time of emergence of Pink Boll-worm moths from stored *kapas* and cotton seed were made both at Akola and Nagpur. At Akola the emergence of Pink Boll-worm moths was found

up to April and after that no moth was found to have successfully emerged. On the other hand, dead larvæ of pink boll-worm were found during July, showing that the pest was not able to stand the heat during May and June. At Nagpur some moths did emerge both from *kapas* and cotton seed during July and August.

The gram caterpillar (*Heliothis obsoleta*) was hitherto unknown in India. It was met with for the first time last year, when it was found that the damage done by it to cotton in Berar is as serious as by the other two boll-worms. Its life-history and habits were therefore studied during the year under report. It was found to be very active during the months of December, January and February. During this period it feeds on a number of different species of plants and its population is considerably high. In the laboratory it was observed that the insect hibernates in the pupal stage during the period from November to March and after that period it breeds continuously. As the alternative host plants get dried up during the hot weather except Rose and *Bhindi* (*Hibiscus esculentus*), a more thorough study of this position during these months is needed to see how the pest continues its existence.

The position of the boll-worm pest in the Central Provinces and Berar is about the same as in Gujerat and it is suggested that the only practical way of controlling it would be to adopt clean-up measures similar to those adopted in Gujerat, viz., the uprooting of cotton stalks and stubbles and eradication of alternative host plants as early as possible after the harvest of cotton.

UNITED PROVINCES.

63. *The Cotton Survey Scheme* was started in 1933 with a view to carry out a detailed survey of the Bengals types of cotton grown in Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand to facilitate the selection of suitable types of cotton for the different cotton growing areas of the province.

About 23,000 samples of cotton have been collected from the two large and most important cotton growing tracts of Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand, including some half a dozen Indian States. Preliminary observations have indicated a range of sub-forms under each of the established and recognised types of *Gossypium neglectum*, *Bengalensis*, *Roseum*, *Malvensis* and *Cutchica*.

Promising material from the survey has been obtained and should prove useful in connection with work for retaining suitable cotton types for the provinces.

BENGAL.

64. *The Comilla Cotton Scheme.*—This scheme, which was sanctioned in February 1933, came into operation in December 1934. It has for its object the botanical and systematic study and improvement of the commercial grade of *Cernuum* cotton. The work of the year mainly consisted of testing single plant cultures selected on the merits of their performance last year. Trials on 24 samples of cotton collected from Assam, Bengal,

Cawnpore, Jalgaon, Indore and China were made for the first time but as there were heavy and continuous rains immediately after sowing, the crop failed altogether.

Field and laboratory tests of each single plant were undertaken to study there different botanical characters. Selfing of flower buds was done but the number of selfed bolls obtained was low, due probably to very heavy rains.

BURMA.

65. *The Cotton Improvement Scheme* in Burma was started in April 1931, with the object of bringing home to the cultivators of the Wagale tract, by means of practical demonstrations, better methods of cotton cultivation. The scheme has fulfilled the objects aimed at, and has now closed down. The main items of improvement brought about lay in the following directions :—

(1) the lay-out of a system of narrow-based ridges as an anti-erosion and moisture conservation measure, (2) the making and storing of farm-yard manure, (3) the use of improved ploughs, and (4) line sowing of crops with inter-cultivation.

HYDERABAD.

66. *The Botanical Research Scheme at Parbhani* commenced in 1929, with a view to obtaining a few prolific, high ginning, uniform types of cotton, with good spinning qualities, to replace the present mixture of *Gaorani* cotton in Hyderabad State. *Gaorani* or *Bani* is probably the best of the indigenous cottons in respect of spinning. It is, however, both a poor yielder and a poor ginner. In addition to the testing of new strains and progenies and the propagation of selfed and first generation seed of the most promising strains, the work during the year also included the growing of rotation crops.

Preliminary tests on 199 new selections of medium staple *Gaorani* and 70 selections with slightly shorter staple were carried out at the Cotton Research Station, Parbhani; the former for the purpose of producing an improved strain for the *Gaorani* tract, and the latter to breed a strain that may ultimately be capable of replacing short staple existing mixture of Parbhani and Aurangabad Districts. *G*.4 was adopted as 'control' for medium staple selections and *Havri* 3 for short staple ones. Out of these selections, 35 medium staple and 7 short staple progenies were picked plant by plant and about a dozen and a half were finally selected for further strain tests. 22, *F*2 progenies of crosses between *Havri* 3 (*rosea*) and improved *Gaorani* strains were grown and studied. Of the 8, *F*3 and 16, *F*4 progenies, grown in preliminary tests, only one was selected for inclusion in comparative tests in the next season. Out of 1,000 fresh single plants selected from cultivators' fields, in different localities, and from crops in the villages in the districts of Parbhani and Aurangabad, only 300 were retained for growing in the next season, after examination of their seed and fibre characters.

Flowering, bolling and shedding records were collected at Parbhani for 10 plants of each of the 3 strains, *G*4, *G*6 and *Havri* 3, for further study.

There were two varietal tests ; the first experiment was conducted with *Gaorani Local* and 4 strains, viz., *Gaorani* 3 *B*-1, *Gaorani* 4, *Gaorani* 6 and *Gaorani* 58*E* on three sites at the Government Experimental Farm, Parbhani, and on one site each at the Variety Testing Stations, Latur and Mudhol. These tests have shown that *G*.4 and *G*.6 gave higher yields than the Local at two sites. *G*. 3*B*-1 gave the highest yield at Mudhol, and significantly higher yields at all the 3 sites, while *G.58E* gave higher yield than the local variety at only one site.

The second varietal test was conducted with the local variety of Parbhani with the 4 strains *G.1A*, *G.12F*, *P.26 H* and *Havri* 3 at the Government Experimental Farm, Parbhani. *Havri* 3 gave the highest yield but the difference in its yield and that of the local variety was not significant. *G*.1*A* and *P*.26*H* gave significantly lower yields, while *G*.12*F* gave a slightly lower yield than the *Local.* The difference in yield, however, was not significant. There were two other similar tests between new and old strains and the results show that all the strains gave significantly higher yields than *Gaorani Umri* and *Parbhani Local.*

A comparative test with 27 medium staple strains and *G. Umri* was also conducted. 23 of these gave higher yields than *Gaorani*, but the differences were significant in the case of 13 strains only. As compared with *Gaorani 4B*, the leading *Gaorani* strain of the past three years, 16 strains were better yielders but the differences were significant only in the case of two strains, viz., *G*.115 and *G*.58*A*-1.

Other work included the study of resistance to wilt and the purity of new strains, the maintenance of types in pure cultures and district trials. Seed of *G*.6 was sown over 25¼ acres at the Government Experimental Farm, Parbhani, and yielded 520 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. 3rd and 4th generation seed of this strain was sown on about 4,986 acres at Karkheli and surrounding villages in Mudhol taluka of Nanded district. The average yield was 182 lbs. of *kapas*. Seed cotton of *G*.6 fetched a premium of Rs. 5-8 per *khandi* of 960 pounds. The lint also fetched a higher price than the lint of local types. Seed sufficient to cover 50,000 acres has been collected and its distribution is in progress.

Trial of American varieties like 4 *Punjab-American*, 3 *Sind* and 13 *Cambodia* strains and 52 single plant progenies of *Parbhani-American* 1 was also undertaken. Punjab and Sind strains were early and prolific but more susceptible to jassids. *Cambodias* matured very late and suffered heavily from boll-worm attack and gave lower yield, whereas *Parbhani-American*, which was found jassid-resistant, gave good yields.

67. *Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme.*—This scheme was started in January 1933 with a view to ascertain (*a*) the actual amount of damage done to cotton in the Godavary valley by the boll-worm pest, (*b*) the progress of its attack on the growing crop, (*c*) the mode of its carry-over from season to season and (*d*) the effect of the likely control measures. The work of the year was in a large measure a repetition of the work done before and consisted of observations on the progress of boll-worm attack during the season, estimation of the damage done, and the study of the life-histories of the two boll-worms were continued.

The results of the year confirm the observations made in previous years, viz., that the Spotted Boll-worm is practically never absent and rapidly increases in number in September and during greater part of October. There is then a decline before it starts to increase again. It lives during the off-season on cotton plants left over in fields and on alternative host plants and pupates in cotton and other food plants, in their shed parts and in the soil. The damage done by this pest during the year amounted to 5.5 per cent. of *kapas* at Parbhani and 4 per cent. at Nanded.

The Pink Boll-worm pest makes its first appearance from June onward and reaches its maximum incidence in January-February, when it begins to decrease till it becomes negligible about the end of April. It continues as short cycle larvæ on "stand-over cotton" till the beginning of May. Thereafter it spends a short time in the quiescent stage and emerges as long cycle moth on the return of favourable weather after the setting in of the south-west monsoon. The long cycle moth finds ready breeding ground in the previous year's crop still left in the fields in many localities due to the local practice of delaying the annual leases of cultivated land till the middle of April. The Pink Boll-worm passes its resting stage in the stored seed cotton and in the soil and, unlike in the United Provinces, it does not survive in the stored seed. The damage done by this insect during the year was estimated at 21.8 per cent. of *kapas* at Parbhani and 18.5 per cent. at Nanded.

The percentage of clean cotton at Parbhani was higher than in the previous year. The estimated crop loss due to the boll-worms was, however, not less than 20 per cent. The estimated damage to seed varied from [illegible] to 28 per cent. in the cultivator's crop and from 13 to [illegible] per cent. at the Government farm. The seed of the early maturing [illegible] showed the least injury. From an examination of the soil in April, [illegible] Pink larvæ, 4 pupæ and 3 freshly emerged moths were recovered. The lower [illegible] during the year was attributable to the early emergence of moths [illegible] followed the unusual rains from February to May.

Only a few larvæ from bolls and the [illegible] from buried bolls in April. [illegible] grown Pink Boll-worm larvæ showed a [illegible] larvæ.

Observations on the life-history of Pink Boll-worm showed that under laboratory conditions long cycle moths had an average life of about 30 days and some as many as 60 days. From the 'carry-over' studies of the past three years, it appears that complete removal of cotton stalks soon after final picking, completion of cotton ginning before 1st May and the prohibition of the growing of *Bhendi* in the hot weather will go a long way towards checking this pest. Growing an early maturing variety is another means of reducing the damage done by the pest.

68. *Cotton Survey Scheme.*—This scheme started in June 1931 and closed down in June 1936. The objects were (1) to collect and test, on a central farm, the types of cotton grown in the State, and (2) to determine the proportion of different varieties of cotton in the crop of the various parts of the State.

Small samples of seed were obtained from well scattered and representative villages of each cotton growing district. These were sown each separately at the Government Experimental Farm, Parbhani, or Rudroor (Nizamabad district) according to their season (Autumn harvested or Spring harvested). Nearly 200 plants of each sample were classified into different botanical species and varieties. The total number of samples studied in 5 years was 971. In addition, 200 plants in each survey number from cultivators' fields, representative of the standing crop, were collected and classified according to different varieties.

The survey has been very complete and has accomplished the object for which it was started. The results obtained are summarised below :—

Botanical.—*Gossypium neglectum* var. *rosea* predominates in the districts of Aurangabad and Parbhani, and in parts of Bhir, Osmanabad and Adilabad districts, whereas *Gossypium neglectum* var. *cutchica* is the chief component of the *Mungari* crop of Karnatak districts.

Gossypium indicum is the principal predominating type in Nanded and Bidar districts and parts of Adilabad, Bhir and Osmanabad districts and also in Karimnagar, and northern part of Warangal and eastern half of Adilabad districts.

Gossypium herbaceum forms the bulk of the *hingari* crop of Karnatak, and the *rabi* crop of Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts.

Gossypium obtusifolium var. *Coconada* forms the chief constituent of the crop of Nalgonda and southern part of Warangal district.

Gossypium hirsutum is present in varying proportions in the crop of a major part of the cotton tract, and in some villages it is grown almost pure.

Commercial.

Hyderabad Oomras cover over two million acres and total 300,000 bales annually. The cotton is short stapled and coarse and fit for spinning 8-12's

counts. Most of this cotton is exported. Very little botanical work has been done for the improvement of this variety.

Hyderabad Gaorani covers about 900,000 acres and its annual production amounts to about 110,000 bales. It is one of the finest Indian cottons and is much liked by the Indian mills. It is fit for 24-30's warp counts. Only two to three thousand bales are exported annually out of India. Nearly 8,000 acres will be under improved strains of this variety in 1936-37.

Southerns, also known as *Kumptas,* cover about 400,000 acres every year, producing about 50,000 bales. The staple length is $\frac{3}{4}$th inch to $\frac{7}{8}$th inch and the fibre is fit for spinning 20-24's counts.

Coconadas cover about 20,000 acres only and their annual production amounts to about 2,500 bales. It is a low ginning type. The fibre is dark coloured and fit for 16-20's warp counts. No botanical work has been done with this cotton so far.

BARODA.

69. *The Root Rot Scheme,* which was sanctioned in July 1931, commenced work in February 1932, with the double object of studying the root rot disease and securing a few suitable strains of cotton which are resistant to this disease. The work of the previous years has shown that the disease is less severe in years of normal rainfall than in years of heavy rainfall and also in late sown crop than in early sown crop. The affected cotton roots contain the organisms of *Macrophomina phaseoli* and *Nematodes.* Infection trials were made with these organisms on seed in glass-house and it was observed that a mixture of these two produced a heavy mortality than when either was used singly. A series of trials was made with *B.* 9 seed and its survivals will be transplanted in fields heavily infected by the organisms. Several chemicals and disinfectants were used against *Sclerotia* (resting spores) resistance, but the results obtained require further confirmation.

Manurial and disinfecting treatments were tried on a field scale with different quantities of manure per acre but none of the treatments was significantly better than the control. It seems that no manure is effective against root rot, sulphur treatment also is not of much use in checking or reducing the root rot mortality effectively. On the botanical side, replicated progeny test of *K.S.* was tested for root-rot resistance and 5 plants from each progeny showing higher resistance, yield and best economical characters have been selected for further trial. *No.* 8 and *B.S.* were similarly tried in replicated progeny rows, but the results were not satisfactory except one plant of *B. S.* which was found unaffected. The produce of this plant has been carefully saved for further trial next year.

Under non-replicated progeny trials, 48 individual strains were grown with *Broach* 9 as control and 17 strains have been selected for further trials. Four promising varieties, viz., *K.S.*, *No.* 8+*B. S.*, *D. S.* and *B.* 9, were tried

for root resistance and it was found that *K. S.* was more resistant than the rest of the varieties. Future breeding work will, therefore, be concentrated on *K. S.* material.

70. *The Goghari Cotton Survey Scheme* is similar to the Goghari Cotton Survey Scheme in the Bombay Presidency and has for its object the survey of *Goghari* cotton crop in Baroda State, with a view to tracing the produce to ginneries and to inducing the gin-owners to gin it separately and dispose of the seed for cattle food. During the year under report, the survey was confined to the same Navsari tract. The total area surveyed during the year amounted to 63,372 *bighas* against 55,012 *bighas* of last year. Only ¼ per cent. of this area contained a small mixture of *Goghari* not exceeding 5 per cent. while the rest of the area was practically pure. A sustained propaganda by the Agricultural Department, combined with the activities of the cotton survey staff and the passing of the Cotton Control Act were mainly responsible for suppressing the evil of mixing in fields *Goghari* with pure cotton.

71. *Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme.*—This scheme commenced in January 1936. It is similar to the Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in Bombay Gujerat and is meant to popularise the cotton plant puller, a cheap and effective implement for uprooting cotton stalks and stubbles and thus encourage the cultivators to fight against the boll-worm pest by cleaning up their cotton fields as soon as the last pickings of *kapas* are over. The work was started in Baroda and Navsari districts on the same lines as in Broach and Surat districts of the Bombay Presidency. During the year under report, the number of plant pullers sold in Navsari district was 1,563 as against 577 in the previous year. In Baroda 4,012 were sold against 3,198 last year. Propaganda was carried by magic-lantern lectures and other means and from the results achieved it is obvious that further propaganda would result in still more extended use of plant pullers.

Bikaner.

72. *Bengals Cotton Improvement Scheme.*—The opening of the Gang Canal under the Sutlej Valley Scheme resulted in the colonization of a new and virgin area, known as the Gang Canal area, with immigrant peasants mostly from the Punjab who had been accustomed to the cultivation of the Punjab *Desi* and American types of cotton. The cultivators found it difficult to successfully cultivate cotton under local conditions, evidently because the new environment was not quite the same as they were accustomed to in the Punjab. It was even feared that the area under cotton would be seriously reduced. This scheme was, therefore, started in January 1931, for the purpose of studying the local problems of the agriculturists and for obtaining by selection and hybridisation one or more superior types of cotton suitable for the locality.

During the year under review, the U.P. strain *C.* 520, which had proved most suitable among the *Desi* types for the tract, was found defective in

germination due to rigorous climatic conditions and further selections were made in it and grown in progeny rows. Five best families which had the best germination were selected for further trials. 36 good plants from *F5* hybrids of *C.* 520 x *Bani,* were selected and examined for lint length and ginning percentage. The best 10 of these were retained for further trials. The trials of Asiatic-American hybrids, which did not give satisfactory results, have been given up. Experiments on six types of American cotton from the Punjab and two *desi* types, *C.* 520 and *Malvi* 9, were conducted both in the light and heavy *ghaggar* bed soils with different irrigations. In the light soils, the American cotton, *P.* 289*F*, gave the heaviest yield and among *Desi* cottons *C.* 520 was about the best. Difference in irrigation had no effect on staple length. The season happened to be particularly favourable for the American cottons. Thinning experiments were conducted to determine the effect of thinning on yield but it was found that though individual plants gave an increased yield in the thinned area, the value of this yield was only just enough to meet the labour charges for thinning, thus proving that thinning was uneconomical.

Mysore.

73. *Doddahathi (American) Cotton Scheme.*—This scheme, which was sanctioned in February 1935, commenced work in November 1935. It has for its object the breeding of suitable types from the local *Doddahathi* or American cotton resistant to "Red Leaf" disease which stands in the way of the expansion of this crop in the Irwin Canal area in Mysore State. The work of the year indicates that certain varieties, like *Sea Island*, *Boss III*-16 and *Acala* are more susceptible to "Red Leaf" disease than other varieties like *Co.* 2, *M. A. II*, *N. T.* 38 or 38 *F*. A large number of crosses were made with exotic varieties and their progenies will be tested next year.

Varietal tests have shown that 4*F*-98, Sind *Sudhar*, *Gadag No. I*, *M.A. II*, *N. T.* 38 (38*F*) and *Co.* 2 give promising yields under irrigated conditions at the Irwin Canal Farm while local *Doddahathi*, *Gadag No. I*, *Co.* 2, *M.A. II*, *N.T.* 38 (38*F*) give better yields than *M.A. I*, *Sea Island*, 43*F*, *Boss III*-16 and Sind *Sudhar* under rain-fed conditions at the Hebbal Farm.

In the sowing date trials, *M.A. II*, Sind *Sudhar*, and *N. T.* 38 (38*F*) gave best results when they were sown on the 1st June, 15th June and 15th May, respectively.

74. *Tour in Iran to collect Herbaceum cottons.*—In connection with the examination of the possibility of growing medium or long staple cotton in the present short staple areas of India, it was ascertained that no work had hitherto been done for the large Dholleras tract. With a view to find out a medium or long staple cotton suitable for this tract, a member of the staff of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, was sent on a tour to Iran to collect Iranian (*herbaceum*) cottons for study along with Indian cottons. The tour has been successful and the collector has brought back about 1,400 seed samples from individual plants.

The best material of *G. herbaceum* was obtained from the eastern districts visited. Good material was also found in western Iran, but that collected in the north was inferior. The indigenous cottons exhibit great variability in ginning percentage, lint length and lint fineness. The introduced cottons were variable in the first two characters only.

The *herbaceums* met with in Iran were all sympodial. To hasten maturity, it is a general practice in Iran, particularly in the eastern area, to pluck the leaves and top the stem of the plants.

Of the material collected, some of the *hirsutums* have been sent to the Cotton Research Botanist, Punjab, and some to the Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore; of the *herbaceums*, some have been sent to the Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore, and the remainder to the Cotton Botanist, North Gujerat, Viramgam.

75. *The Joint Scheme for the estimation of effects on cotton crop of the use of plant puller in Bombay Presidency and Baroda State*, which was sanctioned in August 1936, came into operation in December 1936. The object of the scheme is to obtain an exact or nearly as exact as possible an estimate of the benefits derived from the use of the plant puller. The work was carried on both in Bombay Gujerat and Baroda State. The results give indications that pulling is advantageous. Climatic conditions were, however, peculiar so that precise estimation of the effect could not be made. The work will be repeated.

CHAPTER V.

SEED DISTRIBUTION AND EXTENSION SCHEMES.

76. During the first five years of its existence, the Committee devoted itself chiefly to botanical and other research on cotton, but in 1929 it felt that if its work was to be of practical benefit, the results obtained by research should be made easily available to the cultivator. In this year, therefore, the Committee adopted the policy of helping Agricultural Departments and Co-operative Sale Societies in the more extended distribution of pure seed of improved varieties of cotton. The year under review began with 12 seed distribution and extension schemes. In addition to these, two new schemes were sanctioned during the year for the maintenance of nuclei of pure seed of approved varieties of cotton in the Bombay Presidency and Sind. A short account of the various Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes is given in the following paragraphs.

MADRAS.

77. *Tiruppur and Co. 2 (Cambodia) Schemes.*—The Madras (Tiruppur) Seed Extension Scheme was sanctioned in 1929 for a period of five years with the object of providing for the pay of an officer to act as an adviser to a group of Co-operative Societies in Coimbatore district which were growing improved strains of Cambodia cotton and also to help the Agricultural Department in their seed distribution work. It started work in May 1931 and was extended in June 1936 for a short period of three months. This scheme was amalgamated in 1933 with a new scheme known as the Tiruppur *Co.* 2 (*Cambodia*) Seed Extension Scheme which was sanctioned in August 1932 for a period of five years for the distribution of *Co.* 2 seed in the Salem and Coimbatore districts through the agency of the Madras Agricultural Department and the Tiruppur Co-operative Trading Society. The object of the second scheme was the maintenance by the Agricultural Department with a grant from the Committee of a seed multiplication area of not less than 6,000 acres, and the distribution by the Society to the cultivators of the pure seed produced in this area for 100,000 acres. The Committee has further guaranteed the Tiruppur Co-operative Trading Society its actual loss on seed transactions up to a maximum of 10 per cent. of the capital invested for the purchase of seed and interest thereon at 5 per cent. Of the total quantity of 1,066,780 lbs. of pure seed obtained in 1935-36 from the multiplication area and selected cultivators, 904,344 lbs., enough to sow on 30,000 acres, were distributed to the cultivators, the rest being left unsold. During the year, the Department of Agriculture issued pure seed for 6,588 acres of seed multiplication area, but owing to insufficient rains at the time of sowing, a higher seed rate of 30 to 35 lbs. per acre had to be used and the area actually sown was therefore reduced to 5,117 acres. In addition, the area

covered by the natural spread of *Co.* 2 seed was estimated at 150,000 acres against 120,000 acres during 1935-36. It is thus evident that *Co.* 2 is favoured both by the *ryots* and the merchants.

BOMBAY.

78. *Revised Jayawant and Gadag No.* 1 *Scheme.*—This scheme, which replaced the then existing five seed schemes in the Southern Division, viz., Hubli, Gadag, Athani, Haveri and Bailhongal, commenced work on the 1st June 1936. Twenty-five per cent. of the net cost of the scheme excluding savings from the original five seed schemes is being borne by the Bombay Government. The scheme is designed to embrace not only the areas covered by the five schemes mentioned above but also other areas in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts, for which there were no specific schemes. The scheme is operated from seven centres, viz., Hubli, Haveri, Navalgund, Bailhongal, Athani, Bijapur and Bagalkot, through the agency of Co-operative Societies but under the general control of the Agricultural Department. The keynote of the scheme is decentralization so that no single agency should have too great an area to cover or too great a responsibility to carry. The scheme is intended to cover, within five years, 9½ lakhs of acres. During the year under report, 961,100 lbs. of pure *Jayawant* seed and 844,100 lbs. of *Gadag No.* 1 seed were distributed over 102,306 and 84,410 acres, respectively. 17,918 bags (25,08,520 lbs.) of *Jayawant* seed sufficient for about 2½ lakhs of acres and 9,410 bags (941,000 lbs.) of *Gadag No.* 1 seed sufficient for about 94,100 acres have been stocked for 1937-38 season.

79. *The Surat Scheme* was sanctioned in 1929 for two years and extended for two more years in 1931, pending the decision of the Committee on the merits of the two rival varieties, 1027 *A.L.F.* and 1*A*. In January 1934, the Committee finally decided to confine its attention to the distribution of 1027 *A.L.F* and extended the scheme for five more years. The scheme will thus continue till March 1939. During the year under review, the Department of Agriculture arranged for a large seed multiplication area of 25,583 acres and distributed 1,209,063 lbs. of 1027 *A.L.F.* seed in the Surat-Broach area, besides supplying another 1,477,946 lbs. to Rajpipla and other States.

80. *Khandesh* (*Banilla*) *Scheme.*—This scheme, having for its object the extension of *Banilla* cotton in the Khandesh area, was sanctioned in December 1930 for a period of five years and commenced work in May 1931. It was extended in January 1936 for a period of one year and closed down on the 30th April 1937. During the year a total estimated area of 66,000 acres, including 33,042 acres under natural spread, was covered by the scheme, against 130,000 acres, including 77,688 acres under natural spread, last year. The gain to the cultivators from the scheme during the six years of its operation is estimated to be nearly Rs. 4,50,000 at the rate of Re. 1 per acre for the entire period. The scheme has since been replaced by the Khandesh (*Jarila*) Scheme detailed in the following paragraph.

81. *Khandesh (Jarila) Scheme.*—As a result of breeding work on *Verum* cotton at the Jalgaon Farm, the Agricultural Department has been successful in obtaining a new *Verum* selection, known as *N. V.* 56-3, which has special features of wilt resistance and fine staple which render it considerably superior to both the improved *Banilla* cotton and the *Local N. R.* varieties. This new selection has been fully tested on Government Farms in Khandesh and the examination of the data indicates that this cotton is eminently suitable for the Khandesh cotton growing districts and a great advance on either *Banilla* or the local cotton, especially in respect of wilt resistance and spinning performance. In yield, the new selection, which has been designated by the Agricultural Department as *Jarila*, is superior to *Banilla*. Accordingly proposals for this scheme, which has replaced the Khandesh (*Banilla*) scheme, entailing an expenditure of Rs. 2,57,682 spread over a period of five years including Rs. 32,500 on account of receipts estimated for the full period of the scheme, were considered by the Committee at its meeting held in March 1937. But owing to certain administrative difficulties and pending the availability of field-trial results on a more extensive scale and more data in regard to the spinning and commercial qualities of bulk samples of this cotton, the scheme was only sanctioned in the first instance for a period of ten months at a net cost of Rs. 13,075 The scheme came into operation on the 1st May 1937 and no results are yet available.

82. *Deccan Canals (Banilla) Scheme.*—This scheme for the supply of pure *Banilla* cotton seed for the Deccan Canals area was sanctioned in January 1934 and started work in April 1934 on the Government Farm at Kopergaon. Unlike other seed schemes, this scheme is expected to be self-supporting. Of the sixty acres set apart for the scheme at the Kopergaon Government Farm 31.5 acres were under cotton and the remaining 28.5 acres under groundnut during the year. Cotton suffered from adverse weather conditions and damage by pests and diseases, and gave a total yield of 21,359 lbs. of *kapas* or 678 lbs. per acre, against a total yield of 22,378 lbs. of *kapas* or 733 lbs. per acre, last year. All the *kapas* was ginned at the Farm and 8,875 lbs. of good seed were sent for distribution in the canal area and dry tract. Groundnut gave an average yield of 1,285 lbs. per acre against 1,630 lbs. last year. At its meeting in August last, the Committee sanctioned the expansion of the area under the scheme by 60 acres for one year, i.e., during 1938-39, on the same lines as before to cope up with the growing demand for the seed.

83. *B.D.* 8 *Scheme.*—This scheme for the distribution and extension of *B. D.* 8 cotton seed was sanctioned in August 1935 for a period of 3 years and commenced work in December 1935. During the year, an area of 20,012 acres was under pure *B. D.* 8 cotton in the Broach district which gave a total yield of 4,500 bales. Of this, 1,522 bales were sold through sale societies at a premium ranging between Rs. 46 and Rs. 58 on *Broach*. The remaining 2,978 bales were purchased from cultivators by ginneries at a premium of Rs. 37 to Rs. 52 on *Broach*.

Sind.

84. *The Sind Scheme* commenced in April 1931 and on the expiry of its first sanctioned period of 3 years it was extended for a further period of 5 years. The work of the past six years has definitely proved that the Right Bank area of the Indus is as suitable as any other part of Sind for growing long staple cotton and it is now proposed to pay special attention to seed distribution, the introduction of better methods of cultivation, and the extension of cotton in lands under the Barrage area. Cotton cultivation was unknown on this side of the Indus before the commencement of this scheme, but as a result of intensive propaganda carried on by means of field demonstrations, shows, public meetings, etc., the area under cotton has now gone up to 42,000 acres against 17,000 acres in the previous year and 25 acres in 1931-32.

The work on the Right Bank is mainly concerned with the introduction of cotton cultivation, while on the Left Bank attention is largely devoted to seed distribution and extension of improved varieties of cotton and the introduction of better methods of cultivation. During the year under report, the area under cotton in Sind went up to 976,832 acres (including 63,229 acres in Khairpur State) from 790,858 acres last year, and of this area 568,588 acres were occupied by American varieties and 408,244 by *Desi* varieties. The Agricultural Department distributed 14,060 *maunds* of 4 *F*-98 and Sind *Sudhar* seeds on the Right Bank and 21,586 *maunds* of Sind *Sudhar*, 812 *maunds* of Egyptian and 3,685 maunds of Sind *N. R.* on the Left Bank.

Central Provinces and Berar.

85. *Verum Seed Distribution and Marketing Scheme.*—In November 1929, the Committee sanctioned, for a period of one year in the first instance, the Central Provinces *Verum* seed distribution and extension scheme. It started work in September 1930 and was extended annually up to the end of July 1934, when it was combined with the newly sanctioned scheme for the extension of long staple cottons in the Central Provinces. The combined scheme which is sanctioned for five years is known as the scheme for the extension of long staple cottons and marketing of *Verum* cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar.

During the year, the Agricultural Department distributed 5,594 *khandies* of pure seed of long staple varieties sufficient to cover an area of about 117,849 acres as against 4,142½ *khandies* of pure seed distributed over an area of about 103,537 acres last year. 5,853 *khandies* of pure seed have been stocked for distribution during 1937-38 season. 8,757½ bales of pure cotton were disposed of at an average premium of Rs. 1-3 on *Broach* and of Rs. 19 on *Oomras* against Rs. 42-9 on *Broach* and Rs. 60 on *Oomras* last year. The premium obtained during the year was the lowest on record since the marketing of *Verum* cotton was undertaken. It is estimated that an area of 113,371 acres will be covered by *Verum* cotton during 1937-38. There is a slight fall in the area due to low premium obtained during 1936-37 season and unfavourable weather conditions.

United Provinces.

86. *C.* 402 *Scheme.*—This scheme was sanctioned in January 1934 for a period of five years for the distribution of *C.* 402 seed in the Hardoi, Lucknow and Sitapur districts of the United Provinces and commenced work in May 1935. Though superior to the local cotton, *C.* 402 requires more careful cultivation and it was therefore decided early in 1935 to restrict its distribution to Madhoganj and Bilgram *tehsils* only, where it gives satisfactory results without extra labour and to extend, in the remaining areas covered by the scheme, another variety, *C.* 520, which is better suited for them than *C.* 402. During the year, the total area under *C.* 402 and *C.* 520 was 2,618 and 1,000 acres, respectively, but only 1,362 and 258 acres, respectively, were picked owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The average yield of *C.* 402 was from 1 to 3 *maunds* per acre and that of *C.* 520, 1 to 4 *maunds* per acre under cultivators' conditions, against 4 to 6 *maunds* and 7 to 10 *maunds*, respectively, in the previous year.

Hyderabad State.

87. *The Hyderabad Scheme* was sanctioned in November 1929 and started work in March 1930. It was extended for three years in January 1933 and subsequently for a further period of six months up to the 31st August 1936. In August 1936, the Committee sanctioned a further extension for four and half years subject to the condition that at least fifty per cent. of the cost should be met by the State. During the first two years of the scheme, *Dharwar No.* 1 and *Gadag No.* 1 seeds were distributed but as a result of the experiments conducted by the Hyderabad Agricultural Department, and, in view of the fact that the Bombay Agricultural Department had found the *Jayawant* variety more suitable for the neighbouring areas of that province, the distribution of *Dharwar No.* 1 seed was discontinued in 1931-32 in favour of *Jayawant*. As against the practice in previous years of obtaining seed from the Hubli and Gadag Co-operative Sale Societies, the seed required for the year under report was secured locally from *selected* growers. During the year the rain in the months of July to September, on which the sowing of cotton depends, was too little and the sowings were, therefore, delayed by about a month. Consequently the total quantity of *Jayawant* and *Gadag No.* 1 seed distributed during the year *amounted* to 374,633 lbs. sown over an area of 13,871 acres, against 553,880 lbs. of seed sown over an area of 41,256 acres, last year.

The Department of Agriculture organised during the year a seed multiplication area of 3,000 acres which is expected to yield 285,500 lbs. pure seed for distribution during 1937-38 season.

Baroda State.

88. *The Baroda (Navsari Seed Storage) Scheme* was sanctioned in February 1933 for a period of five years for the rapid spread of 1027 *A.L.F.*

in the Baroda territory, and started operations in April 19;
quantity of seed distributed during the year amounted to 314,43:
28,020 lbs. of the best quality seed were issued to 'A' class g
area of 2,506 acres and 76,628 lbs. of dependable quality seec
growers for 3,544 acres. The lack of farm-grown seed for s
class growers has all along been felt to be a weak spot in th
organisation and the State have now taken steps to remedy
opening a seed farm of about 70 acres. This area will form th
which 'A' class growers will receive their seed. 447,516 l
dependable quality for sowing in 1937 season have been obta
expected that the whole of this quantity will be disposed of.

RESEARCH STUDENTS.

89. Ever since its establishment, one of the chief concern
mittee has been the training of research workers in the se
pertaining to cotton. Distinguished graduates from Indian
are selected and placed for training under experienced resear
the Committee's schemes, at the Institute of Plant Industry,
Committee's Technological Laboratory or under Agricultu
India or are sent abroad to recognised institutions. Scholarsh
awarded for periods not exceeding two years but in deserving ca
are granted.

Scholarships are awarded under two categories, viz., T
and General Scholarships. Training Grants are intended fo
servants who are recommended by their Provincial Governm
and for employees of the Committee who are considered suit
Scholarships are awarded to University Graduates not alre
Applications for these scholarships are invited by advertisemen
Indian newspapers and the awards are made by the Rese
Selection Sub-Committee.

Fifty-four scholarships and eight training grants have so fa
by the Committee, out of which one scholarship and five traini
for foreign study. During the year under report six research
under training, four in India and two abroad.

The expenditure on Research Stu[illegible] to 31st
amounted to Rs. 2,61,172.

APPENDIX I.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

RESIDENT—
Sir Bryce Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S., Offg. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ex-officio.*

(a) The Expert Adviser to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural matters, *ex-officio.*

(2) REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS—

Madras .. .. .. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur D. Ananda Rao Garu, Director of Agriculture.

Bombay .. .. .. The Director of Agriculture.

United Provinces .. .. The Director of Agriculture.

Punjab .. .. The Director of Agriculture.

Central Provinces .. .. Mr. R. H. Hill, I.A.S., Offg. Director of Agriculture.

(3) THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, *ex-officio.*

(4) REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS—

The East India Cotton Association ..	Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E. (*Vice-President*).
The Bombay Millowners' Association ..	Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.
The Bombay Chamber of Commerce ..	Mr. S. B. Samoilys.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber	Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh, M.L.A.
The Karachi Chamber of Commerce ..	Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge.
The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association .	Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce ..	Mr. J. Vonesch.
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce. .	Mr. J. Tinker.
The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation .	Mr. W. Roberts, C.I.E.

(5) AND (6) COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—

Central Provinces .. .. { Mr. P. V. Deshmukh. / Mr. D. K. Kane.

Madras .. .. Mr. J. Nuttall.

Punjab .. .. Mr. Balak Ram.

Bengal .. .. Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha.

(7) CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE—

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.

(8) REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON-GROWING INDUSTRY—

Madras	M.R.Ry. V. C. Palaniswami Gounder, Avl. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi Garu.
Bombay	Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik. Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti.
United Provinces	Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain. Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup.
Punjab	Sardar Sahib Gurbachan Singh, M.L.A. Mian Nurullah.
Central Provinces and Berar ..	Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Deshpande, K.B.E. Mr. M. P. Kolhe.

(9) AND (10) REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES—

Hyderabad State	Mr. Nizam-ud Din Hyder, Director of Agriculture.
Baroda State	Mr. R. G. Allan, C.I.E., Commissioner of Agriculture.
Gwalior State	Mr. G. K. Lele, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Malwa Division.
Rajputana and Central India States	Mr. T. R. Low, I.A.S.

(11) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL—

1. Mr. D. N. Mahta*, Economic Botanist for cotton, Central Provinces.
2. Rao Bahadur S. S. Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar.
3. Dr. V. K. Badami, Ph.D., Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture in Mysore State, Bangalore.
4. M.R.Ry. V. Ramanatha Ayyar Avl., Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore.
5. Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, Finance Minister, Holkar State, Representative of the Holkar State.
6. Rao Saheb K. I. Thadani, Director of Agriculture, Sind, Karachi.
7. Seth Isserdas Varindmal, M.L.A., Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.
8. The Economic Botanist (Cotton) to the Government of the United Provinces, Cawnpore.
9. Mr. Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah, M.A.C., 50, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind.
10. Khan Saheb Farrukhbeg Sadikalibeg Mirza, Nawabshah, Sind.
11. Lala Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Delhi.
12. Mr. Chellaram Shewaram, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd.
13. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E.

* Since appointed Secretary of the Committee.

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

Standing Finance Sub-Committee.

Sir Bryce Burt (*ex-officio*).
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (*Chairman*).
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.
Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge.
Mr. J. Vonesch.
Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Deshpande.
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.
Mr. S. B. Samoilys.

Local Sub-Committee.

Sir Bryce Burt.
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.
Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik.
Mr. W. J. Jenkins.
Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Deshpande.
Mr. J. Vonesch.
Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh.
Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge.
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.
Mr. S. B. Samoilys.
Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.
Mr. W. J. Jenkins.
Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge.
Mr. J. Tinker.
Mr. J. Nuttall.
Mr. W. Roberts.
Vacant (three seats).

The Co-operative Banking Representative—Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, and Mr. Chellaram Shewaram—(*Co-opted Member*).

Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

I. *The President.*—Sir Bryce Burt.

II. *The Vice-President.*—(*ex-officio*).

III. *The Co-operative Banking Representative.*—Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.

IV. *Cotton Growers' Representatives.*—Mr. W. Roberts, Mian Nurullah; Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Deshpande.

V. *Cotton Trade Representatives.*—Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai; Mr. D. K. Kane; Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh.

VI. *Agr*[illegible] Expert to the Imperial Council of Agri-[illegible] of Plant Industry, Indore [illegible] Ayyar; Mr. R. G. Allan; [illegible] Garu; Mr. D. N. Mahta; [illegible] Mr. P. B. Richards; Rao Saheb K. [illegible] Mr. G. K. Lele; Dr. V. K. Badami; Vacant (two seats).

VII. *Additional Members.*—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya; Mr. Chellaram Shewaram; Mr. Mohammad Afzal; Rai Saheb Kalidas Sawhney; Mr. K. Ramiah; and

VIII. *The Secretary.*

Technological Research Sub-Committee.

The President (*ex-officio*).
The Vice-President (*ex-officio*).
The Agricultural Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (*ex-officio*).
Mr. H. R. Stewart.
Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh.
Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Rao Bahadur D. Ananda Rao Garu.
Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.
Mr. W. J. Jenkins.
Mr. J. Tinker.
Mr. S. B. Samoilys.
Mr. P. V. Deshmukh.
Mr. J. Vonesch.
Lala Shri Ram.
Dr. Nazir Ahmad.

Mr. A. D. Walwyn, Mr. F. Stones (Representing the Bombay Millowners' Association).

Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, Seth Ratilal Nathalal (Representing the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association).

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas (Representing the East India Cotton Association, Ltd.).

Mr. T. B. Dalal (Representing the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd.).

Research Students Selection Sub-Committee.

The President.
The Vice-President.
Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.
Dr. W. Burns.
Mr. H. R. Stewart.
Mr. T. R. Low.
Mr. R. G. Allan.
Mr. P. B. Richards.
Rao Bahadur D. Ananda Rao Garu.
Mr. W. J. Jenkins.
Rao Saheb K. I. Thadani.
Mr. G. K. Lele.
Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Mr. Nizam-ud Din Hyder.
Dr. V. K. Badami.
Dr. Nazir Ahmad.
Vacant (two seats).

Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee.

The President (*ex-officio*).

The Agricultural Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (*ex-officio*).

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.

Do.	do.	Punjab.
Do.	do.	Madras.
Do.	do.	United Provinces.
Do.	do.	Central Provinces.
Do.	do.	Sind.
Do.	do.	H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

The Director of Land Records, Central Provinces and Berar.
The Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda.
The Director of Statistics, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.
The Deputy Director of Statistics.
The Statistical Officer, Board of Revenue, Madras.
Mr. J. Vonesch.

WIDER MARKETS SUB-COMMITTEE.

The President.
The Vice-President.
Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.
Mr. H. R. Stewart.
Mr. P. B. Richards.
Dr. W. Burns.
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.
Mr. J. Vonesch.
Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh.
Mr. P. V. Deshmukh.
Mr. W. Roberts.
Rao Saheb K. I. Thadani.
Mr. R. H. Hill.
Mr. Balak Ram.
Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik.
Rao Bahadur D. Ananda Rao Garu.
Mr. Nizam-ud Din Hyder.
Mr. W. J. Jenkins.
Mr. Chellaram Shewaram.
Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Dr. Nazir Ahmad.
Mr. R. G. Saraiya—Additional member
Vacant (one seat).

STANDARDS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. H. Gidwani (Representing the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research).

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Mr. Varjivandas Motilal (Representing the East India Cotton Association, Ltd.).

Mr. D. McCallum, Mr. Nechaldas Chhangomal (Representing the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd.).

Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Deshpande, Mr. M. P. Kolhe (Representatives of cotton growers of Berars Tract).

Mr. Himatlal Jagjiwandas Vadodaria, Mr. Vadilal Chunilal Doshi (Representatives of cotton growers of Mathia Tract).

Mr. Akhubava Takhatsinghji Chudasama, Mr. Mulchand Vardhman Shah (Representatives of cotton growers of Dholleras Tract).

Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin, Mr. Ardeshir Jamshedji Kapadia (Representatives of cotton growers of Broach Tract).

Rao Bahadur S. J. Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil (Representatives of cotton growers of Kumpta Tract).

APPENDIX III.

POLICY OF THE COMMITTEE REGARDING APPORTIONMENT OF COST OF SCHEMES BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND INDIAN STATES—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE AS FINALLY APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Expenditure on seed schemes should be divided *into (1) cost of staff and (2) incidental charges on the distribution of seed of approved varieties less receipts, if any.* The Committee should pay *either* the cost of staff or the incidental expenditure but not both. Seed schemes should be sanctioned for periods not exceeding five years in the first instance and they may be extended subsequently for a further period of five years on the condition that (*a*) the Committee's share of the expenditure in the second period should be to the extent of 75 per cent. either on the pay of the staff or incidental expenditure and (*b*) that the Local Government concerned contributes not less than the sum spent during the original period of the scheme. It is not necessary that the grant for the renewal period should be less than for the first sanctioned period, but the Committee's contribution should not exceed 75 per cent. The maintenance of a nucleus of each approved variety for seed propagation should be undertaken by the Cotton Breeder as part of the breeding scheme and should be financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and an area of one acre for the purpose is considered to be the irreducible minimum for each variety. The Committee should meet the cost of the maintenance of a nucleus of seed from all varieties of cotton, the spread of which had been approved by it. The Sub-Committee agreed that in Seed Distribution Schemes when a change in the variety under distribution was made and approved by the Indian Central Cotton Committee further continuance of the scheme should be treated as a new seed distribution scheme and not as a renewal of the original scheme. Research schemes should be financed up to a period of ten years in full, subject to review at the end of 3rd, 5th and 8th year as at present. To justify further financial help after ten years special technical or scientific reasons are necessary. This is all the more necessary if the Committee's share is to exceed 50 per cent. of the total expenditure to which it should normally be limited. It was agreed that any scheme affected in the immediate future should be fully financed by the Committee for one full year more to enable the Director of Agriculture concerned to obtain the necessary finance from his Government for the subsequent years.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS.

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee urges the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., [illegible] market."

"Th[illegible]"

"Th[illegible] fit."

"That the letter of the East India Cotton Association be forwarded to the Government of Bombay with the remark that this Committee adheres to its previous opinions and considers that the admixture of 2 per cent. seed will be tantamount to nullify the provisi[illegible] the Committee does not agree with the o[illegible]grees with [illegible]more than [illegible]"

"Th[illegible] be approved in principle and [illegible]"

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee notes with pleasure that the Kutch Darbar has agreed to co-operate in prohibiting the import into the Kutch State of all foreign cotton seed and *kapas*. The Committee trusts that those maritime States who have not yet signified their agreement with the policy will also fall in line at no distant date."

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee records its thanks to the Jhalawar Darbar for the very thorough enquiry undertaken by them to ascertain the extent to which outside cotton is imported into the State and trusts that no time will be lost in adopting legislative measures to prevent such imports, if and when found necessary."

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee places on record its appreciation of the action of the Government of the Central Provinces in passing the Central Provinces Cotton [illegible] The Com-[illegible]erests of the [illegible]y steps will be taken to frame the required rules under the Act and apply [illegible] necessary."

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee welcomes the action of the Bhopal Darbar in taking steps to introduce legislation for the cultivation of superior cotton in the State."

"This Conference agrees that the breeding of strains immune to wilt under optimum conditions is the ideal to aim at. For agricultural distribution, resistance of the order of 95 per cent. under heavily infected field conditions is satisfactory, provided that the strain has been tested and shown to be practically homozygous for that degree of resistance to wilt.

The Conference recommends that

(1) tests for homozygosity should be applied before a resistant strain is released for distribution,

(2) the Pathologist should also conduct tests for homozygosity and need only select in material shown to be heterozygous,

(3) the conditions under which field tests are being carried out should be described and standardised as far as is practicable."

APPENDIX V.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ACT No. XX OF 1937.—THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CONTROL ACT, 1937.

[Published in the *Central Provinces Gazette,* dated the 12th February, 1937.]

An Act to provide for the prohibition of the cultivation of Garrowhill cotton (Gossypium cernuum) in the Central Provinces.

Pream... Wh ... [illegible] ... growers of cotton in the Con [illegible] ... vince : [illegible] ... for that [illegible]

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required under sub-section (3) of section 80-A of the Government of India Act has been obtained to the passing of this Act ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Cotton Control Act, 1937.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Central Provinces.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint in this behalf.

2. *Definitions*.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(a) " cotton " includes cotton plant, ginned as well as unginned cotton, cotton waste and cotton seed ;

(b) " notified area " means the local area specified in the notification issued under section 3 ; and

(c) " Garrowhill cotton" means the kind of cotton known as *Gossypium cernuum.*

3. *Prohibition of cultivation and mixing of Garrowhill cotton.*—The Local Government may, by notification prohibit in such local area and for such period as may be specified in the notification the cultivation of Garrowhill cotton as a pure crop or in a mixture, or mixing of such cotton with any other kind of cotton.

4. *Penalty for cultivating or mixing Garrowhill cotton.*—Whoever intending to, or knowing it likely that he will, contravene any notification issued under section 3 cultivates Garrowhill cotton as a pure crop or in a mixture, or mixes such cotton with any other kind of cotton shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees and, on any subsequent conviction, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

5. *Power of entry, inspection and seizure.*—(1). Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, after giving such notice as may be prescribed by rules made by the Local Government to the owner, occupier or person in charge of any land, building, vessel or place within the limits of a notified area and between the hours of sunrise and sunset,—

(a) ... land in which he knows or suspects that Garrowhill cot [illegible] up [illegible] cot [illegible]

(*b*) enter upon or into any such land, building, vessel or place in which he knows or suspects that Garrowhill cotton or any cotton mixed with Garrowhill cotton cultivated in contravention of a notification issued under section 3 is kept and seize such cotton.

(2) Every officer seizing any cotton under this section shall forthwith—

(*a*) make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence committed in respect of such cotton, together with particulars of such cotton, and furnish a copy of such particulars to the occupier of the land, building, vessel or place on and in which such seizure has been made; and

(*b*) subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, forward such cotton to the nearest officer authorized by the Local Government to receive it for examination and report to the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces.

(3) The opinion of the authorized officer referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) contained in any document signed by such officer regarding the cotton sent to him for examination under that clause may be used as evidence as to the nature of such cotton in any inquiry, trial or proceeding under this Act.

6. *Effect of non-compliance with notice under section* 5 (1) (*a*).—If any occupier upon whom a notice has been served under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 does not comply with such notice, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 4 and the officer referred to in sub-section (1) of section 5 may take action under sub-section (2) of that section at the cost of the occupier and such cost shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

7. *Duty of owner or occupier or person in charge to give facilities for inspection.*—(1) Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any land, building, vessel or place within the limits of a notified area shall give all reasonable facilities to any officer authorized under sub-section (1) of section 5 to inspect such land, building, vessel or place.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

8. *Previous sanction and limitation for prosecutions.*—No prosecution for an offence made punishable by or under this Act shall be commenced without the previous sanction of the Director of Agriculture and no such prosecution shall be commenced after six months from the date of the commission of the offence.

9. *Magistrates who can try offences.*—No offence made punishable by or under this Act shall be tried by any Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

10. *Saving of acts done under this Act.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance or execution of this Act.

11. *Power to make rules.*—(1)—The Local Government may, after previous publication, make rules consistent with this Act generally for carrying out all or any of the purposes thereof.

(2) In making any rule, the Local Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

APPENDIX VI.

RULES UNDER THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES (CENTRAL PROVINCES AMENDMENT) ACT.

GOVERNMENT OF THE C. P. AND BERAR,

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

NAGPUR, *the 25th October* 1937.

No. 2569-2489-*VII*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), as applied to Berar, as amended, the Provincial Government is pleased to make the following amendments to the Berar Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Local Government's) Rules, 1925 :—

Amendments.

1. After rule 6 the following rules shall be *inserted* namely :—

"PERIOD CONSTITUTING A SEASON.

Section 13 (*ab*).

6A. For the purposes of sections 2(i) and 5 the season shall commence on the 1st day of September in each year and terminate on the 30th day of June of the year following.

AUTHORITY, THE FORM, THE CONDITIONS AND THE FEE FOR GRANTING A LICENCE.

Section 13 (*ac*).

6B. (1) The authority for granting a licence under sub-section (1) of section 2A shall be the Director of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar.

(2) The licence shall be in Form F.

(3) A [illegible] and shall be sent to the licensi[illegible] before the [illegible] applicant [illegible] within 15 [illegible]

(4) The fee for a licence shall be ten rupees per annum. It shall be credited into a Government treasury and the chalan in token of its payment shall accompany the application.

(5) In the event of a licence being lost, a duplicate shall be issued by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

THE PERMISSIBLE PROPORTION OF SEED IN GINNED COTTON.

Section 13 (*ae*).

6C The proportion of seed, both ginned and unginned, shall not exceed 1 per cent. of the weight of the cotton.

CERTIFICATE REGARDING QUANTITY OF MOISTURE, ETC.

Section 13 (*af*)

6D. The person authorised to give the certificate referred to in the explanation below section 3A shall be the Agricultural Chemist to Government, Central Provinces and Berar.

THE EXAMINATION OF BALES.

Section 13 (*ag*).

6E. The person competent to examine cotton or the contents of a package or bale and to grant a certificate for the purposes of section 3B shall be the Agricultural Chemist to Goverment, Central Provinces and Berar.

THE PROCEDURE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF BALES AND THE FEE FOR SUCH EXAMINATION.

Section 13 (*ah*).

6F. (1) Every complaint of contravention of the provisions of section 3A shall be addressed in writing to the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories, shall state the grounds for the complaint and shall specify the factory and the cotton, package or bale or bales in respect of which such contravention is alleged to have taken place.

(2) The fee payable by the complainant shall be fifty rupees which shall be refunded if the complaint is found to be true or justified.

(3) Every such complaint shall be accompanied by a chalan showing that the prescribed fee has been credited into a Government treasury.

(4) If the complainant is not in possession of the cotton, package or bale in respect of which the contravention of the provisions of section 3A is alleged to have taken place the complaint shall be sent by registered post to the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories. On receipt of a complaint under rule 6F (1) the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories shall make or cause to be made such investigation as he considers to be necessary, and if he is satisfied that there are *prima facie* grounds for proceeding with the complaint shall arrange to have the subject matter of the alleged offence seized and sealed in the manner prescribed in rule 6G, and shall forward it, together with a copy of the complaint and other relevant particulars to the person authorized to examine the cotton, package or bale.

(5) If the complainant is in possession of the cotton, package or bale in respect of which the contravention of the provisions of section 3A is alleged to have taken place, the complaint shall be presented together with the cotton, package or bale to the Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar at the nearest tahsil. The officer to whom the complaint has been presented shall examine the complainant and forward the complaint together with the record of the examination to the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories. He shall, at the same time, retain a quantity of the cotton itself or the cotton in the package or bale presented and dispose of the things so retained in the manner prescribed in rule 6G.

SEALING OF THINGS SEIZED.

Section 13 (*ai*).

6G. (1) The authorized officer shall enclose the things seized or retained in the special bag provided for the purpose and seal the bag with the special lead seals provided for the purpose in the presence of the owner or the person in charge of the factory or where these are not present in the presence of two witnesses.

(2) Where the offence that appears to have been committed is the watering of cotton, the cotton or a representative sample of it seized shall be divided into two halves, and each half shall be placed in the special bag provided for the purpose by the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories. The bags will be so filled that when full and with the special seal attached, but not fastened, they will weigh each exactly 5 lbs. avoirdupois on the special balances provided for the purpose by the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories. The seals shall be fastened after the weighment.

(3) The bags so sealed shall be labelled with a detachable label showing the name of the factory and such particulars and distinguishing marks as may be necessary for their identification. The bags shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories, who shall, if the alleged offence is not the watering of the cotton, send them to the Agricultural Chemist to Government for examination. If the alleged offence is the watering of the cotton, one of the sealed bags shall be sent to the Agricultural Chemist for examination; and the remaining bags shall be retained by the Chief Inspector till the final disposal of the case.

2. The Form B appended hereto shall be substituted for the Form B prescribed in rule 4.

3. Rule 16 shall be omitted and rules 17 and 18 shall be renumbered as rules 16 and 17,

FORM B.

Press Register.

Name of factory...............Name of owner...............Name of Lessee (if any)..............Press mark............

Date. Year. Month. Day.	Serial Numbers of bales.	Name of person for whom pressed.	(In these columns may be entered the weights of the bales, average weights, etc., to facilitate the preparation of the returns under section 5)			Particulars of cotton ginning factory where bale was ginned as supplied by person in column 3.				Signature of owner or person in charge.
						Name of factory	Name of owner.	Name of Lessee, if any	Place where situated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

FORM F.

Licence (see rule 6-B (2).

Name of the factory and locality.................................. ... .District...... .. ..

Serial No	Purpose for which licence is granted.	Authority entitled to grant licence	Period for which licence is valid	Fee paid.

By order of the Governor, Central Provinces and Berar,

G. S. BHALJA,

Secretary to Government, C. P. and Berar, Commerce and Industry Department.

APPENDIX VII.

PROGRESS IN THE INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON.

BOMBAY.—*Broach Tract.*—During the year, the Department controlled 5,583 acres for seed multiplication including 1,589 acres grown with Farm pedigree seed. It was considered desirable to include Co-operative Societies in our group system so that the difficulty of procuring sufficient quantity of seed may not be felt. Accordingly three Societies were included in our seed group and thus the controlled area was increased.

The Department purchased in all 2,607,393 lbs. seed of which 23,698 lbs. were the produce of Surat Farm. The quantity of seed supplied from 26 depôts in the district amounted to 1,209,033 lbs. including 79,616 lbs. directly supplied by Hansot Co-operative Cotton Sale Society. A further stock of 1,477,946 lbs. was supplied to Rajpipla and other Indian States. Thus the total quantity of seed handled by the Department came to 2,687,009 lbs.

Since the passing of "Cotton Control Act" accompanied by intensive propaganda against *Ghoghari* and field to field survey work, *Ghoghari* has been practically eliminated. In Surat district, the inferior but higher ginning cotton, *Surat IA* continues to make progress as it fetches higher profits per acre to the cultivator under existing conditions. It is observed, however, that in the local market, *Surat IA* sells on par with Surat and Bardoli meaning thereby that buyers make no difference in these qualities. If, therefore, the good quality and reputation of Surat cotton are to be maintained, 1027 *A.L.F.* should command a better premium and steps should be taken by the improvement of marketing organization, etc., to achieve this object.

Deccan.—Ahmednagar District.—Owing to the scarcity of rains during the year 1936-37, 1/5 of the normal area in the dry tract was sown under cotton. 12,000 lbs. of seed of *Banilla* cotton were supplied to cultivators for nearly 800 acres. The total area under *Banilla* cotton was 650 acres. The crop, however, failed completely owing to want of moisture in the soil.

Sholapur District.—The year 1936-37 was a famine year. Rain was late and insufficient and there was no dry crop of cotton. The area under irrigation of *Banilla* cotton was 4,300 acres and 2,621 acres were under local cotton under well irrigation. The yield of *Banilla* cotton under irrigation varied from 800 to 1,000 lbs. of seed cotton per acre on an average. The *Banilla* strain is popular among cultivators and fetched a higher price of Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per *khandi* of 500 lbs. of seed cotton.

Satara District.—The crop of cotton is grown in Eastern and Southern parts of the district and the total area under the crop was about 11,581 acres during 1936-37. The area of about 7,235 acres is covered in Eastern portion where short-stapled varieties like *N.R.* and *Banilla* are grown. Efforts are made to introduce *Banilla* cotton which yields better than local. The Department is arranging to replace the "local Jawari" *Kumpta* cotton with a superior type of *Jayawant* and also arranging open auction sales for securing higher price for *Jayawant.*

Deccan Canals.—The total area under cotton on Deccan Canals during the year 1936-37 was 16,573 acres as against 20,000 acres in 1935-36. The decrease is due to absence of rainfall at the time of sowing. Out of this total area under cotton, about 3,000 acres are under *Banilla* cotton as a result of the propaganda of introducing *Banilla* cotton in the Canal area which has been conducted by the Department of Agriculture since the last

7 or 8 years. During 1936-37 the Department distributed 33,450 lbs. of pure *Banilla* cotton seed.

Khandesh.—The improved variety of cotton evolved by the Bombay Agricultural Department and named *Banilla* cotton (cross between *Bani* and *Comilla* varieties) has now been under cultivation in Khandesh. It has been observed that it gives satisfactory yields and better quality of cotton in the black soils of Tapti belt than in the lighter description of soils. This cotton possesses finer staple and gives 40 per cent. of the local Khandesh. During the year 1936-37, the area under this cotton was about 66,000 acres representing about 5 per cent. of the total area under cotton in Khandesh. The outturn during the year is estimated at 16,500 bales or on an average 110 lbs. of lint per acre.

[illegible] lbs. of [illegible] s, local [illegible]

Kumpta-Dharwar [illegible] improved varieties of cotton, viz., *Jayawant* and *Ga*[illegible] agents and the Gadag [illegible] Central Cotton Committee and the Government of Bombay. The reserved area of *Jaya*[illegible] *Jayawant* cotton at d[illegible] *Gada*[illegible] of th[illegible] Socie[illegible] *Gada*[illegible]

For distribution of general pedigree seed stocked by the local agents and Cotton Sale Societies, Seed-depôts were opened as usual in different selected centres and sub-centres. The general area grown with pure seed was 75,711 acres, excluding the area managed by the Cotton Sale Society [illegible] cotton as against 118,423 acres last year, and 6 [illegible] the previous year. The e[illegible],020 bales last year, and 8 [illegible] year.

Jayawant cotton obtained on an average the premium of Rs. 15 per *naga* of seed cotton (1,344 lbs.) in auction sales and *Gadag No. I* fetched Rs. 20 more per *naga*.

Sind.—During the decade prior to the opening of the Lloyd Barrage Canals, the annual area under cotton cultivation in Sind averaged slightly over 300,000 acres with an average outturn of 100,000 bales. With the advent of Barrage Canals on account of early and assured water supply and increased interest in cotton growing the area has increased to 932,007 acres (including Khairpur State) in the year 1936-37 with an approximate yield of 517,945 bales of cotton. The area under Sind American cottons was 561,206 acres in 1936-37 as against 384,415 acres in 1935-36. It is evident that the development of [illegible] towards the expansion of an area ur[illegible] on of which irrigation and soil co[illegible] suitable.

Three main classes of cotton.—Three main classes of cotton have been found to be successful in Sind, viz. (*a*) Sind *Deshi*, (*b*) Sind American, (*c*) Imported Egyptian and Sea Island cottons.

Among each of these three main classes the Department of Agriculture, Sind, has, by botanical selection, evolved improved strains which, on account of better yield, high ginning outturn or superior quality, are suitable for extension in general cultivation in the different cotton growing tracts of the Barrage areas.

Sind Deshi Cotton.—This cotton has a special market of its own on account of its bright colour and rough feel, being suitable for mixing with wool. It is very hardy and resists variations in soil, climate and season. It is capable of giving high yields and can be sown late, i.e., in the month of June. The improved Sind *deshi* strain 27 *W. N.*, now known as *Sind N. R.* cotton, evolved by the Agricultural Department gives an early and abundant crop (about 16/20 per cent. greater outturn than ordinary Sind *deshi* and a 4/5 per cent. higher ginning outturn, i.e., 38/39 per cent.)

This improved *deshi* strain is now the standard *deshi* cotton in Sind. The total area under *deshi* cotton in 1936-37 was 420,801 acres (including Khairpur State) with an estimated outturn of 221,415 bales of cotton.

Sind American Cotton.—This cotton occupied in 1936 about 561,206 acres out of the total area of 982,007 acres under cotton. 4-*F* cotton was the most popular variety first grown in Sind. It has been partly replaced by other types, viz., 289-*F*, *N. T.* and *K. T.* cottons. The latter two types proved to be easily affected by red leaf disease and jassid attack and have been therefore given up for cultivation. The improved strains, noted below, established by the Agricultural Department, seed of which is being rapidly multiplied on a large scale, are definitely superior to the ordinary *Sind/American*.

These are:—

Sind American—4F-98.—It has a staple length of ⅞″ to 15/16″ and spins 34's. It has a ginning outturn of 33 per cent. and gives a high yield. This improved strain has been found to be most suitable type for cultivation in the new cotton growing tracts being established on the right bank of the Indus. In fact, the bulk of the crop in these areas is 4-*F*98, cotton.

Sind Sudhar (289*F*-1).—This improved strain has full 1″ staple and spins 40's. It has a ginning outturn of 30 per cent. and in normal years is a very high yielder. This cotton is more resistant to red leaf disease, jassid attack and can withstand season variations of climate better than ordinary Sind-American. It is now being grown in general cultivation all over the Left Bank of the Indus where the present cotton area is mostly located. In fact, it is the 'bread and butter" of the cotton growers in Sind in the Barrage areas. The high premium in price obtained for Sind-American cottons during the past three years has resulted in considerable increase of area under these cottons.

Improved Egyptian and Sea Island Cottons.—Selected strains of these cottons, acclimatized in Sind, have been produced by the Sind Agricultural Department, viz. (1) *Sea Island* 2-4 and (2) *Boss* III-16, which have a staple length of 1¼″ to 1½″ and are suitable for spinning 70 to 80's. These improved strains have been tested on field scale and are found to grow well in East Sind. They are, however, susceptible to white ant attack, specially on virgin soils, and seasonal variations. The average yield during the year 1936-37 was about 7 *maunds kapas* per acre as compared to about 12 *maunds* yielded by Sind American on good lands. These fine quality cottons require better soil and better cultivation than Sind American or *deshi* cotton. During the year 1936, the area under these cottons under supervision of Agricultural Department only was 825 acres. These cottons are not extending into the province owing to low yield in certain seasons

and want of adequate price. During 1936-37, these cottons were sold by the Agricultural Department in large quantities at the following rates :—

Variety	Sale of Cotton in 1936-37.			Remarks.
	No. of bales sold.	Rate per candy (784 lbs.)	Premium on Broach.	
		Rs. a. p	Rs.	
Sind N. R. ..	3	262 1 2	....	Government Farm produce.
	25	254 14 10		Do.
	30	220 6 0		Do.
4F-98	22	238 4 0	....	Do.
Sind Sudhar ..	145	300 3 0	....	Government and 'A' class produce.
	100	286 10 6		Do.
	5	285 14 4		Do.
	22	259 15 9		Government and 'B' class produce.
	28	259 15 6		Do.
Boss III-16 ..	32	400 0 0	150 on 250	Government Farm material.
	33	390 0 0	150 on 240	Government and 'A' class produce.
	91	375 0 0	150 on 225	District produce.
	8	385 0 0	150 on 235	District produce.
	65	380 0 0	140 on 240	District produce.

For successful cultivation of long stapled and fine quality cottons, it is necessary to evolve a reliable marketing organization which will secure adequate premium for quality from the trade. The Indian mills have of late shown considerable interest in these long stapled cottons and it is upto them to give an encouragement to the growers of these cottons for their future supply. There are few local buyers. The growers of Sind-American cotton, as also the ginners are in constant fear of not getting adequate price for staple cotton marketed in pure condition.

Extension and pure seed multiplication.—The pure seed extension scheme is based on Unit system, each unit representing a final area of 25,000 acres under one improved variety. In this scheme, the programme adopted for multiplication and distribution of pure seed consists of five progressive stages, viz. (1) seed patch 2½ acres (2) nucleus block 25 acres (3) field scale plantings 250 acres (4) Village groups 2,500 acres and (5) District groups 25,000 acres. The first three stages are under departmental supervision. The last two stages are being arranged through selective growers. Ten such units were started in the beginning to supply seed to different cotton growing tracts, but on account of large increase in area under cotton cultivation especially under medium long stapled cottons the number of units have been increased to 24.5 units for desi cotton, 11 units for improved Sind-American and one unit for high quality cottons. It is proposed to increase more units under desi cotton.

The produce of all the stages of the seed multiplication scheme was ginned under the supervision of the Agricultural Department and about [illegible] maunds of seed of improved strains evolved by the Agricultural Department were distributed for sowing in the current year 1937-38.

MADRAS.—*I. The Southerns Tract—(A) Cambodia—Coimbatore.*—(i) The system of multiplication of pure *Co.2 Cambodia* seed to *ryots* still continues as in previous years and much progress has been made in this direction. With a view to the spread of this strain, seed farms are being run by annual contract with co-operative seed societies and individual *ryots*. A statement showing seed farm areas under this strain during 1935-36 and 1936-37 is given below :—

Year.	No. of societies.	No. of *ryots*.	Taluk where seed farms were run.	Area in acres.		Quantity of lint obtained.		Quantity of seed distributed.
				Acs.	cents.	Candies.	lbs.	Lbs.
1935-36 (Inner area) ..	4	130	Palladam	883	0	53	54	78,440
1935-36 (Outer area) ..	21	801	Palladam & Avanashi.	5,320	0	861	292	903,854
Total ..	25	931		6,203	0	914	346	982,294
1936-37 (Inner area) ..	4	61	Palladam	926	0	101	166	146,863*
1936-37 .. (Outer area) ..	23	765	Palladam & Avanashi.	5,117	23	641	124	871,318
Total ..	27	826		6,043	23	742	290	1,018,181

* Quantity of seed produced for distribution.

(ii) The inner area mentioned above is run under the direct supervision of the department ; whereas the outer area is run by the Tiruppur Co-operative Trading Society with the help of the Agricultural Department staff consisting of one Business Manager, 6 Agricultural Demonstrators, 6 Demonstration mistries and 6 messengers, whose pay and allowances are met mainly by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and partly by the Madras Government. The seed of the inner area is exchanged with that of the outer area, for seed farm sowing, subject to the availability of the stock.

(iii) The estimated area under *Co.2 Cambodia* and the production are given in the statement below :—

	Area in acres.	*Yield in bales of 400 lbs.*
Coimbatore District	116,452	6,163
Salem District	20,687	9,309
	137,139	15,472

(iv) The seed farm lint was sold on different dates and an average premium of Rs. 6 per *candy* was obtained on the dates of sale. There is a gradual reduction in premium and it is due to the high quality of lint that is being marketed owing to the large distribution of pure *Co.* 2 seed both by the Department and by other agencies in the past few years.

2. *Cambodia—Trichinopoly.*—There were no seed farms in the Trichinopoly District. The seed supply having been limited, the area under *Co.*2 was reduced from 6,090 acres in the previous year to 5,207 acres (including a natural spread area of about 3,290 acres) in the year under report.

3. *Cambodia—Madura.*—The area under *Co.*2 strain *Nos.* 920 and 1267 *Cambodia* [illegible] the previous year. The quantity of seed [illegible] ow, sufficient to cover an area of 4,730 [illegible] acres during 1935-36 :—

Co. 2	65,751 lbs.
Strain 1267	3,365 ,,
Strain 920	1,844 ,,
Total ..	70,960 ,,

The estimated area under these improved varieties as a result of departmental distribution and other agencies is 41,240 acres (*Co.*2=40,461 acres, *Strain* 1267=267 acres, and *Strain* 920=512 acres). *Cambodia* in the Masipattam (February-April) season in the single crop paddy lands continues to be popular.

4. *Cambodia—Ceded Districts.*—*Co.* 2 seed was obtained from Tiruppur and distributed here. A total quantity of 2,685 lbs. of seed was sold in 1936-37 and the area under departmental seed was 314 acres as against an area of 710 acres in the previous year. The area under natural spread is estimated to be 1,278 acres as against an area of 725 acres in the previous year. It may be said definitely that owing to the small area where this cotton can be grown and marketed profitably there is no prospect of any appreciable increase in area. There are prospects, however, in the case of unirrigated *Cambodia*.

B. *1. Karunganni—Coimbatore.*—(*i*) The C.7 *Karungunni* strain of Tinnevelly tract has become very popular in Coimbatore district with a corresponding reduction in the Uppam area. A statement showing the seed farm areas under this strain during 1935-36 and 1936-37 is given below :—

Year.	No. of *ryots.*	Taluk where seed farms were run.	Area in acres.		Quantity of lint obtained.	Quantity of seed distributed.
			Acres.	cents.	lbs.	lbs.
1935-36	19	Udamalpet	542	39	25,589	58,128
1936-37	21	,,	848	0	27,493	94,364*

* Quantity produced for distribution.

(*ii*) The area estimated under this strain from both departmental and *ryots'* seed is 29,105 acres (Coimbatore district 29,092; Salem district 13). The estimated yield from this area is 5,874 bales of 400 lbs. each).

2. *Karunganni—South*—(*i*) The area under *Karunganni* seed farms—*A.*10 and *K.PT.* 1—was 1,098 acres whereas it was 1,292 acres in the previous year. *KPT.* 1 is

admitted to be a better yielder than *A*.10 or *C*.7. The two latter varieties will be completely replaced by *KPT*.1 soon. The quantity of seed distributed was :—

A.10	21,725 lbs.
KPT.1	57,798 ,,
Strain 546	225 ,,
C.7	8,988 ,,
Total	88,736 ,,

which was sufficient for an area of 7,395 acres as compared to the distribution in 1935-36 of 181,693 lbs. of seed to cover 15,141 acres. The estimated area under the improved strains is 135,835 acres (*A*.10=81,965 acres, *C*.7=39,775 acres, *KPT*. 1=13,320 acres, and *Strain* 546=775 acres.)

The season was quite unfavourable for cotton and due to late rains, the sowings had to be delayed even upto the end of November in certain places. The absence of rain during the growing period resulted in a definite fall in the yield by about 30 per cent. The rains in February 1937 caused shedding of bolls.

(ii) Owing to insufficient rainfall in the Trichinopoly district the area under *C*.7 *Karunganni* in this district was reduced from 695 acres in 1935-36 to 455 acres in the year under report.

II. *Northerns and Westerns Tract*.—A. *Northerns*—(*N*. 14).—On recovery of prices, a good demand has been created for this cotton since 1935-36. Seed farms were started with a view to supply pure seed to the *ryots*. The work afresh received an impetus by the premium of Rs. 30 per *candy* of 500 lbs. lint paid by Messrs. Binny & Co., Nandyal, for the produce of the 1935-36 crop.

During 1936-37 all the seed obtained from the 1935-36 seed farm area viz., 12,730 lbs. was sold. Seed farm work was continued and an area of 78.8 acres was devoted for the purpose. The average outturn of seed cotton was low owing to the bad season, being only 127 lbs. per acre. In Koilkuntla taluk (Kurnool District), the yield was 200 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. It is gratifying to record that Messrs. Binny & Co., Nandyal, the main cotton buying firm in the tract, continued to pay a premium of Rs. 30 per *candy* of 500 lbs. lint.

The area under natural spread under *N*.14 during 1936-37 was 3,925 acres. During 1937-38 it is expected that the area might go up to 6,000 acres.

B. *Westerns—H*. 1 *Strain*.—During the year the area under seed farms was 2,554 acres, as against an area of 3,265 acres in the previous year. 1,48,087 lbs. of seed sufficient to sow about 12,500 acres was distributed during the year as compared to 69,523 lbs. of seed distributed in the previous year. The area under natural spread sown to this variety is estimated to be 2,27,000 acres as against an area of 2,14,655 acres reported in the previous year.

Owing to bad season, the yield was below normal, the average yield per acre being 25 lbs. of lint in the Bellary District and 35 lbs. of lint in the Anantapur District. This variety fetched a premium of Rs. 4 per bale of 400 lbs. lint while in the previous year the premium paid ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7.

Central Provinces and Berar.—The past year witnessed a further extension in the cultivation of *V*.434 cotton. The progress of this strain was carefully watched in the field and records of its performance in the different cotton tracts of this province were maintained. There were some 20,000 acres under it during the year and once again it proved to be the best all-round strain, with remarkable adaptability to varying conditions of soil and climate. Another characteristic revealed by this cotton was the tenacity

... on the ground. In ... the past ... Nagpur, it has almost completely replaced other *Verum* strains and is expected to make a considerable headway in the remaining ar... the next few years. Some 11,43,856 lbs of seed of this cotton h... the Department Marketing Organisation for ... In addition, 53,557 lbs. of guaranteed p... arms, has also been distributed in suitable centres.

Late *Verum* was again tested in areas for which it has been specially developed and the results obtained were ... But owing to the all-round suitability of *V*... cultivation in adjacent a... shows a distinct advanta...

... the past few years have ... for their seed.

Another feature of the year was the development to the field scale stage of four new strains of cotton viz., *B*.90, *B*.64, *B*.73 and *B*.61. These combine fineness of lint with high yield and freedom from disease. In spinning capacity, they have been adjudged suitable for spinning from 46 to 50 highest standard warp counts.

UNITED PROVINCES.—The U. P. *Bengals* crop was a failure, heavy and badly distributed rain resulting in low yield, bad condition, and a high proportion of bad seed.

C.402.— ... District was nearly doubled, being over 2,600 a... by the U.P. Cotton Purchase ar... substantial premium over *Desi*. The suitability of this type for the State Tubewell areas is being examined.

C.520.—Over 17,000 acres of this hardy, high ginning *Bengals* selection were grown in the western districts, and about 1,000 acres in the Sarda Circle.

Cotton Survey.—The survey, supported by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, of the indigenous cottons of the Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand areas was completed, and considerable progress made in selection of material for trial.

PUNJAB.—The total area under cotton in the British districts of the Punjab during the year 1936-37 was 2,909,152 acres against 2,802,747 acres last year. Of the total area 1,361,042 ... American varieties and 1,548,110 acres under ... eage of *Punjab-American* ... also established a record ... of the cotton crop in the ... produced the then record ... highest outturn in any ... of 1,371,600 bales which ... previous year. The prese... lakh of bales and produc...

The whole of the area under *Punjab-American* cotton is grown under varieties introduced by the Agricultural Department. Amongst improved *Punjab-American* cottons contain newly introduced varieties which must be reckoned on a commercial scale in the future. ... possessing the latter's seed characters, but ... popular, having ... the fact particu... obtained that it ...

It is estimated that the area sown under this variety at the end of the year 1936-37 was not less than 1,50,000 acres. Again the new early strain of *Punjab-American* cotton, 43-*F* evolved by the Department and approved for issue 3 years ago, has gained great popularity in the northern part of the Lower Bari Doab Colony and on inundation supply canals. It is believed that the area sown under this variety at the moment is not less than one lakh acres. The area under *K. T.* 25—a selection of 289-*F* made by the British Cotton Growing Association, Khanewal, is increasing annually.

Of the one and a half million acres under *Desi cottons* in the Punjab it is estimated that about one million acres consisted of the various improved varieties which the Department has distributed. In this connection it is of interest to note that the latest selection of *Mollisoni*, known to the Department as *Mollisoni* 39, is spreading so rapidly that the whole *Desi* cotton crop of the Canal Colonies will soon consist almost exclusively of this variety.

RAJPIPLA STATE.—Rajpipla State has since the year 1921 in operation an act prohibiting the growing of *Goghari* and other low varieties of short staple cotton and regulating by licence the working of cotton ginning and pressing factories within its territories. The State has introduced since 1921 the improved strain of long staple cotton known popularly as 1027 *A.L.F.* variety. For the last 16 years it has continued its policy for maintaining the purity of this crop throughout the State. This is achieved (i) by the annual distribution of selected seed obtained by special arrangement, (ii) by the rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Cotton Improvement Act which penalises the sowing or importing into the State for any purpose the *Goghari* or any other short staple cotton seed and (iii) by controlling the ginning and pressing factories and rigorously seeing that no other variety is mixed with the pure 1027 *A.L.F.* crop of the State.

2. With a view to avoid any deterioration in the crop that might arise by using seed for more than two years from the local crop, during the year under report, the supply of the best quality of Navsari seed (also 1027 *A.L.F.* variety) was obtained through the good offices of the Cotton Superintendent, Surat district. The liberal policy of distributing this seed by way of *tagavi* to the cultivators of the State was continued as usual in order to maintain the high quality of the crop of the State. The outturn for the year which was 27,743 bales of full pressed cotton (excluding a stock of about 5,000 bales taken by the cultivators for ginning and pressing outside the State) may be considered quite good in view of the failure of the late rains which affected generally the outturn of the cotton crop throughout the Province of Gujerat.

3. The introduction of 1027 *A.L.F.* variety of cotton and the success it has achieved have resulted not only in the cultivators finding a ready market for their crop at their own doors but also created in them a spirit of enterprise for the disposal of their crop on co-operative lines. In order to reap the greatest benefit out of their own endeavours a number of enterprising cultivators of the State have formed themselves into a limited Co-operative Society and started a cotton ginning and pressing factory at Netrang a station on the newly opened branch railway within the State. The State extended liberal support to this movement and it is gratifying to note that the organisers found their endeavours crowned with success during the very first year of the formation of the Society.

4. The introduction of the Cotton Improvement Act and the policy of the State in relation to the growing of cotton have stimulated also the growth of meetings for the sale of cotton to the highest priced customers at the various agricultural centres in the State.

5. Rajpipla cotton is known also by the name of *Jhagadia* cotton in the market and is recognised as equal to the best and is largely sought after. It maintained during the year its high standard of purity and of superiority over short staple varieties and found a ready market at a high percentage of extra price over the standard crop throughout the season.

BARODA STATE.—(1) *Navsari District.*—Based on seed issued from the Departmental organisation the area under 1027 *A.L.F.* is about 76,000 acres. The State has now its

own cotton farm in the district and the organisation for seed is almost perfected. A larger area would be under this type, if the premium paid was commensurate with its general lower yield and lower ginning percentage compared with degenerate growths of *A*-1. The introduction of the Goghari Cotton Control Act together with propaganda is certainly reducing the percentage of this in the cultivators' fields.

(2) *Baroda District.*—*B.* 9 cotton is still being issued in areas free from wilt. *B.D.* 8, the wilt-resistant cotton, was extensively demonstrated last year and arrangements are made for seed supply and its concentrated development in certain zones. The area of *B.* 9 is probably about 1,500 acres.

(3) *Mehsana District.*—*Wagad* 8 is at pres[illegible] ments are being made to establish a reliable se[illegible] *Viramgam* are on trial. The Jagudan farm is [illegible] Central Cotton Committee Dholleras Improvement Scheme.

(4) *Amreli District.*—It cannot be said that the department has anything to offer the cultivators on which it can itself rely. The intensive studies of the *Mathio* cotton is now being taken up at the Amreli Farm.

Hyderabad State.—The system of distribution of good cotton seed on *tacavi* was continued, as usual. Distribution was made of seed of the following different varieties in the various localities.

Gaorani tract.—The area under the ordinary local seed is being reduced gradually as the area under the improved types is expanding. This year, the local seed to the amount of 2,52,720 lbs. was distributed for an area of about 14,040 acres in the Nanded district. Seed of two improved types was also distributed, 28,614 lbs. of *Gaorani No* 4, for about 1,589 acres and 71,697 lbs. of *Gaorani No.* 6, for about 3,983 acres.

Aurangabad District.—Distribution of *Banilla* seed was continued with the object to replace the local mixture, and 77,220 lbs. of seed was distributed for about 4,290 acres. Seed of an improved American type, *Parbhani-American No.* 1, amounting to 7,300 lbs. sufficient for about 405 acres, was also distributed.

Parbhani District.—Distribution of *Verum* seed was discontinued, in favour of a more promising selection of *Gaorani.* Seed of *Gaorani No.* 12, amounting to 21,044 lbs., was distributed sufficient for about 1,169 acres.

Raichur District.—Distribution of seed of improved types was continued with a view to replace the local inferior types of *Kumpta* and *Dharwar-American.* Seed of *Jayawant,* amounting to 3,26,528 lbs. sufficient for about 3,26,500 acres and of *Gadag No.* 1, amounting to 48,105 lbs. sufficient for about 4,800 acres, was distributed this year.

APPENDIX VIII.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1937.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton Cess Receipts		1,13,27,561 13 8
Interest account:		
Amount received on investments	17,32,967 9 0	
Add—Refund of income tax deducted from interest	18,072 13 0	
	17,51,040 6 0	
Less—		
1. Interest paid in advance at the time of purchasing Government Paper (since recovered), interest on temporary overdrafts and Bank's commission for collection of interest	56,842 2 9	
2. Interest credited to Provident Fund Account	4,886 6 2	
3. Bank's withdrawal charges for securities sold	4,377 11 0	
4. Income-tax on interest on Government securities	21,478 8 6	
5. Brokerage for securities sold	828 10 0	
6. Provision for Sinking Fund	8,293 2 0	
	96,706 8 5	16,54,333 13 7
Profit on conversion and sale of securities ..		2,50,459 10 2
Sinking Fund Account		8,293 2 0
Miscellaneous Receipts		46,342 2 8
Refund from Provident Fund for contributions disallowed		3,391 1 11
Suspense receipts		23 0 0
Carried over ..		1,32,90,404 12 0

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. *A. Administration*		17,90,257 8 6
B. Improvement of Cotton Marketing—		
1. Cost of exhibits, travelling allowance, etc.	1,00,373 10 5	
2. Enquiry into cost of growing cotton in India	2,38,140 12 6	3,38,514 6 11
C. *Seed Distribution & Extension Schemes*—		
(i) *Bombay*—		
(1) Hubli	43,402 14 7	
(2) Gadag	40,766 6 1	
(3) Gadag Supplementary	20,167 11 4	
(4) Surat	54,134 8 10	
(5) Athani	22,051 6 7	
(6) Khandesh	1,54,684 15 4	
(7) Deccan Canals (Banilla) ..	—3,404 8 1	
(8) B. D. 8.	3,899 14 0	
(9) Revised Jayawant	23,448 3 2	
(10) Gadag No. 1	8,469 8 0	
(ii) *Madras*—		
(1) Pay and allowance of Business Manager, Tiruppur	24,038 1 2	
(2) Co. 2	36,613 11 7	
(3) H1.	3,952 2 9	
(iii) Sind	2,43,404 12 1	
(iv) Hyderabad	33,167 12 1	
(v) Central Provinces—		
Extension of long staple cotton and marketing of Verum cotton.	1,85,796 5 5	
(vi) Baroda	8,290 6 5	
(vii) Lyallpur Ginnery	16,038 3 3	
(viii) United Provinces C. 402	14,123 5 0	9,33,045 11 7
Carried over ..		30,61,817 11 0

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1937—*contd.*

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	1,32,90,404 12 0	Brought forward ..		30,81,817 11 0
		D. Printing and Propaganda—		
		(1) Publicity and Propaganda	1,10,345 11 2	
		(2) Printing and Distribution	52,537 0 9	
				1,62,882 11 11
		E. Statistical Research—		
		(1) Studies of village consumption of Indian cotton	22,442 5 2	
		(2) Improvement of cotton forecasts ..	14,604 13 3	
				37,047 2 5
		II. *Technological Research*—		
		(1) *Technological Laboratory*—		
		A. Capital Expenditure :—		
		1. Land and Buildings	4,07,536 7 0	
		2. Machinery	96,690 6 10	
		3. Freight	7,502 2 8	
		4. Apparatus and equipment ..	41,558 3 7	
		5. Machinery Workshop	5,739 8 3	
		B. Working Expenses	18,53,977 14 4	
		(2) Provincial	97,143 12 3	
		(3) Development of alternative uses for Indian cottons	5,262 3 11	
				25,15,460 10 10
		III Research Studentships	2,58,943 8 6	
		Less—Refunds from Mr. [illegible]	597 4 0	
				2,58,345 4 6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Carried over .		60,35,554 5 8

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1937—*contd.*

Receipts	Rs. a. p.		Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	1,32,90,404 12 0		Brought forward ..	19,53,315 10 4	60,35,554 8 8
		VII.	*Central Provinces*—		
			(a) Botanical ..	4,27,740 11 3	
			(b) Entomological ..	9,564 15 0	
		VIII.	*United Provinces*—		
			(a) Pink Boll-worm ..	1,47,834 1 4	
			(b) Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Cotton Survey ..	18,382 10 4	
		IX.	*Institute of Plant Industry, Indore* ..	15,44,943 12 0	
		X.	*Sind* ..	2,54,213 13 11	
		XI	*Burma*—		
			(a) Capital Expenditure ..	2,906 15 5	
			(b) Cotton Improvement ..	47,790 3 9	
		XII.	*Hyderabad*—		
			(a) Botanical ..	2,37,662 14 1	
			(b) Cotton Survey ..	37,961 0 4	
			(c) Pink and Spotted Bollworm ..	45,873 13 1	
		XIII.	*Bikaner* ..	42,998 15 4	
		XIV.	*Baroda*—		
			(a) Root Rot ..	56,888 14 10	
			(b) Comparative Tests ..	4,251 5 3	
			(c) Survey of Goghari Cotton ..	2,500 0 0	
			(d) Plant Puller Propaganda ..	5,909 11 8	
		XV.	*Bengal Comilla* ..	9,566 7 9	
		XVI.	*Mysore (Doddahathi) Cotton* ..	3,642 5 0	
		XVII.	*Collection of Iran Cottons* ..	3,199 13 6	
		XVIII.	*Improvement of Dholleras Cottons* ..	342 15 4	
		XIX.	*Estimation of effects on cotton crop of use of plant puller*	1,287 0 0	
					48,58,778 1 6
			Loans recoverable (but considered doubtful)—		
			(a) Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society ..	7,628 12 8	
			(b) Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Society ..	4,455 0 2	
					12,083 12 10
			By suspense account ..		3,641 4 0
			By closing balance ..		23,80,347 1 0
Grand Total ..	1,32,90,404 12 0		Grand Total ..		1,32,90,404 12 0

2 The subject of those claims was repeatedly brought before the Commissioners and Colonel Harcourt having considered it expedient to refer the enquiry to the Collector of the Northern division Captain Morgan was accordingly instructed fully to investi gate the subject and to submit a detailed report for consideration

3 A considerable period elapsed before the report was pre pared. Sometime however previous to my leaving Cuttack the report was transmitted to me, with a request that I would deliver my sentiments on the validity or otherwise of those claims and I immediately gave an opinion decidedly favourable to the justness of the grounds of the demands. Colonel Harcourt I conceive did not agree in that opinion as no subsequent measure relative there-to was adopted

4. I have not a copy of Captain Morgan s report and could not at this distant period positively assert that in passing that decision my judgment may not have been influenced by additional evidence obtained from the Cuttack records or resulting from dis-tinct enquiries but if I had not observed it to be stated by the Board of Revenue that on general consideration of the reports received by the late Commissioners there appears to the Board no reason for recommending any temporary abatement I certainly trusting to my recollection should have said that the matter of the report (I do not mean Captain Morgan s conclusions) would by fair induction lead to the inference which I had drawn viz., that not only an abatement was necessary but that a fair claim or right, to further remuneration was also apparent

5 The information which I possess on the subject of those claims suggests to me the following case, or statement

6. Khoontah Ghat is a narrow pass or defile, through a wild tract of the jungle territory of Moharbhanj and the only road from Bengal to Cuttack leads and, from time immemorial has led through Khoontah Ghat, and in this defile, the Chooars, or Jungle inhabitants of Moharbhanj had the opportunity of greatly annoy ing pilgrims in going to and returning from the temple of Jagannath

7 The authority that could afford protection against the annoyance, thought itself entitled to some consequent considera tion and the pilgrims to ensure their safety submitted to the pay ment of a small tax.

8 The Mahratta Government it is probable had it in their power to have prevented or interrupted any regular collection of that tax but if they could not at the same time have entirely removed the annoyance, to which pilgrims were exposed such impediment would have operated greatly to the diminution of their own collections at the temple they appear therefore to have con sented to the tax on condition of the Moharbhanj authority be coming responsible for robberies committed on pilgrims.

9 But whatever were the causes which gave rise or permanency to the circumstance, the fact seems undoubted, that a specific tax on pilgrims passing Khoontah Ghat had long been levied by the Moharbhunj Zamindar.

10 The amount of the tribute chargeable on the Zamindar of Moharbhunj, was formerly about six thousand rupees per annum and the fund raised by the tax at Khoontah Ghat, appears to have been the only resource for defraying that tribute.

11. It would appear that in the year 1207, the Mahratta Government with a view of increasing the amount of the tribute as well as to have certain security for the regular payment thereof, had exacted and that the Rani of Moharbhunj had consented that the former tribute should be commuted for a ten annas share or 10/16th of the collections at Khoontah Ghat

12 After the death of the late Rajah violent disputes arose in Moharbhunj on the subject of the executive authority, or management of the Zamindary, one party asserting, it ought to be exercised on behalf of an adopted child, the other insisting that the right of management belonged to the Rani or widow of the deceased Zamindar The adopted child was son to the Keunjur Rajah, a powerful neighbour, and the Rani found herself compelled to make application to the Mahratta Government for military aid, promising to defray the expense of the troops, the assistance was granted, but as the disputes continued a long time, the expense thereby incurred involved the Zamindary considerably in debt to the Mahratta Government

13 As a mode of liquidating the debt alluded to, the six annas share, viz, the share of the collections at Khoontah Ghat that now remained as the property of the Zamindar, was assigned over to the Government, until the accumulated debt should be paid off and for the purpose of satisfactory adjustment, officers on the parts of the Rani, kept counterparts of the accounts of the collections

14 This assignment, or mortgage, was given in the year 1208, and nearly three years afterwards, viz, a short period previous to September 1803, when our forces compelled the enemy to evacuate the Cuttack province, the Ghat was still in charge of the Maratha officers but it is alleged, and on good grounds that the debt was then liquidated, and that the accounts were under adjustment, and that possession of the six annas share was about to be restored to the Moharbhunj authority

15 If the foregoing statement is correct, it will follow that by annulling, or prohibiting the tax at Khoontah Ghat, the tribute demandable from Moharbhunj becomes absorbed in the revenue of the temple, and that the Zamindar has a claim on the same revenue, for an annual allowance of sum equal to the balance

between 6/16 of the average amount of former gross annual collections at Khoontah and the total of the annual charge of collecting the tax the amount of such balance will perhaps be found to be from eight to ten thousand rupees per annum

16. In adjusting an account of this kind however it will be requisite to attend to the separate demand on Moharbhunj for a thousand rupees per annum as stated in the sunnud dated 1st of Zehijah 1 o, Amli

17 The third paragraph of the letter from the Board of Revenue dated 28th ultimo the letter of the Cuttack Collector dated the 15th of the same month and the sunnud of Rajah of Berar will be found to contain evidence in support of the case, which I have made out and should I have at all analyzed the claim further proof to bear directly on any doubtful points, may easily be collected

18 The Rani at the time of the conquest was considered by the Governor-General as possessing the Zamindary authority in Moharbhunj and even if the circumstances mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the letter of the Board of Revenue should be admitted whether those occurrences should be accounted temporarily misfortunes suffered by the Zamindar or be considered events involving just bars to rights founded on ancient possession Government will easily determine but as I was a party to the assurances given to the Zamindars it may be right to mention that the assurances were general that the change of Government might operate to their benefit but never could to their injury

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

Dacca

The 20th May 1807

J MELVILL,

Late Commissioner Cuttack.

Extract of a letter to the Board of Revenue dated the 28th May 1807

* * * *

13. On consideration of the circumstances stated by Mr Melvill the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the Rani of Moharbhunj has a substantial claim to a compensation equivalent to the actual net collections received by her from pilgrims resorting to Jagannath, under the authority of the late Maratha Government. The Governor-General in Council accordingly desires that you will take into your consideration the amount of the compensation which should be allowed to the Rani on

that principle, and that you will state the balance which may be due to her, after debiting her for the balances of land revenue due from her, from the time of the establishment of the British authority in Cuttack In order to form this adjustment, it will of course be necessary, that you should at the same time, take into your consideration, the amount of the Jumma which should be assessed on the territory of Mohurbhunj, on the principle stated in Section XXXVII Regulation XXII 1805

14. The Governor-General in Council considers it adviseable that a final arrangement should be made with respect to both those points, as soon as circumstances will permit

To—THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, FORT WILLIAM.

My Lord,

Having communicated to the Collector of Cuttack your order of the 28th May last, we have the honour to transmit to your Lordship in Council, the enclosed copy of the Collector's reply containing a statement of his proposed adjustment of the demands of the Rani of Moharbhunj

2 With respect to the amount of the Rani's collections from the pilgrims, passing the Autarrah Nallah we are not aware of any objection to the mode adopted by the Collector for adjusting the compensation payable to the Rani on that account, but with respect to the adjustment of the land revenue we really feel ourselves at a loss to offer an opinion on the subject

3 From the Collector's letter it would seem that the principle of adjusting the revenue, had been already laid down by the late Commissioners If that principle therefore is to be adhered to Government instead of having a revenue to receive from the Rani, will have to pay the annual sum of Rs 4,210 It may possibly have a small sum to receive on account of the Mehal denominated Iogut Golah, but as the Collector states that the sources from which the revenue of that Mahal are derived, are principally of the nature of Sayer Collections, which under the existing regulations, ought to be abolished, we conceive that the Jama to be fixed upon it in future, will be very inconsiderable. In respect to that Mehal however, we must have a further report from the Collector on the subject of the resources of which it is composed.

4 In respect to the quit rent to be received by Government on account of the Moharbhunj territory, the amount proposed by the Collector being Rupees 5,400 per annum certainly appears to us to be very small, when considered with reference to the extent of the territory and to the resources of it, for among its resources, must be considered, we conceive, the amount of the compensation

to which the proprietor may be considered entitled on account of pilgrims passing the Autarrah Nullah The Collector states that the Commissioners established it as a rule in regard to the other Rajahs whose Jama has been fixed at a quit rent to assess the amount payable by them at a sum equal to the amount of the Peshcush payable, by them to the Maratha Government after deducting ten per cent on the amount although the amount pay able by those Rajahs may be much less than what their estates are really capable of yielding Yet at all events Government received a revenue from those Rajahs whereas in the present instance, in case the adjustment proposed by the Collector be sanctioned it will have to pay instead of receiving any revenue. Mr Melvill we observe, states that the collection from the pilgrims were the only resources which enabled the Revenue to pay her Peshcush to the Maratha Government but on a reference to the former reports on the subject of the territory of Moharbhunj we observe that the Timber grown on the hills is stated to be a source of great profit to the proprietors besides which as the territory is at great extent we conceive that nothing is wanting to make it profitable to the proprietor but peace and tranquillity which it is to be expected will be ensured under the British Government.

We have the honour to be,

etc. etc.

Revenue Board — THOMAS GRAHAM,

The 15th December 1807 — C. BULLER.

To—SIR G H. BARLOW BART K.B PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of dated 9th June last, and its enclosures. The Governor General in Council having been pleased to consider the Rani of Moharbhunj entitled to a compensation, equivalent to the actual net collections received by her from the pilgrims resorting to Jagannath, I referred to the accounts of persons passing the Autarrah Nallah Ghat, in the year 1208 1209 and 1210 as these accounts afford an exact statement of the number of pilgrims who paying at the Autarrah Nallah Ghat must have paid at Khoontah Ghat. The result is as follows. Soll Iattrees during the 3rd year 14,787 who paying at Khoontah Ghat at the rate of 1-4 each pil grim gives rupees 18,484 12-0. Bhurrun pilgrims 27 593 paying at the rate of 6 annas is rupees 10 347-6-0 or a grand total of rupees 28,831 2-0 which on the average is rupees 9 610-6-0.

The matter respecting Ioogut Golah, is distinct from the collections at Khoontah Ghat The Golah is still in the possession of the Rani and she has hitherto collected the duties for the mehal, It is for the most part of the description of Sayer and by the existing regulations, should be abolished, but as she has made the collections, Government is entitled to the amount at which she farmed it, as stated in her Sunnud Rupees 1,000 per annum for 1211, 12, 13, 14

The principle on which the commissioners proceeded in fixing the Jama of Gurjath Rajahs was to allow a deduction of 10 per cent on their peishkush, as ascertained to have been paid by them, to the Maratha Government and as the Jama of Moharbhunj was 6,000 rupees deducting 10 per cent, there remains tribute to Government 5,400 per annum.

I have stated the account on the opposite side by which it appears that there is a balance due to the Rani of 12,841-8-0 from 1211 to 1214 inclusive

The Mehal Ioogut Golah is totally distinct from the Mohurbhunj territory It will be necessary to abolish the Sayer Collections, and make the settlement of the Revenue with the Revenue.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Zillah Cuttack, Your most obedient humble servant,

Revenue Department G WEBBE,

The 30th November 1807. Collector.

The Revenue of Moharbhunj

		Rs.	a.
To peshkush from 1211 to 1214 Amli being 4 years at Rs. 5,400 per annum		21,600	0
To form a Ioogul Golah for at Rs. 1,000 per annum		4,000	0
		25,600	0
To balance compensation to the Revenue	..	12,841	8
Total	..	38,444	8

Zillah Cuttack.

Letter No. 4.—In this letter written to Raghoji the Governor General explains why his desire for the transfer of either the Cuttack province or Berar cannot be satisfied This is an enclosure to Edmonstone s letter addressed to Jenkins dated 11th July 1808

FROM—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FORT WILLIAM

To—RAJAH RAGHOJI BHONSLA

Fort William the 11th July 1808

I have had the honour to receive your Highness s letter (recapitulate that received 11th of May) and I have perused the letters which your Highness and your respected Ministers addressed to Mr Colebrooke. Mr Elphinstone has also reported to me in detail the communications which he has held with your Ministers on the subjects to which those letters relate.

With a view to evince the sincerity of my regard and to manifest the degree in which your Highness s affairs have engaged my attention and concern I propose to explain to your Highness in this address my unreserved sentiments on the subjects which you have brought under my consideration rather than refer your Highness for a knowledge of them to the verbal representations of the Resident.

Previously to my departure from England I was fully informed of all the transactions and negotiations which had passed between your Highness and the British Government and had perused the correspondence which took place on the subject of your situation between your Highness and the late Governor-General Marquis Cornwallis and Sir George Barlow I am apprized therefore of the degree of solicitude manifested by those high personages to compensate for the losses which you have sustained by the result of the war to the utmost extent practicable, consistently with a due regard to equity and justice and to the obligations of public faith and of the exertions which were employed for that purpose.

Being satisfied of your sincere desire to maintain the relations of perfect amity and concord with the British Government I have no hesitation in expressing to you the same solicitude for the improvement of your condition that was manifested by Marquis Cornwallis and Sir George Barlow

The latter in his address to your Highness of the 24th of March 1806 stated in the most explicit terms and with all the candor of friendship those measures which this Government precluded from adopting with a view to the improvement of your affairs by considerations of unquestionable justice and of public faith. I request your Highness to reperuse that letter as containing explanations equally applicable to the circumstances of the present time.

I leave it to your Highness's own judgment to determine whether those explanations are not founded on reason and justice

But as a proof of my real friendship and regard I will be even more explicit with your Highness and although it becomes necessary for that purpose, to refer to past events, I request your Highness to be assured that it is far from my intentions to offend your feelings or to revive the memory of those differences which have happily been succeeded by the restoration of cordial harmony and friendship between the two states

In your letter to which that of Sir George Barlow above mentioned is a reply, your Highness expressly stated your expectation of the extension of your dominions to their original limits, that is to say the restoration of the provinces of Berar and Cuttack, and the tenor of the conferences which Mr Elphinstone after his return from the Residency of Nagpur has occasion to hold with your Highness and your Ministers, warrants the supposition that your Highness still entertains a hope that one or both of those provinces may be restored to you I know too that your Highness adverting to the assurances which you have received from this Government of a desire to compensate your losses to the utmost extent practicable, consistently with equity and public faith has declared your opinion that it was as consistent with equity and public faith to restore either Berar or Cuttack as Sambalpore and Patna

But a little reflection must, I am satisfied, convince your Highness that such an expectation is unreasonable and that this opinion is founded in error

The province of Berar by being annexed to the dominion of His Highness the Nizam ceased to be at the disposal of the British Government That Government is bound by treaty to secure to his Highness the integrity of his dominions It is evident therefore that consistently with public faith, no measures can be adopted with a view to the restoration of that province

With respect to Cuttack, the obligations of both of equity and public faith render it impossible to transfer the possession of it to another state For in the first place the British Government cannot in justice be expected to resign the possession of a territory valuable not merely on account of its produce but in a still greater degree on account of its position and acquired not by the efforts of irregular ambition and aggressive violence, but by the result of a war which that Government was compelled to engage for the defence of its rights and those of its allies and secondly the restoration of the province of Cuttack would not be consistent with the obligations of public faith because the protection of the British Government is pledged to the chiefs and landholders of the prov-

ince, and it would be a violation of that principle to compel them to place themselves under another dominion after having acquired valuable rights and privileges solemnly declared to be indefeasible.

Your Highness will thus perceive the absolute impossibility of complying with the wishes which you have intimated or of obeying under present circumstances the dictates of my own solicitude to improve the condition of your Highness's affairs Your Highness will equally perceive the futility of dispatching a confidential agent with a view to the accomplishment of this object No explanations could add to my knowledge of the circumstances on which your Highness founds your declared hopes and expectations or augment my desire to fulfil the obligations of the most animated attachment and regard for the interests and prosperity of your Government I can only lament that the means of gratifying that anxious desire are not at present within my power and recommend to your Highness to confide in the effects of that disposition when the unceasing vicissitude of affairs may afford an opportunity of making that return which your Highness continued adherence to the obligations of mutual friendship will be considered to demand

For any details which your Highness may require in elucidation of the subject of this address I beg leave to refer you to the verbal communications of Mr Jenkins

A true copy

N B EDMONSTONF

Secretary to Government.

To—SHRIDHAR PANDIT

Written 11th July 1808

I have been gratified by the receipt of your letter (Recapitulate that received 11th of May)

Mr Colebrooke has also communicated to me the letter which you addressed to him explaining in detail all the circumstances of the Maharajah's views and situation and stating the intention of His Highness to dispatch you to the Presidency for the purpose of representing them to me in person.

In my reply to the letter which I have received upon the same subject from His Highness I have judged it consistent with the sincere respect and regard which I entertain for His Highness to communicate my sentiments upon the subject of His Highness's

letter and of your address, in the fullest and most unreserved manner To that reply therefore I refer you for a knowledge of them But I cannot resist the desire which I feel to express my sense of the zeal and fidelity which you have manifested towards your sovereign in the representations contained in your letter to Mr Colebrooke which have augmented if possible my conviction of His Highness's sincere attachment to the British Government, and my solicitude to promote the welfare of His Highness's Government by any means within my power

It is a satisfaction to me to reflect that His Highness's affairs are conducted by a person of your judgment and ability sincerely attached to His Highness's interests and so anxious to maintain and improve the relations of amity and concord so happily established between the two states

The report which I have received from Mr Colebrooke of your distinguished qualities, confirms the good opinion which a previous knowledge of your character had impressed upon my mind

I should have derived the greatest pleasure from a personal meeting with you, but independently of the circumstances which preclude the necessity of your exposing yourself to the fatigue of a journey to the presidency, I should be extremely reluctent to deprive His Highness even for a short time of services of his faithful and confidential ministers

A true copy

N B EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government

To—JESWANT RAO RAMCHANDRA

Written 11th July 1808

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter (Recapitulate that received 11th of May)

The circumstances of your fidelity and attachment to the Maharajah and your long services are well known to me, and it is a peculiar gratification to me to reflect that His Highness's affairs are conducted by Ministers of such ability and integrity and so solicitous to promote the friendship and good understanding which happily subsists between the two states

Having replied in detail to the letters from His Highness and Shridhar Pandit to which you refer, you will be apprized of my sentiment on the subject to which those letters relate

A true copy

N B EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Letter No 5.—Jenkins reports that Nana Sahib s troops under Ramchandra Wagh had taken the fort of Sambalpore and the Rani had fled away Captain Roughsedge is requested not to give shelter to her if she comes into British territories.

FROM—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

To—CAPTAIN ROUGHSEDGE COMMANDING THE RAMGARH BN HAZARIBAGH

Nagpur the 9th November 1808

I have just been informed by the minister of the Rajah of Berar that the troops of Nana Sahib under Ramchandra Wagh have taken the fort of Sambalpore and are in pursuit of the Rani who has fled and may attempt to take refuge within the Company s frontier

By the 8th article of the treaty of Deogaon you will be aware that the Company engage that they will not give aid or countenance to any disaffected relations of Rajahs Zamindars or other subjects who may fly from or rebel against the Rajah s authority and the Rajah accordingly requires that the Rani may not receive protection in the Company s dominions should she take refuge in them from the pursuit of his brother s troops who will not of course pass their own frontier Applicable to such a case you will probably receive the orders of Government to whose decision I have referred the above circumstances together with the Rajah s requisition In the meantime I have been desired to inform you that I have done so and to request that if the Rani should take refuge from the pursuit of the Rajah s troops within the districts under your authority she may either be ordered immediately to quit them or be detained under your jurisdiction until you may receive the instructions of Government on the subject.

Letter No 6.—This letter with its enclosure reveals the treachery of Nana Sahib in taking possession of the Fort of Sambalpur that forced Rani of Sambalpur to flee to the shelter of the British.

FROM—CAPTAIN ROUGHSEDGE COMMANDING THE RAMGARH BATTALION HAZARIBAGH

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Chota Nagpur 20th May 1809.

About the middle of March I had the honour to receive through a messenger sent by Sacoo Gopal from Camp of the Mahratta troops at Sambalpore your letter of the 29th November

last; about the same period I also received instructions from the Chief Secretary to correspond with you, when necessary, on the subject of Raighur and that district

2 The circumstances detailed in the accompanying copies of my letters to Mr Edmonstone have rendered it unnecessary for me to trouble you hitherto, but I deem it proper to apprize you of the approaching arrival of the Rani Rattan Kuar within the British territories to enable you to carry into effect any instructions which Government may have issued on the subject of obtaining from Nana Sahib or his brother an adequate provision for her future maintenance

3 My Agent Farzand Ali now with the Rani, states but does not credit a report that the Mahratta troops now in Sambalpore have taken a position for the purpose of intercepting her progress towards my camp Such a step would be in direct contradiction to the tenor of the letter I have received from Saccoo Gopal and a late communication of Chandajee Bhonsla I therefore have little apprehension on the subject

4 I am happy to state that hitherto no interference with the Zamindary of Raigarh has been attempted by the troops of Nana Sahib Reports of an alarming nature to the Rajah have however been in constant circulation and some time must necessarily elapse before either his neighbours or himself can be convinced of the placable dispositions of the present occupiers of Sambalpur I have minutely enquired into the conduct of the Rajah of Raigarh and am convinced that Nana Sahib has no just ground of complaint against him since the period of our cession of Sambalpore

To—N B EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

SIR,

On the 14th instant I had the honour to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo with its several enclosures but the dispatch from Mr Jenkins of which a copy has been transmitted to you has ever reached me

2 From the Rani of Sambalpore a person arrived in my Camp on the 16th instant with an urzee descriptive of the manner in which the Mahrattas obtained possession of her fort, of her own destitute condition and of her hope, though confessedly undeserving, to be once more preserved by our interference and protection

3 The Sardars of Nana Sahib it appears only a few hours before the fort was attacked had entered into a specific agreement with the Rani, in which the sum to be paid in arrears and the future amount of revenue claimable from her were determined

and the stipulations of both parties were confirmed by oaths of the most binding nature administered in a Hindu temple within the fort regarded as peculiarly sacred

4 On the following morning however the troops were attacked by a large force which had crossed the river during the night on rafts and after some resistance were not only defeated but prevented from regaining the fort This disaster deprived the Rani of all hope of maintaining her position and she even considered herself fortunate in escaping at midnight and on foot from her treacherous opponents She took the route of Chota Nagpur and after much fatigue and many privations succeeded in gaining a retreat offered her by a faithful Zamindar among the hills which form the boundary of that district with the Pergunnah of Jespore and Gangpore.

5 In reply I stated to the Rani my belief of the intention of Nana Sahib to provide for her subsistance by the allotment of some portion of land within the province of Sambalpore that he might consider adequate to that purpose and the disposition of the British Government to urge but not to guarantee the fulfil ment of such an arrangement if it met with her acquiescence that possibly the treachery of which she accused the Mahrattas had only for its object the possession of the fort and the consequent more easy subjection of its dependencies and would have been followed up had she fallen into their hands by an offer of the provision alluded to that she however was the best judge of their disposition towards her and perfectly capable of appreciating the value of their offers and it was with peculiar pleasure I obeyed the benevolent orders of my Government in offering to her choice an alternative to this proposal which consisted of a reasonable provision for her future maintenance under the protection and within the territories of the Hon'ble Company the permanency of which would depend on her faithful adherence to a promise of wholly relinquishing all concern and interference in Sambal pore and abstaining from every kind of communication of a poli tical nature with its Zamindars or other inhabitants

6 I concluded with a request for her early reply and an assurance that in the event of her continuing to desire the British protection under the stipulated condition, Meer Farzand Ali should be sent to meet her on and means immediately taken to with all necessary accommodation

7 This person as is stated in a letter of mine of Mr Secretary Dowdeswell is at present employed on a mission to Singhbhoom essentially to the execution of my orders in his but I expect his return in a short time on account of the communica tions and arrangements which may become requisite, with

the . . of the Mahratta troops with the of Raigarh and the Rani of Sambalpore I hope to be indulged with permission to . . ... myself of his services and to compensation by the salary he formerly enjoyed of a month during the time he shall be employed on the public duty

8 I am much ashamed of the negligence with which I have hitherto omitted to transmit you this person's receipt for 1 000 Rupees to him on account of his salary from 1st of January to the 1st of December 1807 and not included in the public accounts of my mission to Sambalpore when they were sent in Indeed I did not conceive that his services would be longer necessary but sickness forcing me to quit Cuttack and the Ranee refusing to release me from a promise, which with the sanction of Government I had entered into of remaining with her until in settled possession of her lands unless Farzand Ali was continued in attendance on her, I was compelled to leave him behind She did not obtain her Jagheer until the latter end of the rainy season and would not dispense with his advice and presence until the 25th of October, when with the party of Sepoys that had been granted to her he returned direct to Hazaribagh and received from me as I trust it will appear, reasonably, the arrears of his salary to the day of his arrival the 30th November 1807

9 Under this explanation I presume to hope for the sanction of His Lordship in Council to the payment of the inclosed bills, the disbursement of 50 Rupees was occasioned by the dispatch of the Governor-General's letters last year to the Rajah of Raigarh and by other casual employment in the political department of the same person

10 This reported that the most flattering offer of favour and protection has been made by the Mahratta Officers to the Rajah of Raigarh on the part of Nana Sahib who, they do not scruple to assert it, is particularly interested in his welfare The Rajah however with a too well founded distrust has quitted from his residence for the mountains to inform me if it is the intention of the Government that I should protest, for without the Mahratta districts I cannot oppose any attempt they may make upon his . or any movements they may adopt of alarming nature so as to oblige him and continue in the hills and spread confusion in his Zamindari

Camp Nagpur (Chota Nagpur) E ROUGHSEDGE,
21st January 1809 Commanding Ramgarh Battalion.

Letter No 7.—The letter and its enclosure are important. Roughsedge points out in the enclosure in what destitution the Rani had arrived in his camp seeking shelter of the British Government against Nana Sahib

FROM—CAPTAIN I ROUGHSEDGE COMMANDING THE RAMGARH BATTALION

To—RICHARD JENKINS ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Chota Nagpur 4th June 1809

From the accompanying copy of my letter to the Chief Secretary you will perceive that the Rani Rattan Kuar of Sambalpore has safely arrived in this district

At her request I do myself the honour to invite your interference if it can with propriety be exerted in favour of the son of a very old servant of the Rani named Dinbandhu Padhan He is at present confined in the fort though I believe without any serious cause and it is much desired that he should be permitted to quit Sambalpore and join his father who has followed the fortunes of his Mistress

3. If without inconvenience any account could be obtained of the present situation of Rajah Jeyte Singh and Maharaje Singh who have been so many years confined in the fort of Chanda the Rani would derive much consolation in her misfortunes from acknowledgment of their welfare.

To—N B EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

SIR,

I had the honour to address you on the 19th ultimo and have now to submit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council the arrival of the Rani of Sambalpore in the neighbourhood of my camp

2. Her situation my agent Farzand Ali reports to have been most critical the troops of Nana Sahib having discovered the place of her retreat and adopted measures for her seizure which could not long have failed of success They made no attempt to intercept her progress towards Nagpur however and her journey was completed without accident or opposition.

3 The destitute situation in which she has sought the protection of the British Government and the advanced period of the season have obliged me to make arrangements for her accommodation in this district during the rains but I trust I shall be honoured with the orders of His Lordship in Council as to the extent of her future provision and support before the detachment under my command quit Nagpur

4 I paid the Rani a visit yesterday evening and could not view the contrast presented by what I saw at our former interviews, without a most levied compassion for her misfortunes and a desirable to forget how justly they are to be attributed to her folly alone She appeared to feel the most sincere gratitude for the generous protection that had been extended to her and expressed her entire devotion to the pleasure of Government

5 I have found it necessary to advance to her a few hundred Rupees in addition to the sum mentioned in my last letter

Camp Nagpur (Chota Nagpur) E ROUGHSEDGE,
3rd June 1809 Commanding Ramgarh Battalion

Letter No 8—The letter along with its enclosure is important In the letter the Chief Secretary points out the grounds on which Nana Sahib's insistence on the surrender of the Rani should be resisted In the enclosure Captain Roughsedge narrates the circumstances that led to the flight of the Rani to the shelter of the British The treachery of Nana Sahib's officers is brought out

FROM—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William the 26th June 1809

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 9 to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council dated the 27th ultimo reporting the substance of your discussions with Jeswant Rao Ramchandra on the subject of the Rani of Sambalpore

2 The arguments which you employed to resist the demand for the surrender of the Rani are considered by the Governor-General in Council to have been perfectly correct, solid and judicious and have little room for any additional observation what they support the equity Resolution of Government to withhold a compliance with Nana Sahib's unreasonable demand

3 It is not asserted on the part of Nana Sahib that the asylum afforded to the Rani precludes the recovery of any rights required by the cession of Sambalpore, or of any revenue due

by in her capacity of Zamindar nor is she accused of which according to the of civilized nations required her surrender as the criminal to the justice of his country If the statement contained in the enclosed extract from Captain Roughsedge's dispatch of the 21st of January be correct the Rani has too much reason to complain of the grossest treachery on the part of Nana Sahib's officers His object is to gain possession of her person with the view to place her in a condition of restraint which may deprive her of the means of resisting or exciting resistance to his authority If secure from any such attempts Nana Sahib can have no motive to desire the surrender of her person unless it be a motive of revenge His solicitude therefore on this subject is in fact founded on a mistrust of the assurances of the British Government which has engaged to prevent such attempts on her part and has rendered the continuance of its protection conditional on her abstaining from them.

4 The solidity of her plea cannot of course be admitted and the obligation of humanity and justice us to surrender this unhappy fugitive a victim to the motives of revenge

5 The case the Rani of Sambalpore cannot afford encouragement to other to seek an asylum within the British territories until reduced to the same condition of and it certainly is not for the interest of the British Government to encourage their She has not exchanged the possession of her Zamindary for a bare subsistence within the Company's provinces but she has fled from the forts of violence and treachery which expelled her from her lands and from her habitation and rendered her a wanderer in the wilderness Others must be reduced to the same distress and danger before they resort to the same protection

6 It may further be observed that Nana Sahib can with still less justice claim the surrender of the Rani when he himself has uniformly resisted every application for the release of her son and husband whom he retains in vigorous confinement and whose enlargement would probably have secured to him the peaceable possession of the province

7 You will of course continue to resist the demand for her surrender on the same grounds on which you have hitherto opposed it adding to your representations on the subject, the sanction and commands of the Governor-General in Council and a repetition of the assurances which you have already afforded that she will neither be encouraged nor permitted to prosecution measures calculated to obstruct the establishment of Nana Sahib's authority in the district of Sambalpore.

Extract from a letter from Captain Roughsedge *to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department under date the 21st January* 1809

From the Rani of Sambalpore a person arrived in my camp on the 16th instant with an Arzee descriptive of the manner in which the Mahrattas obtained possession of her fort, of her own destitute condition, and of her hope, though confessedly undeserving to be once more preserved by our interference and protection

* * * *

3 The Sirdars of Nana Sahib it appears only a few hours before the Fort was attacked, had entered into a specific agreement with the Rani in which the sum to be paid in arrear and the future amount of Revenue claimable from her were determined and the stipulation of both parties were confirmed by oaths of the most binding nature administered in a Hindu temple within the fort regarded peculiarly sacred

4 On the following morning however her troops were attacked by a large force which had crossed the river during the night by rafts and after some resistance not only defeated but prevented from regaining the fort This disaster deprived the Rani of all hope of maintaining her position and she even considered herself fortunate in escaping at midnight and on foot from her treacherous opponents She took the route of Chota Nagpur and after much fatigue and many privations succeeded in gaining a retreat offered her by a faithful Zamindar amongst the hills which form the boundary of that district with the pergunnahs of Jespore and Gangpore.

5 In reply I stated to the Rani my belief of the intention of Nana Sahib to provide for her subsistence by the allotment of some portion of land within the province of Sambalpore that he might consider adequate to that purpose, and the disposition of the British Government to urge but not to guarantee, the fulfilment of such an arrangement if it met with her acquiescence that possibly the treachery of which she accused the Mahrattas had only for its object the possession of the fort and the consequent easy subjection of its dependencies and would have been followed up had she fallen into their hands by an offer of a provision alluded to, that she however was the best judge of their disposition towards and perfectly capable of appreciating the value of their offers and it was with peculiar pleasure I obeyed the benevolent orders of my Government in offering to her choice an alternative to this proposal which consisted of a reasonable provision for her future maintenance under the protection and within the territories of the Hon'ble Company the permanency of which would depend on her faithful adherence to a promise of wholly relinquishing all concern and interference in Sambalpore and abstaining from every kind of communication of a political nature with its Zamindars or other inhabitants

6 I concluded with a request for her early reply and an assurance that in the event of her continuing to desire the British Protection under the stipulated condition Meer Farzand Ali should be sent to meet her on the frontier and means immediately taken to provide her with all necessary accommodation

A true extract

N B EDMONSTONE
Chief Secretary to Government

Letter No 9 -Roughsedge writes about certain border disputes about some villages which had been claimed by Nana Sahib Bhonsla s officers at Sambalpore and plundered by them

FROM—CAPTAIN E ROUGHSEDGE COMMANDING THE RAMGARH BATTALION

To—RICHARD JENKINS ESQUIRE RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hazaribagh the 4th February 1810

I had the honour to address you on the 4th ultimo and beg leave now to enclose a translation of an Arzee received within these few days from Rajah Joujar Singh of Raigarh I cannot suppose it possible that Chandajee Bhonsla will presume to mak a serious attack on that Zamindari but the menacing positions he has caused to be occupied are in violation of the spirit of the engagements of Nana Sahib and have a very injurious effect upon the interests of Joujar Singh whose Muctears inform me that their master had deemed it advisable to send his wives and family to the mountains a circumstance naturally productive of the greatest alarm throughout the whole pergunnah

2 Although the measures alluded to in the 5th paragraph of my letter of the nd January (the relinquishment of the Pergunnah of Padampore) has already been adopted by Rajah Joujar Singh it does not appear to have been attended with the desired effect for from the papers I enclose it would seem that a fresh demand has been set up by Chandajee Bhonsla of certain villages in Raigarh alleged to have been formerly dependant on Chandarpore in Sambalpore Khass I have little hesitation however in pronouncing this alarm to be groundless a minute examination of the ancient boundaries of the two districts having been entered into in the year 1805 by Colonel Broughton who for that and other purposes made a tour throughout the province

3 Seven villages as Rajah Joujar Singh very truly asserts, appearing to have been erroneously annexed to Raigarh were at

that period restored to Chanderpore, and the Rani of Sambalpore, who was the only person interested, declared herself satisfied that no further claims existed against that Pergunnah

4 However this may be, it is evident that any demand against the territory of Raigarh ought in the first instance to have been made on the part of Nana Sahib through you to the British Government and that Chandajee Bhonsla, in calling upon Rajah Joujar Singh to surrender a part of his country and supporting this demand by the assembling of troops in menacing positions and other demonstrations of hostility has violated the engagements of Nana Sahib respecting that Pergunnah and brought very serious inconvenience and distress on its inhabitants

5 Khajee Baber a servant of Chandajee Bhonsla brought to me about a month since a duplicate of your letter of the 3rd of December and a verbal message respecting the pergunnah of Boad which his master was desirous of considering as a dependency of Sambalpore and consequently included in the cession of that province to Nana Sahib For this purpose, the man in question informed me that he had been sent with a letter to the Magistrate of Cuttack, who after some months' attendance dismissed him with a verbal authority to take possession, which Chandajee Bhonsla had only been prevented from doing by a former remonstrance of mine on the subject

6 My reply to that officer cautioned him against interfering with the pergunnah of Boad, which as you will perceive on a reference to the schedules enclosed in my dispatch of the 14th of June 1806 to the Hon ble Mr Elphinstone is not included in the cession of territory to the Rajah of Berar and indeed was omitted on account of its local importance as the key into Cuttack, which was previously submitted to Government

7 Since I began this letter a report has arrived that troops of Chandajee Bhonsla have actually plundered several villages in Raigarh I do not feel inclined to give credit to it, but allow me to request that Nana Sahib may be invited to issue strict orders to his officers in Sambalpore to refrain from all menacing steps, and indeed desist from all direct communication with Rajah Joujar Singh with whom they cannot be expected to agree on any subject

Letter No 10.—The designation of the writer is not given but he must be an officer of the British Army at Hazaribag, who might have taken the place of Captain Roughsedge The letter is addressed most probably to Jenkins Higgot refers to the dispute between the Marathas and Rajah Joujhar Singh of Raigarh He gives his own opinion of the conduct of Joujhar Singh The enclosure certified by Captain

Roughsedge is an application from Joujhar Singh for British assistance against the unprovoked attack of the Marathas on his territory

FROM—R HIGGOT

To—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hazaribagh the 1st December 1811

I have the pleasure to forward a copy of a letter received from Chandrabhan Bhonsla of Sambalpore of my reply to the same, and of a Parwana I ventured to address to Rajah Joujar Singh which I trust may meet your approbation

I am by no means authorized to interfere in the disputes between the Marahattas and Joujar Singh having received the express orders of Government to refer all persons making applications to me of a political nature connected with the affairs of the state of Nagpur to you

My orders to the above effect were dated the 17th July last and I availed myself of the earliest opportunity that offered of making them known to the Bhonsla I conclude however from his continuing to address me this information could not have reached him prior to the dispatch of his last reference

In giving the advice I have done to Joujar Singh I trust you will not think me culpable from a personal acquaintance with him and from his former good conduct I must confess myself somewhat interested in his welfare. The charges preferred against him by the Bhonsla are very serious. I trust however that on investigation he will appear in a less criminal light than he does at present.

I had the pleasure to forward a large supply of wines etc., for you by Hazareebagh people on the 7th of last month I trust they will reach you in safety

(No address given but seems to be written to the Resident at Nagpur).

Translation of a letter from Rajah Joujar Singh Jagirdar of Raigarh written on the 7th of May

After compliments

The state of things here you will be informed of by my former letters I have now to mention that although the Mahrattas have received from me the Malguzari for Padampore, they have set up a Thanna there and called upon me to give up the estate. It was your former instruction to me to relinquish this place whenever required to do so by the Mahrattas. I have therefore obeyed your orders and their Thanna is now in their possession Of late however

a further demand has been made upon me of certain villages to have belonged to Chandrapore but Sir when Colonel Broughton and you came to Raigarh, the 7 villages in possession belonging to that Estate (as you must remember) were given up and I have never since interfered with them, the Mahrattas therefore now unjustly, and violently, claim the village of Raigarh, and pay no attention to my remonstrances being apparently determined upon resorting to your orders to me are to remain quietly in my fort, and to these I am paying punctual obedience, with hope of your speedy attention to situation Raigarh is entirely surrounded by Mahrattas though belonging to you, therefore it is necessary to take immediate measures for assistance Chandajee Bhonsla Tantia Sirdar and Kashee Ram Killadar are at Sambalpore, with a force of 4 or 5000 Horse and foot 6 or 700 men are encamped at Adharh, (about 10 Coss from Raigarh) which it is necessary for you to be acquainted with

After writing this Arzee I learn that the Mahratta standard is raised at Doorgoo Pallee (4 Coss from Raigarh) and that the troops at Sambalpore and Adharh (abovementioned) are to join it in a combined attack on Raigarh They say they will ruin me in whatever way it may be practicable although I have committed no kind of offence against them, and have obeyed your orders in every part of my conduct They are determined upon quarrelling with me, and I hope you will pay speedy attention to my request of assistance

A true translation

E ROUGHSEDGE, Captain

PINDARIES

Letter No 1.—Jenkins reports that the Bhonsla was very much worried about the depredations of the Pindaries The activities of the Pindaries were due to the fact that Bhonsla's troops on his north-western frontier had killed the adopted son of Chitoo Further he reports that Nana Saheb was "very jealous of any interference on the part of the Rajah in the measure he wishes to adopt for the occupation of the ceded provinces" i.e., of Sambalpore, etc.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—HON'BLE SIR G H BARLOW, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Nagpur, the 21st February 1807

In my last dispatch I had the honour to acquaint you of the Rajah's expedition to Ramtek His Highness returned from thence on the 9th instant

It was my original intention to have taken an early opportunity of renewing the subject of Sambalpore in order either to induce His Highness to adopt some decisive measure for the occupation of that province upon some one of Mr Elphinstone's propositions or to promote an entire relinquishment of the question Since his return however the Rajah has been so much employed in dispatching the arrangements of his internal administration, with the view of securing a total remission from business during the approaching marriage of his daughter and indeed in adjusting the preparations for the marriage, that I have not had it in my power to execute my intentions In the midst of his other avocations the Rajah is at present much pressed with regard to the Pindaries who have recommenced their depredations on the North-Western frontier, the conduct of some of the Rajah's troops having given them a good pretence for their inroads in attacking and killing an adopted son of Seetoo at Singhpore, a place formerly given by the Rajah to that Chief A skirmish has since taken place between a party of these plunderers and the Rajah's troops on the Waidha in which the latter have lost several horses, elephants and camels The Rajah is consequently too much taken up with proceeding for the defence of his own country to carry into execution any plan for sending troops to another quarter,

It appears on the other hand that Nana Sahib is very jealous of any interference on the part of the Rajah in the measure he wishes to adopt for the occupation of the ceded provinces Keshoo Govind has accordingly been again sent with about 400 Infantry and 4 Guns and I hear has arrived at Raipore, where a negotiation has been opened with the Ranee of Sambalpore. This circumstance seems to indicate that Nana Sahib is willing if possible to obtain possession of the districts without being obliged either to his brother or to the British Government and at all events I am convinced that the Rajah has scarcely a voice in approving or rejecting the propositions which have been made to him on the subject. If Nana Sahib should still fail in obtaining Sambalpore by his own plans and I understand the Zamindars entertain a great horror of his treachery and cruelty he will probably again hope for the Rajah s assistance, and in that case the Rajah may hereafter wish to profit by the mediation which has been offered under your authority

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Letter No 2.—Jenkins reports the depredations of the Pindaries within 20 koss of Nagpur and occupation of Seoni by the Rajah s troops and that the Army from Chouragarh had crossed the Nerbudda for co-operating with Sindhia s army in the occupation of Bhopal.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—THE HON'BLE SIR G H BARLOW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Nagpur the 26th June 1807

An incursion of the Pindaries into the Raja s country to the north-west of Nagpur in which those freebooters penetrated to within about 20 coss of the capital, has been almost the only event that has occurred since the date of my last dispatch The movements of Ganpat Rao s army to Shahpore enabled them to get in his rear and in their progress they plundered and murdered a respectable person of Balla Sahib s family who was celebrating a marriage at his native village. The party returned along the Wardha to the hills and regained their main body on the Nerbudda notwithstanding several strong parties both from hence and Ganpat Rao s camp detached in pursuit

The Raja s troops are now in possession of Seoni but no operations have been yet commenced against Hoshangabad although I am informed by the Ministers that it is the intention to attack that fort. Wazeer Mohammed Khan is said to be now in Raissin and Hoshangabad to be garrisoned by only 7 or 800 Pathans. Neither of the Raja s armies on the frontier have received orders to canton although the rainy season is now advancing The army from the vicinity of Chouragarh has crossed the Nerbudda, and is said to be intended to co-operate with Sindhia s troops in taking possession of the Bhopal territories.

Two grand exhibitions of fireworks have lately taken place at Nagpur in honour of the marriage of His Highness's daughter to each of which I was invited, and on both occasions I found the Raja in high spirits and good humour I have also received a visit of ceremony from Shridhar Pandit, at which I, of course, presented him and the persons who accompanied him with the usual dresses I returned the Minister's visit a few days ago, and was received with great attention At both interviews Shridhar Pandit was very profuse in his professions of attachment to the British Government

Nana Sahib has been long anxious to visit Chanda, and has only been persuaded to delay his journey to witness the completion of the marriage ceremonies and entertainments He continues very unwell, but the day of his departure is not fixed Mohammed Meer Khan departed some time ago to Sindhia's Camp by the route of Burhanpur

Letter No 3—Jenkins reports about the depredations of the Pindaries in Chhatisgarh and round about Nagpur. Incidentally he mentions that people went to Benares via Ratanpur

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL DOVETON, COMMANDING IN BERAR

Nagpur, the 31st March 1809

You will have heard of a body of Pindaries having crossed the Nerbudda, and proceeded towards Garah Mandla and Chhattisgarh At Gadarwara they completely plundered one of the Rajah's Camps carrying away above 400 horses and a large quantity of baggage They made a hard push to overtake a large body of pilgrims proceeding by Ratanpore to Benares, but having failed in overtaking them, they are now returned in number of about 2,500 to the neighbourhood of Rampaih a place forty coss north-east of Nagpur As that part of the country has not been often molested, they are collecting great plunder, and it is supposed to be their intention to take a circuit to the south of Nagpur which would bring them near the Wardha I think it necessary therefore to let you know where they now are, and I shall write you any further intelligence I may receive of their movements The Rajah has at present no troops out after them, but is taking great, and more than usual precautions for the safety of the city

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 17th March and am much obliged for the statement of Holkar's force it contains There is a report today that Mahipat Ram has

appeared in the neighbourhood of Burhanpur but accounts from Amraoti mention the Pindaries to have come down there in large numbers

P.S.—I have given intimation to the Nawab Salabat Khan of the present situation of the Pindaries

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Letter No 4.—The letter gives the whereabouts of Meer Khan and his troops, and points out that Meer Khan wanted to canton his troops in Garha Mandla during the rains.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL DOVETON COMMANDING IN BERAR

Nagpur the 5th July 1809.

I have had the pleasure of receiving yours dated the 14th ultimo

Since that period Meer Khan who was between Bhopal and Bhelsa accompanied by Vazir Mohammed Khan moved on Chynpore Bari which he summoned to surrender This was refused and a slight skirmish took place after which he marched to his present position between the villages of Bamhni and Chownepara in the northern bank of the Nerbudda not far from Chouragarh. From this place parties of horse continually crossed that river which owing the scarcity of rain is still fordable in every direction and plunder the Rajah's country as far as Seoni Chapara, whilst other parties make incursions into Garah Mandla the Deobe (Doab) and Saugor countries. The most general report regarding his immediate intentions is that he will canton his troops in Garah Mandla during the rains at the same time prosecuting his views of raising money from Saugor which lately paid tribute to Sindhia co-operating with Bhopal in recovering the places he has lost to the northward of the Nerbudda which he cannot however very effectually do until his battalions and guns join him. The Rajah's force which was at Chynpore Baree has re-crossed the Nerbudda and is now encamped at Sohagpore. Five or six thousand Infantry are left to defend the forts of Baree and Chouragarh. The latter is a hill fort pretty strong but taken even by the Rajah's troops in 16 days the former is a large place, its principal defence being a river which almost encircles it and which is so dammed up as to render it unfordable in all parts of the year The Rajah has a considerable force in Garha Mandla which with that at Sohagpur comprizing his whole force in the field Sadik Ali Khan has set out to join the latter with Treasure and a small reinforcement, but although the Rajah has lately shown some disposition to act vigorously the devastation which his territories do and must suffer and the almost certainty that his troops will not fight will probably lead him to satisfy Meer Khan's demand.

Letter No. 5.—The letter with its enclosures conveys the determination of the British Government to expel Meer Khan from Bhonsla's territories if the former does not listen to the remonstrances of the Governor-General

FROM—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort St George, 16th October 1809

The Governor General has had under his consideration your successive reports regarding the proceedings and views of Meer Khan which in His Lordship's decided judgment require to be arrested by the most active and vigorous measures His Lordship's sentiments and resolutions on this subject will be made known to you by the enclosed copy of my private letter of yesterday's date to Captain Sydenham

A reply to your dispatches together with the necessary instructions will be prepared and transmitted to you with the least practicable delay, in the mean time as it may be of importance that you should be apprized of the measures in agitation to repress the progress of Meer Khan's ambitions and dangerous designs, I am directed to convey to you this private intimation

A letter to the Rajah apprizing him of the resolution of the British Government to protect or restore his dominion by the expulsion of Meer Khan, if the remonstrances which the Governor General has addressed to him should be disregarded is preparing but without awaiting the receipt either of that letter or your official instructions, it will be advisable that you should communicate to the Rajah the measures now in progress for his relief and you will of course make this communication to him in the manner calculated to produce the most favourable impression upon his mind

The knowledge of our intention may be expected to invigorate the Rajah's counsels and to encourage his exertions for his own defence (if not too late), until relieved and supported by the advance of the field force under Colonel Close with whom you will now of course directly correspond, and to whose suggestions with regard to any arrangements in the power of the Rajah to adopt in aid of the common cause, you will be careful to attend

For your further information I also enclose an extract from Captain Sydenham's dispatch to which my private letter refers, describing the force proposed by him and Colonel Close to be employed on this occasion

To—CAPTAIN SYDENHAM

MY DEAR SIR,

Your express dispatch of the 8th instant reached the Presidency this afternoon The Governor General had at the time under consideration Mr Jenkin's reports regarding the views and

proceedings of Meer Khan and your suggestion respecting the necessity of equipping a force to act eventually against that Chief is only an anticipation of the resolution which His Lordship was prepared to adopt

His Lordship is decidedly of opinion that it is become indispensably necessary not merely to act on the defensive against Meer Khan but to oppose his progress to Nagpur or if he should have gained the start of our operations to drive him out of that country It is a question not simply whether we shall aid the Bhonsla but whether we shall suffer another Mussalman power of considerable magnitude great activity and unbounded ambition to establish in India and on the most vulnerable point of our political interests On such a question there can be no doubt

The plan for the formation of a field force which you have proposed in concert with Colonel Close has His Lordship s entire approbation and the necessary orders and instructions for carrying it into effect will be issued without delay In the mean time I am directed to convey to you this earliest intimation of His Lordship s resolution that any measures and arrangements which you and Colonel Close can adopt to expedite the formation of the intended field force, without awaiting the receipt of official authority for that purpose may be pursued.

The Governor General is fully sensible of the benefit which the public service would derive from the exercise of Colonel Close s distinguished talents abilities, judgment and experience in this conjuncture, is extremely anxious that he should assume the personal direction of all the military operations to be under taken and His Lordship proposes accordingly to vest the Colonel with the entire command of all the forces at Hyderabad at Seroor and on their march to the former Major General Champagne who holds the temporary command of the Poona Subsidiary force, will according to an arrangement some time since adopted be relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Montresor who will proceed to join that force with the utmost practicable expedition and act under Colonel Close s orders.

His Lordship leaves it to the discretion of Colonel Close to proceed immediately to take the personal command of the Jalna force leaving orders for the other corps to join him.

His Lordship being also highly sensible of the value of Colonel Close s political talents and of the expediency of the union of military and political powers in such a situation further requests that he will accept the of all political affairs to the north ward connected with the objects of the proposed military measures, and it is His Lordship s intention to place Mr Jenkins under the authority of Colonel Close who will also continue to exercise at present. Your political functions will remain as before, and with respect to any discussions with the Durbar of Hydrabad on points relating to the operation of the field force, you will certainly feel no difficulty in acting in concert with Colonel Close.

I wish to Gooty (?) this evening to desire the body of silledar Horse originally directed to join Lieutenant Colonel Conran to countermarch and resume its original destination

His Lordship will probably write to the Nizam and the Peshwa on the subject of the proposed service, but you will not of course delay making the necessary communication to the Nizam until the arrival of the letter to His Highness

The necessity of dispatch will, I trust, appear to Colonel Close a sufficient apology for my not addressing him also at the present moment The principal object of such an address indeed will be fully answered by your communicating to him this letter

Regular official instructions to you and to Colonel Close will be prepared with the least practicable delay, in the meantime you and the Colonel are at liberty to act upon the intimations contained in this letter

Fort St George
The 15th October 1809

N B EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secretary to Government

Extract from a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, dated the 8th October 1809

19 The system of military operation, to be adopted against such an enemy as Meer Khan, should be similar to that pursued by Sir Arthur Wellesley against the Rebel Dhondia Wagh, and by Major General Smith against Meer Khan himself in Rohilkhand. This system would hold out the prospect of an early and decisive termination of hostilities Any other system would lead to a protracted warfare, and might admit of Meer Khan's unmolested return across the Nerbudda

20 Taking therefore into consideration the immediate danger which threaten to disturb the tranquillity of these territories, the policy of being prepared for active operation against the whole force of Meer Khan, and the particular system of warfare best adopted to bring the contest to an early and favourable termination, I shall take the liberty of suggesting the amount and description of the force to be assembled on the frontier —

Cavalry—1 Regiment of Dragoons and 5 Regiments of Native Cavalry with 12 Galloper Guns The troops of Horse Artillery

Infantry—1 Regiment of Europeans and seven Battalions of Native Infantry, with the usual proportion of Field Pieces

If the situation of affairs in Mysore should admit of such an arrangement, I should venture to propose that from 1,000 to 2,000 of the Sillehdar Horse be ordered in advance with the Regiment of Dragoons About 3,000 of the Nizam's regular Infantry and 2,000

of the best Horse under the Nabob Salabat Khan might be collected to act in conjunction with the British Force. The remainder of the Nizam's Troops would be required to defend the country against the depredations of small bodies of Pindaries and other plunderers.

21 The plan which I venture to submit to your Lordship's notice would admit of the formation of a light corps consisting of Cavalry Horse Artillery and the Flank companies of the Infantry which could act separately from the main body of the force and would be capable of the most rapid movements

22 From the measures which are in progress for the relief of the Hydrabad Subsidiary force an Army of the above description could be collected without difficulty in any part of the Deccan Of the cavalry the 1st Regiment is at Hyderabad the 2nd at Seroor the 4th and 8th at Jalna and the 7th with Lieutenant Colonel Conran The Horse Artillery is at Jalna Of the Infantry there are 3 Battalions at Jalna—2 Battalions at Hydrabad 1 Regiment of Europeans and 2 Battalions with Colonel Conran A Regiment of Dragoons would be required to march from Bangalore. The amount of the force may be estimated at 2 600 Cavalry with 20 guns drawn by Horses and 6,400 Infantry with 16 Field Pieces. That is 10,000 men (?) and 36 pieces of artillery

Letter No 6—The letter is important inasmuch as it conveys the determination of the Governer-General to drive out Meer Khan from any footing in or near the territories of the Bhonsla, and explains that the reasons for this determination were two-fold viz. (i) not to let Meer Khan seek a revival of the Muslim power firstly by carving out a principality for himself from Bhonsla's territories and then by combining with the Nizam against the British, and (ii) to let the Bhonsla have some compensation for the loss of his own territories out of what will be gained by the expulsion and destruction of Meer Khan. The details of military disposition are also outlined.

FROM—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FORT ST GEORGE.

TO—R. JENKINS ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort St George, the 18th October 1809.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the dates and number noted in the margin on the subject of the views and proceedings of Meer Khan and to express to you the high sense which the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General entertains of the judgment and political ability manifested in the discussion contained in your dispatch of the 8th of September

2 It is not necessary to enter into a discussion on all the cases of which you have contemplated the possibility It is sufficient to inform you that your reasoning is generally approved

3 His Lordship entirely approves the tenor of your letters of the 1st instant to the address of the Resident at Hyderabad and Lieut Colonel Doveton, copies of which have been transmitted to the Governor-General by the former of these officers It was obviously necessary under any decision that Government might have formed in consequence of the proceedings of Meer Khan to provide for the security of the frontier of our ally the Nizam, and with reference to that object only it would have been requisite to move forward to the eastern frontier of Berar a considerable force

4 But considerations of a more extended nature have led the Governor-General to determine to oppose Meer Khan's design of subjugating the territories of the Rajah of Nagpur, and to drive him from the southward of the Nerbudda Even admitting that the present designs of Meer Khan are not so extensive as those which have been conjecturally ascribed to him the success of his immediate operations against the state of Nagpur are certainly of a nature to inspire them in the mind of a soldier of fortune, whose power has been gradually and rapidly augmenting whose independance of the state to which he is nominally subject has systematically been accomplished, and whose ambitious disposition, energy of character and military talents, are too well known to warrant a belief that his scheme of aggrandizement will be limited, so long as he shall be left at liberty to mature and extend them

5 The weak and inefficient condition of every other military power in India (that of the British Government excepted) has afforded an ample field for the prosecution of what appears to be the primary object of Meer Khan's ambition to become the founder of a new Mussalman power in India The danger to which the security and tranquillity of the British Empire in India would be exposed by its accomplishment, is too obvious to need illustration, and it would be difficult to imagine a case in which the exertion of our arms could be required upon principles more urgently and strictly defensive

6 The question therefore to be decided is not simply whether it is just and expedient to aid Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla in the defence or recovery of his dominion, although in point of policy the essential change in the political state of India which would be occasioned by the extension of one of these substantive powers of the Deccan, might warrant and require our interference; but whether an enterprizing and ambitious Musalman Chief at the head of army, irresistible by any power, but that of the Company, should be permitted to establish his authority on the ruins of the Rajah's dominion, over territories contiguous to those of our ally with whom community of religion, combined with local power and resources, might lead to the formation of projects not uncongenial,

it is to be feared to the mind of the Nizam and certainly consistent with the views and hopes of a powerful party in his dominions for the subversion of the alliance Of such a question there can be but one solution

7 The Governor-General with reference to these considerations has come to the determination to prevent the establishment of Meer Khan s dominion on the ruin of that of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla. I am accordingly directed to transmit to you the accompanying letter from His Lordship to Meer Khan requiring him to relinquish his designs against the state of Nagpur which you will be pleased to cause to be conveyed to that Chieftain the letter is accompanied by a copy and translation for your information

8 As it is probable that Meer Khan may refuse or evade a compliance with the desire expressed in that letter measures have been taken to collect an army to enforce it the army is to consist of one Regiment of His Majesty Light dragoons a troop of Horse Artillary five Regiments of Native cavalry one Regiment of His Majesty s Infantry and seven Battalions of Native Infantry with a body of Mysore Silledar Horse. With the exception of the Regiment of European dragoons this force can be furnished from the troops already within the Nizam s dominions and those on their march to Hydrabad under Lieutenant Colonel Conran with the aid of a Regiment of Cavalry from Seroor But the whole are not expected to be assembled in advance before the 1st of December

9 Colonel Close is to assume the personal command of this Army and is also vested with powers of Political and Military control on all positions connected with the proposed arrangements You will accordingly be pleased to attend to all his directions and to communicate to him all the intelligence in your power and you will concert with that officer in the means and mode of applying the co-operation of the Rajah of Nagpur in the contest now contemplated if it can in any way be made useful.

10. A force is to be collected in Bundelkhand as a precautionary measure, and this force will also be subject to the orders of Colonel Close if its cooperation should become expedient.

11 The intention of Government to protect Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla is expressed in the enclosed letter from the Governor General to His Highness which you will be pleased to present to him a copy and translation accompany it for your information.

12 The Rajah can hardly expect that we shall adopt those decisions and expensive measures for his protection without a compensation There cannot therefore be a doubt that he will be deeply impressed with a high sense of the value and disinterestedness of our friendship when he learns that it is not the intention of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to demand any either in the way of territorial cession or pecuniary payment.

13 The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General does not consider that the Rajah possesses any claim to our protection still less to such a liberal exercise of it, but is induced notwithstanding to act in this generous manner towards His Highness by two principal motives —

First.—It must be considered that although our policy operates to the benefit of the Rajah in the high degree inasmuch as it saves him from complete destruction and maintains him in dominion, our measures are produced by a sense of our own interests entirely whatever might be his distress We should be prohibited from interfering by the established principles of our Government, if the consequences of his destruction were not dangerous to our interests We could not in truth claim the merit of coming forward exclusively for the Rajah's benefit and though this consideration cannot be supposed to deprive us of the right to require some compensation for assistance so critical and important, the Governor General is of opinion that it is entitled to some weight in dictating a liberal course of policy towards the Rajah

Second—The Rajah suffered very severely by the result of war of 1803 more so comparatively in point after recent cessions than either Sindhia or Holkar by the result of their contests with us We have often expressed our regret for his losses and our readiness to avail ourselves of any favourable opportunity to repair them The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General is of opinion that the gratuitous support to be at present afforded to His Highness may justly be considered a benefit of such magnitude as to supercede whatever claims could be founded on our conditional promises and in a great degree to meet those pretensions to our favourable consideration which the Rajah has so frequently urged

14 It is possible also that our military operations may dispossess Meer Khan of his territory of Seronge in which event its annexation to the Rajah's dominions would be a measure of expediency, both as an accession of resources to the Rajah, which will have proved to be politically desirable and as a further demonstration of the sincerity of our desire to compensate to a certain extent for the losses sustained during the last war

To—MEER KHAN

Written 16th October 1809

I have been regularly apprized by the ordinary sources of intelligence of your approach with a large force towards the territories of His Higness Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla, of the demands which you have made upon His Highness in the name of Maharajah Jeswant Rao Holkar, and of the negotiations which have

taken place on the subject of those demands between His Highness and you I have also recently been informed of your having actually invaded and been employed in subjugating His Highness's territory of Garrah Mandla and it is confidently reported that you have resolved to carry your arms across the Nerbuddah with a view to the entire conquest of the Rajah's dominions.

I am unwilling to believe that you really entertain this design of endeavouring to subvert one of the principal states of the Deccan and to establish your own power on its ruins but the report of a project of such magnitude which is calculated to disturb the established order of things in India and to lay the foundation of anarchy and disorder in the Deccan is a subject of immediate concern to the neighbouring Governments nor can I tacitly contemplate the approach of a numerous army to the very of the territory of an ally of the British Government Independently even of the requirement of the dominions of a regular state contiguous to those of His Highness the Nizam the expected approach alone of a foreign army to the vicinity of the latter is an event that requires on the part of His Highness the Nizam and his ally the British Government the adoption of measures of vigilance and security But when to that is added the apprehension that the object of its approach is the actual subversion of the dominion of one of the substantive powers of the Deccan connected also in the bonds of amity with His Highness the Nizam and the British Government by the obligations of Treaty it becomes the duty of that Government and its allies to endeavour in the first instance by friendly advice and remonstrance to avert the evils attending such irregular and improper designs, and at the same time to adopt those measures of precaution which the occasion requires

I cannot admit the plea that you are acting under the orders of Maharajah Jeswant Rao Holkar because it is impossible to suppose that the Maharajah could either authorize the prosecution of the measures directed to the subjugation of the territories of one of the greatest of the Chiefs of his own tribe or that possessing as he does a sincere desire to maintain the relations of perfect amity and confidence with the British Government and its allies he could sanction a project tending so directly to sow the seeds of doubt and suspicion in their minds and to disturb the foundations of existing harmony and concord It is indeed well known that you have entirely separated your interests and concerns from those of the Maharajah

For these reasons I must consider your late measures and your present views as proceeding entirely from yourself I therefore address myself directly to you and as it is impossible for the British Government and its allies to acquiesce in the prosecution of such designs against the territories of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla and as they have consequently taken the resolution to oppose them if unhappily you should persevere in the excess of them, I must express my hope that you will abstain from the prosecution of those designs and

that if you should actually have crossed the Nerbudda you will become sensible that the continuance of your army in that position is incompatible with preservation of confidence and harmony, and will gratify the wishes of the British Government and its allies by immediately withdrawing it for in a case of this kind the interests of Maharajah Raghojee Bhonsla and those of the British Government and its allies are one and the same

As the demands that you have made upon Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla are preferred in the name of Maharajah Jeswant Rao Holkar the British Government and its allies will be disposed to become the medium of their amicable adjustment upon principles of strict equity and justice between those chiefs The intervention of your power can neither be necessary nor proper

A true copy

N B EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To—RAJAH RAGHOJEE BHONSLA

Written 16th October 1809

I have received with sentiments of extreme concern the information of the actual invasion of your territories north of the Nerbudda by the troops of Meer Khan and of his intention of crossing that river in the prosecution of his further violent and unwarrantable designs Although I trust that your Highness's exertions will succeed in repelling this invasion, yet on the grounds of the subsisting cordial amity between the two states as well as on general principles of proper precaution, I have resolved in concert with the allies to assemble a considerable force on the eastern side of Berar and to oppose the execution of Meer Khan's improper designs or to compell his retreat if he should actually have advanced to the southward of the Nerbudda

I have accordingly addressed a letter to Meer Khan advising him to abstain from the prosecution of his ambitious projects and apprizing him of the above resolution and a copy of that letter will be communicated to you for your information by Mr Jenkins to whose verbal representations I beg leave to refer you for further particulars and with whom I request your Highness will communicate on the subject of your if Meer Khan should disregard the admonition contained in my letter

A true copy

N B EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secretary to Government

Letter No 7—The letter mentions that the Pindaries under Meer Khan and Shahamat Khan had crossed the Nerbudda that skirmishes had taken place between them and Sadik Khan Bhonsla s Commander had been surrounded and that Bhonsla s troops had been stationed to encounter them

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL B CLOSE RESIDENT AT POONA

Nagpur the 31st October 1809.

Yesterday morning I received a report that Shahamat Khan with about 1,000 Pathan horse and some Pindaries had crossed the Nerbudda at Telwarry I wrote a note to enquire whether the Raja had any intelligence on the subject to which I received an answer that the Rajah had received reports by a Sawar that some Pindaries had crossed but no certain accounts.

2 In the evening Jeswant Rao came to visit me and persisted in the same account which he said he had heard personally from the Rajah to whom he had immediately shown my note. He informed me that Amrut Rao Bukshi who was encamped beyond Chapara with about 5,000 horse and Infantry and 6 guns had sent his heavy baggage hither and proceeded to form a junction with Sadik Ali at or near Sirnugger

3 I described to Jeswant Rao the accounts which I had heard, and I told him that my object in enquiring was to convey to you the earliest and most correct intelligence which of course would be received by the Rajah s Government your operations I said would probably be much influenced by intelligence from this quarter Jeswant Rao said that the Rajah had desired him to assure me that he would communicate any correct accounts which might reach him, as soon as they arrived and that he expected in the course of the evening to receive more particular reports than the present, of which he would not fail to apprize me.

4 I still continued to hear reports of a large body of horse having passed the river and even of skirmishes having taken place with Sadik Ali Khan Between 8 and 9 o clock p.m. Jaikishan Pandit visited me. He said he had been sent by the Rajah to read to me a letter which had that moment arrived from Sadik Ali Khan The letter was dated the 17th Ramzan or 27th October and stated in substance, that he had already written accounts of previous occurrences to the Rajah that the enemy had surrounded him, with his horse that he had skirmished with them successfully and was then endeavouring to amuse the enemy with negociating on his demands for money until Amrut Rao Bukshee might join his Camp That the Rajah need be under no alarm for that when the Bukshee arrived he thought the two forces in con junction would be more than a match for the enemy

5. I endeavoured to ascertain from Jaikishan Pandit what might have been the communications to which the letter referred and whether the Rajah knew the number of the enemy which had crossed or the Chief who commanded them, but I could not succeed in drawing particulars from him, whether the Durbar was ashamed to own what would tend to show the insincerity of its former communications which I am inclined to believe is the case, or that particulars had not reached the Rajah I thought however that I could collect from Jaikishan Pandit's replies, that there was some reason to believe Meer Khan to have crossed the river in person

6 In speaking of the collective amount of the Rajah's forces to the northward, Jaikishan Pandit allowed that they were under 15,000 men, although they were called 20 or 30 thousand and he said that the Rajah might be able to muster between four and five thousand at Nagpur, including about 2,000 which are all His Highness has with him at Ramtek There are only four guns with the Rajah at this place, but between 20 and 30 at Nagpur not, however, I am afraid in any complete state of equipment

7 Since I commenced this dispatch I have heard from some Hircarrahs of my own, and from my news writer at Mundla that Meer Khan has crossed in person, that Shahamat Khan who was encamped at the Telwarry Ghat had refused to obey Meer Khan's orders to proceed in front, and that the force which Meer Khan has brought with him consists of 9,000 Pathan horse and 2,000 Pindaries with 5 guns

8 I am in momentary expectation of a visit from Jeswant Rao, and I shall not close this dispatch until I can communicate the result of his visit

P S—I have this instant received accounts direct from Meer Khan's Camp on this side of the Nerbudda, by which it appears that he has crossed with about 12,000 horse and 7 guns and is encamped within three coss of Sadik Ali Khan Jeswant Rao who has just visited me mentioned nothing which it is particularly necessary to add to this dispatch, but pressed the rapid advance of the British troops and if possible, of a small detachment of 2 or three battalions for the immediate aid of the Rajah I, of course, did not encourage the latter hope, but said generally that you would no doubt be desirous of making every possible haste to relieve the Rajah

Letter No 8—The letter describes the disposition of the Bhonsla towards the British offer of driving out the Pindaries and the movements of the Pindari leaders

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL B CLOSE, RESIDENT AT POONA

Camp at Ramtek, the 4th November 1809

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of my official dispatch No 8 of this date to the address of the Right Honourable the Governor-Genral.

2. From its contents you will observe that the Governor General's letter to the Rajah has not afforded to His Highness that complete satisfaction which it was calculated to produce on a mind less distrustful and suspicious and that the confidence with which His Highness appeared to meet my communication of the generous and disinterested intentions of Government has been somewhat shaken by the circumstance of the assurances which I gave him that the support to be afforded was to be gratuitous not being expressly mentioned in that letter As a mere instance of His Highness's suspicious temper and jealousy of our views I confess I am not inclined to look on this incident in any light inconsistent with the sentiments which I expressed in my dispatch of the 2nd instant with regard to His Highness's feelings on the subject of our support if gratuitously granted With these impressions I made the suggestion to His Highness mentioned in the 10th paragraph of my address to the Governor-General and it seemed to meet His Highness's entire approbation

3 It has occurred to me that a letter from you to the Rajah communicating your departure from Hyderabad and the orders which you have received to afford the contemplated support to His Highness against Meer Khan and mentioning at the same time that this support was to be gratuitous and unconditional might have the effect of giving immediate confidence to His Highness by adding the weight of your authority to my representations I offer this suggestion with due deference to your superior judgment

4. In my dispatch of the 2nd instant I had the honour to mention the accounts which had been received of Meer Khan's retrograde movement I received a note this morning from Jeswant Rao informing me that intelligence had last night reached the Rajah that Meer Khan has recrossed the Nerbudda with all his force, and that the Rajah's two armies had united and were about to move in advance.

5 On this event or the causes of it I will not at present offer any opinion, as well because the intelligence does not seem to be yet entirely authenticated as that I am not furnished with concomitant facts sufficient to enable me to form any correct or confident judgment

I have to honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant
R. JENKINS
Acting Resident at Nagpur

The same as the above to —

1 Captain Sydenham, Resident at Hyderabad dated 5th November 1809.

Letter No. 9.—Colonel Close intimtaes what he proposes to do in the accomplishment of his task of encountering and expelling Meer Khan and requests Jenkins to procure certain facilities from the Rajah for the British army when it enters his dominions.

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE, NORTH BANK OF THE GODAVERY, KHAIR

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Khair, the 6th November 1809

I am just honoured with your dispatch of the 24th October, which is so full and satisfactory relative to every subject on which I was desirous of being promptly informed, as to have completely anticipated the objects of my letter dated the 26th ultimo

As the Rajah has, with cordiality and gratitude, accepted the liberal offer of the British Government, to protect him against the unjust and rapacious projects of Meer Khan, I have but one object for immediate attention which is, to assemble at Amraoti as soon as possible, the force destined to be employed

I shall be at Jalna by the 12th instant, and have the prospect of being able to march from thence with the troops of Horse Artillery, 5 Regiments of Native Cavalry and four Battalions of Native Infantry, with a suitable proportion of Artillary in time to reach Amraoti by the 1st December and before that date, I shall probably be joined by His Majesty's 22nd Dragoons and the extra troops of Horse Artillery from the Karnatik This force accompanied by a select Corps of His Highness the Nizam's Troops, will be strong enough to cross the Wardha and operate in the Rajah's territories immediately against the Enemy for the purpose in view But a detachment of 1 Regiment of European Infantry and three Native Battalions, is about to march under Lieutenant Colonel Conran from Hydrabad, for Amraoti, by the direct line of Nanded and Basim in order to join me in advance by such concerted movements as the circumstances of the juncture may require The whole force destined to be employed then, will consist of two troops of Horse Artillery, 1 Regiment of Dragoons, 5 Regiments of Native Cavalry, 1 Regiment of European Infantry and 7 Native Battalions, with upwards of 40 Field pieces The object of the Governor-General's letter to Meer Khan being to prevent that Chief from crossing the Nerbudda, it is extremely desirable that the whole of the Rajah's ingenuity and military resources should be employed to favour its having that effect, until the British Force can be sufficiently advanced to cover the Rajah's territory and particularly Nagpore

By late dispatch from the Acting Resident at Sindhia's Durbar, it would appear that Balaram Sait was secretly united with the party which obliged Ghuffoor Khan to quit Holkar's Camp However this may be, a late Akbar from the Northward mentions

that a salute was fired in Holkar's Camp as a demonstration of joy on account of Meer Khan's success at Jubbulpore against the Rajah's troops

As the service proceeds you will give your attention to the article of supplies Rice and Chana, are the grains which will be most wanted and the dealers of the Rajah's territories may be assured of the fullest security and of finding our camp Bazars regulated on the fairest principles. Bunjaries from Nagpur constantly frequent Berar and I shall be happy to be informed of any proposals which may be received from them or any engagements they may be brought to conclude for the supply of our troops in the Field I am not informed whether it is usual with the Rajah to form magazines of provisions for the subsistence of his troops but if he be prevailed on to store grains at the present juncture at convenient places you can apprize the Minister that Rice and Chana are most wanted for the consumption of the British Troops

I shall keep you regularly informed of my progress, and be much gratified by hearing from you frequently on the service.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,
B CLOSE
Colonel

Letter No 10.—Colonel Close wants to know the real cause of Meer Khan's retreat and intimates that he will arrive at Jalna on 12th November

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Dated the 11th November 1809.

I have to acknowledge your dispatches of the 2nd and 4th instant, the latter accompanied by your address No 8 to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

If Meer Khan has actually recrossed the Nerbudda with his whole force, his retreat must be owing to some cause besides the juncture of the Rajah's troops under Amrut Rao Bukshee, as he would scarcely have crossed the river in force without knowing the number and description of the troops which the Rajah had in advance to oppose him, and if the Governor-General's letter had previously reached him it would scarcely have occasioned so decided and sudden a change in his proceedings To ascertain the real circumstances then, which have induced him to retire in such haste seems to be important, as it may afford a clue to the motives

which induce the Rajah to manifest so much suspicion of the uprightfulness of Government, and so little disposition to make you satisfactorily acquainted with the real state of his means and preparations and the particulars of the intelligence which he receives from the frontier

I shall be happy to learn from you at an early period, how far it may be likely that Bunjaries from the Rajah's territories may be permitted to frequent the British Bazar when the troops arrive in Berar

I shall be at Jalna tomorrow and from thence address a letter to the Rajah, referring to the particulars which you have lately imparted to him from the Governor-General and intimating my arrival at Jalna, and my intention to march for the vicinity of Amraoti without loss of time

I would avoid giving him any assurances on the point which had led to his addressing the Governor-General, both because he will probably receive an answer from his Lordship in a short period, and because it is desirable that nothing should occur to afford His Highness the means of inference even, that any of your communications to him can be regarded as requiring confirmation

Letter No. 11—The letter conveys information about the movements of Meer Khan, the military disposition of Bhonsla's troops and British troops, and the plans of the British Government to attack Meer Khan

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL MARTINDELL, OFFICER COMMANDING IN BUNDELKHAND

Camp Ramtek, the 14th November 1809

I have the honour to transmit for your notice an extract from a letter which I have just received from Colonel Close

2 You will of course have received instructions from the Government of Bengal on the subject of the service in contemplation to arrest the execution of the designs of Meer Khan against the state of Nagpur, and of the general military and political powers entrusted to Colonel Close in all points connected with that service including the direction of the operations of the British Troops assembled in Bundelkhand, if their employment should become expedient to reduce that power of that Chief

Previously to the receipt of the Governor-General's letter requiring him to desist from the prosecuting of his ambitious projects in this quarter, Meer Khan had recrossed the Nerbudda; but the Rajah's Commander Sadik Ali Khan prevailed upon him to recross that river under promises of a considerable pecuniary contribution, which however, were entirely deceitful and made

with the object of deferring the period of more serious hostilities until the junction of reinforcements from this quarter which has since taken place.

On Meer Khan s return to his encampment in Garrah Mandla he received Governor-General s letter and I yesterday forwarded to Fort St. George his reply which he accompanied by a letter to my address From the contents of the latter document it appears evident that he is not inclined to submit and he expressly says that if the British Government persists in its interference, he will invade the British territories

Under these circumstances I am of opinion that your immediate attention should be directed to the objects pointed out in Colonel s (?) dispatch. The first object of course appears to be to advance the force under your command if in a state of preparation for that purpose to such a point as shall at once threaten Meer Khan s rear and enable you eventually to occupy Seronje, and the other places in his possession in that quarter The Rajah s Army is now advanced to the Telwarry Ghat with the intention of prosecuting offensive hostilities against Meer Khan but I do not consider it unlikely that he may endeavour to get into its rear by crossing the Nerbudda at another point which would enable him to gain the start and if he were active, to fall on Nagpur which would be totally unprotected at least against such an army as his and the British forces under Colonel Close are not expected to be in advance before the 1st December

Meer Khan himself I understand has moved to Palhun on leaving the advance of the Rajah s troops The object of his movement does not yet appear but it is reported to be intended to permit the Raja s troops to cross the Nerbudda, and to secure his baggage whilst he falls on the enemy to advantage with his horse. A successful battle would render still more probable the immediate prosecution of his designs against the capital which would then be completely uncovered. Should you therefore receive intelligence of Meer Khan again crossing the Nerbudda, it would be still more necessary for the British force in Bundelkhand to make immediately such movements and even to undertake such offensive operations as local circumstances may appear to you to render judicious and useful to alarm Meer Khan for his rear and baggage, which he would probably detach in that case to a more northerly position. His family too is represented to be at Shergurh, a fort situated between Seronje and Kotta and it is reasonable to think that any forward movement of your force might give him apprehensions for their safety

The Rajah has at present no troops in Garrah Mandla, but he has a force of two or three thousand infantry at Chynpore, towards which place a body of Pindaries are said to be advancing according to agreements with this Government for the purpose of falling on Meer Khan s baggage. The forts of Dhamoonee, Tejgarh and Mandla are still in the Rajah s possession the former is said to be

at present invested by Rajah Murdan Singh of Garrah Kota, the friend and ally of Meer Khan By every account Beenayuk Rao of Saugor is only sub-servient to Meer Khan from the immediate impression of fear, and he is said to be only waiting for a favourable occasion to manifest his hostile disposition towards that Chief by joining in his expulsion from that quarter

I shall desire that orders may be sent to any of the Rajah's Commanders of troops or forts which may eventually be in a position to render it necessary or useful, to correspond with you and to pay every attention in their power to your communications for the common benefit

About the 1st of December Colonel Close expects to be at Amraoti, about 96 miles from hence, with His Majesty's 22nd Dragoons, five regiments of native cavalry, two troops of horse artillery and four battalions of native infantry The battalions of native infantry and one regiment of European infantry are by this time on their march from Hyderabad to the same place, which will make the army of the Deccan consist of two troops of Horse Artillery, one regiment of Dragoons, five regiments of Native Cavalry, one regiment of European Infantry and seven Native battalions with upwards of 40 Field pieces independently of select corps of the Nizam's and Mysore troops, which are to be attached to the Army

Letter No 12—It is an important letter. Jenkins describes his discussion with Jeswant Rao regarding the intention of the British Government in undertaking a campaign against Meer Khan, the preparation made for it, and the assistance required from the Bhonsla to further the project

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL CLOSE, JALNA

Nagpur, the 16th November 1809

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 6th and 8th instant, and should sooner have replied to the former could I have given you any decided information on the subject of Bunjarries and supplies

2 Immediately on its receipt I set to enquire into the present state of the corn trade of the Rajah's territories and to ascertain the extent to which I might be able to procure engagements from dealers, but from some circumstances which formerly occurred with regard to Bunjarries who were carrying grain to Berar and were in consequence entirely plundered by Nana Sahib, the Bunjaries require security from the Rajah before they can venture to enter into any terms whatever I had at the same time communicated Meer Khan's letter to my address to the Rajah and intimated to Jeswant Rao that I wished to see him as soon as possible on business

3 Jeswant Rao did not visit me until yesterday He then communicated to me the contents of a letter which had been received from Sadik Ali Khan and Amrut Rao Bukshee mentioning that they had crossed the Nerbudda at the Telburry Ghat on the 13th instant and that Meer Khan had fallen back about four coss to Pattun and sent his baggage still further in the rear The Rajah's army had left all its baggage at Sirnagger The letters represented Meer Khan's retrograde movement as the consequence of fear and signified an intention of shortly attacking him to which Ghatgay was particularly inclined and threatened to do it with his own small force if his colleagues would not shortly determine upon such a measure.

4. I told Jeswant Rao that I thought Meer Khan had probably other views in declining to oppose the passage of the Nerbudda since he had before shown that he was not afraid of the Rajah's armies I hope he would not be able to gain the rear of His Highness's forces by crossing a body of horse at another Ghat which would be a serious consideration in the event of an unsuccessful battle on the part of Sadik Ali but of course I said Sadik Ali would be aware of any dangers of that sort if they existed.

5 I then mentioned that as an unsuccessful battle might open the way for Meer Khan to the capital, it would be a great point that it should if possible, be postponed until you should be nearer and able eventually to cover Nagpur the plunder of which must be a great object to Meer Khan's hungry troops

6. Jeswant Rao said that Meer Khan had of course his own plans, and he mentioned that he was in expectation of the early arrival of his battalions from the northward with which he had about 50 guns as well as of Kureem's Dhurrah who had agreed to join him. Meer Khan had tried also to induce the Pindaries who were under engagements with the Rajah to unite with him but without effect.

7 Jeswant Rao then alluded to Meer Khan's letter at the contents of which he said the Rajah was surprized as he could hardly have thought Meer Khan's presumption would have been so great, as not only to refuse compliance with the Governor-General's injunctions but to threaten even the British territories. He asked what would be done.

8 I replied that I had sent a copy of it to you, and had also forwarded one with Meer Khan's reply to the Governor-General, that from Meer Khan's expressions it was still more evident that if his designs on the Rajah had succeeded they would not have rested there, and there was nothing in it which did not demonstrate the necessity of repressing his irregular and ambitious designs.

9. I then mentioned that it would be proper for the commander of His Highness's troops in advance to open a correspondence with the British officer in Bundelkhand from which

province a force was preparing to co-operate according to circumstances I thought this a proper occasion for communicating the further liberal intentions of Government to give the Rajah Seronje and other places belonging to Meer Khan in that quarter, should the event of hostilities put them at our disposal, and I remarked that this intention, when known to the Rajah would be an additional proof, were any wanting, of the generous friendship of the Governor-General who wished to extend the Rajah's power and dominions and as His Lordship had before declared, only waited for an occasion in which it could be done upon those principles of justice and honour which always regulated the views and conduct of the British Government.

10 Jeswant Rao said that the intention which I had mentioned was indeed a proof that the promises of the British Government whether they related to immediate or future conjunctures, were never made in vain, and His Highness had always relied upon those which the Governor-General had afforded to him in the confidence that they would be performed Jeswant Rao added that orders would be sent to Sadik Ali Khan immediately to open a correspondence with the Commander of the British troops in Bundelkhand to whom he would send a Karkoon to keep up a mutual intelligence and to be the medium of communication on points relating to the common cause

11 I then mentioned that I had heard from you on a subject in which the Rajah might probably have it in his power to contribute considerable benefit to the common cause I alluded I said to the article of supplies which were a very important consideration in the scale of military operations, and I asked whether the Rajah had any magazines of provisions for the use of his armies Jeswant Rao replied in the negative, and mentioned that it was not customary with the Rajah to make depots of grain, and that this was not well calculated for them, from the paucity of fortified places There were generally plenty of Bunjaries who frequented the armies, and brought grain from the surrounding country The principal Bunjaries he said were inhabitants of Malwa and they only required to be invited to attend in any numbers

12 I desired Jeswant Rao to suggest to the Rajah that there were two modes in which His Highness might forward the service The first was to let me have His Highness's Cowle for all Bunjaries who might chose to engage to carry supplies to the British forces from any part of His Highness's dominions, which would remove their present backwardness to enter into terms with me The second was to establish depots of grain in convenient positions, which would afford still greater facility to the movements of the British troops I said I need not mention to Jeswant Rao the fair and honourable principles on which the Bazars of British Camps were regulated and His Highness might be assured of that regarding the dealers of his territories with the British Camp.

13. Jeswant Rao said that he would mention the subject to the Rajah and let me know His Highness s sentiments I told Jeswant Rao that the service would now be pressing and I hoped His Highness would soon favour me with an answer I also mentioned that rice and chuna would be the principal articles required

14 I wrote again to Jeswant Rao this morning requesting that the Cowle I had required might be sent me in order that I might commence negotiating with any Bunjaries who might be at hand Jeswant Rao has promised me an answer in the evening for which I am still waiting

15 Immediately on the receipt of your dispatch of the 8th I addressed the letter to the Officer Commanding in Bundelkhand of which the enclosed is a copy I sent the duplicate of it to be forwarded to the Rajah s Commander in Gurrah Mandla for the purpose of being delivered by the Carcoon who is to be dispatched to Bundelkhand and at the same time informed Colonel Martindell of the advance of the Rajah s army across the Nerbudda. Jeswant Rao has informed me by note since I commenced this dispatch that the whole army had advanced to Jubbulpore and that as the enemy was but a few coss distant a battle might be expected. I am laying a Dawke to the Nerbudda to take the first advantage of Meer Khan s movement from Garrah Mandla to extend it to Bundelkhand.

16. I am sorry it is not in my power to afford you any information you mention in the last paragraph of your letter of the 8th. I shall forward an extract from your letter to the Governor-General s Agent in Bundelkhand who may probably be able to furnish any geographical description which may exist of most of those countries and I think it likely that the Acting Resident in Sindhia s Camp may have some survey of the country from Saugor to Nerwa

P S—I have omitted to mention that Jeswant Rao in the conference which I have described above said that the Rajah desired him to make particular enquiries about your movements and to express his hope that you would soon be on the vicinity of Amraoti.

Letter No 13—Jenkins reports the details of the defeat of Meer Khan and his expulsion by Sadik Ali Khan, the Commander of Bhonsla.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—COLONEL CLOSE.

Nagpur the 22nd November 1809

I had yesterday the honour to mention the intelligence communicated to me by Jeswant Rao of the defeat of Meer Khan by the Rajah s troops in the evening Jeswant Rao visited me.

2 He said he was sent by the Rajah to reply to my friendly congratulations, and to offer those of His Highness to me, in return, on an event so auspicious to the views and wishes of the two states The Rajah, he proceeded, on the receipt of my note requesting the communication of particulars, had ordered him to read to me the letters which His Highness had received from Sadik Ali and Amrut Rao relating the circumstances of the battle

3 These papers Jeswant Rao accordingly read to me They were in substance that the Rajah's Commanders had pursued their march from Jubbulpore in the hope of bringing Meer Khan to a battle near Katangi, but that on their arrival there they found that Meer Khan had marched from thence to the Jubra Ghat near Tejgarh, and about eight Gondi Coss from Katangi (probably 22 miles), that immediately on their arrival at Katangi they determined to endeavour to surprize Meer Khan in his encampment and that accordingly very early on the morning of Friday, the 17th instant, Sadik Ali Khan moved off with all the infantry and guns, but before he could reach the enemy the day had broke and Meer Khan had previously sent his baggage with his infantry and guns across the Ghat remaining himself only with his best horse and four or five small guns Sadik Ali began the battle with the infantry and guns, and kept up a heavy fire until he was supported by the whole of the Rajah's horse, as when the action became general and close, many were killed and wounded on both sides, and towards evening Meer Khan left the Rajah's troops in possession of the field of battle with four elephants, nearly a thousand horses, many standards amongst which some were of note and prisoners of rank

4 The loss of the enemy was supposed to have been great as well as that of the Rajah's forces, which however was not yet ascertained Although some respectable persons were known to have been slain Ghulam Haider Bukshee particularly distinguished himself on this occasion and bore a great part of the brunt of the enemy's charges which were desperate and bold, but ultimately defeated Sadik Ali also speaks of Ghatgay's exploits in terms of great praise, as well as of the conduct of the Rajah's Pagah, and its Chiefs After the battle Meer Khan was said to have passed the Ghat, and marched seven coss, and Sadik Ali Khan encamped on the spot as his troops were too much harassed to pursue He hoped to get possession of those of the enemy's guns which were in the action and which he believed he had not carried away beyond the Ghat, and other accounts reported that Meer Khan was himself wounded, and many of his principal Sirdars slain

5 When Jeswant Rao had concluded the letter, I expressed myself highly gratified with their contents, and said, I was sure the Governor-General and yourself would be highly gratified with an event which vindicated the honour of the Rajah's Government so long presumptuously insulted by Meer Khan and promised still fairer prospects of victory over lawless plunder and rapine,

6. I asked Jeswant Rao what was anticipated with regard to the future proceedings of Meer Khan Jeswant Rao replied that the Rajah thought he might either join his battalions or go to Holkar's Camp if he did not renew his incursions In a day or two more would be known about his motions which would alight upon his intentions in these respects His battalions were not yet arrived in the vicinity and Balaram Sait was his enemy in Holkar s Camp He added that he had to correct what he had told me before about the Pindaries who had joined Meer Khan They were Dost Mohammed s and not Karim s Dhurrah

7 I asked where the Pindaries were who had engaged with this Government He said that by the last accounts they were at Bhopal and they would probably harass Meer Khan in his re treat Jeswant Rao made further enquiries about your move ments and whether the Bundelkhand force would undertake any offensive operations against Meer Khan I communicated what I knew of your movements from your despatch of the 17th instant which I had the honour to receive yesterday and with regard to the Bundelkhand force I said I had not yet heard of its having advanced to the frontier and that its operations would depend upon your orders

8 I again pressed Jeswant Rao on the subject of the Banja ries who have not yet been with me and he again promised that they should come to me, and excused the delay which had occurred on the grounds of the present Hindu festival which kept the Rajah and his ministers almost entirely at the temple from which he himself had been sent to me by the Rajah

9. The circumstances which have led to Meer Khan s re treat and to the occurrence of the 17th so unexpectedly favourable to the Rajah s cause seem to require some development In a private letter which I received yesterday from the Governor General s Agent in Bundelkhand dated the 10th instant in ac knowledgment of the letter which I addressed to him respecting the force at Kuckeroutee as mentioned in my dispatch of the 29th ultimo he informs me that he should instantly suggest to the Commanding Officer in Bundelkhand to make that force consist ing originally of seven companies of Infantry two six pounders and a troop of cavalry of sufficient strength to maintain that position. This would probably have been immediately done.

10 Meer Khan moved from Telwarry to Jubbulpore I believe on the 12th Sadik Ali crossed the Nerbudda on the 13th and probably on the same day Meer Khan recrossed the Hirree Nadi and encamped on this side of Katangi. Meer Khan appears to have remained near that position till the 15th or 16th and to have marched again on one of these dates to the Jubra Ghat al ways sending his baggage one day in advance together with his infantry and the greater part of his guns including those which he had taken in Garrah Mandla

11 Meer Khan would doubtless be aware of the probability of his rear being menaced from Bundelkhand, although he might or might not have heard of any movements of troops in that quarter and that with the Rajah's army in his front he might be hampered in his retreat from Garrah Mandla The Governor-General's letter would of course have its influence on his mind however he might wish to conceal it by the outward display of insolance and disregard It is probable therefore that to these united causes more than to anyone in particular, may be attributed his determination to evacuate the province

The same as the above to —
Captain Sydenham, dated 23rd
H Russell, Esq, dated 24th
Lieutenant R Close, dated 25th

Letter No 14—This letter indicates the route that Colonel Close was to take from Wardha He had arrived at Amraoti on 1st December

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL B CLOSE

Ramtek, the 3rd December 1809

I have just received the Rajah's reply to my enquiries about the route by which he wishes you to proceed to Pandhurna Jeswant Rao writes me that the Rajah intended to have mentioned me yesterday Amner as the best route to Pandhurna, and that the road to Amner by Waroora, Ghal and Poosul was preferable to that by Ashti which is very long and bad

I lose no time in mentioning this to you as it seems to show that His Highness would prefer that you should not move by the Ashti route

Letter No 15—This letter along with its enclosures are important They refer to the determination of Meer Khan to wage war against the Bhonsla and the British Government if the latter interfered in favour of the Bhonsla Meer Khan had intimated the Governor-General about it. They also carry the decision of the Commander-in-Chief about the plan of operation and the military force and equipments which will be required for the purpose

FROM—COLONEL CLOSE, AMRAOTI

TO—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT ST GEORGE

Amraoti, the 2nd December 1809

Yesterday I had the honour to receive from the Acting Chief Secretary at Fort William a despatch, dated 7th November, relative to the force which is proposed to be assembled in Bundelkhand, of which a copy I conclude, has been transmitted for the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General

Meer Khan in his second letter to His Lordship which I have just forwarded by express has openly avowed his intention to persevere in hostilities against the Rajah of Nagpur and to make war with the English if the British Government interfere to prevent the execution of that intention and in order to show that he is sincere in making the declaration has moved to Deori accompanied by Vazeer Mohammed Khan of Bhopal As affairs have arrived at this advanced stage, I conclude that the Right Hon ble the Governor-General will give directions that the general plan of operations mentioned in your dispatch to Mr Jenkins of the 18th October for eventual adoption against Meer Khan be proceeded upon by which the force assembling in Bundelkhand would probably operate to most advantage by invading Seronge while the army from the Deccan should act direct against Meer Khan as circumstances might suggest This Chief has at present a large corps of infantry with guns under Mohammed Shah Khan apparently subsisted by the Rajah of Jodhpore, which shows that his influence with that Government must be considerable. The province of Seronge serves him as a place of arms to support his views in maintaining the ascendancy which he has manifestly acquired in the principality of Bhopal and in prosecuting his plan of subjugating the Government of Nagpur His ambitious projects at Holkar's Durbar are too well known to require being noticed by invading the Nagpur territory he has further ingratiated himself with the Government of Bhopal and his prevalence over the mind of Vazeer Mohammed Khan may be further inferred from the latter having embarked with him in his present career and given the fort of Raisseen to him as a safe retreat for his family Supposing him to preserve the attachment of Tulsi Bai and by it to have the means of recovering the control which he acquired at Holkar s Durbar and that he should be permitted to reduce the Rajah of Nagpur to be even his tributary his resources would soon be such as to make him a respectable growing power on the Nerbudda whose future strides it would be impossible to calculate From considerations such as these I am disposed to think that the combined attack on Meer Khan s power which I have adverted to will be put in execution Under the impression I shall advance to the Wardha and if circumstances be suitable, from thence to Amnair where I shall be conveniently situated for covering Nagpur or proceeding to the Nerbuddah as occasion may require.

To—COLONEL CLOSE.

SIR

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General having requested that the Vice President in Council would take into his consideration the arrangements which should be adopted at this Presidency to protect the province of Bundelkhand from the incursions of Meer Khan and to enable the force employed on that service eventually to co-operate with your division and the question

having been referred to the Commander-in-Chief for his sentiments, I am directed to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copy of two letters and their enclosures from the Military Secretary to His Excellency, containing the plan which are proposed by him to be adopted with a view to the attainment of those important objects, and which have been ordered by Government to be accordingly carried into effect

Fort William
The 7th November 1809

G DOWDESWELL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

To—GEORGE DOWDESWELL, ESQ, ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

SIR,

Agreeably to the orders of Government as conveyed in your letter to my address of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acquaint you, that with a view of effecting the important objects proposed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General as they relate to the attack meditated by Meer Khan on the territories of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla, His Excellency has to recommend that the force now in Bundelkhand consisting of one Regiment of Native Cavalry, five Battalions of Native Infantry and one Company of Pioneers be immediately reinforced with one Company of European Artillery, two Regiments of Native Cavalry, His Majesty's 53rd Regiment and five Companies of Light Infantry to complete the Battalion under Major Kelly to 10 Companies This arrangement would give a disposable force of 6,200 men as by delaying the relief of corps now in progress a sufficient force would be left for the protection of Bundelkhand, in the event of the field force being required to move out of the province

As it is not stated in the letter or memorandum received from the Governor-General what amount of force Meer Khan is supposed to be leading into the field, the Commander-in-Chief is not competent to determine with reference to his strength how far the force proposed to be collected in Bundelkhand may be deemed adequate to the effectual accomplishment of the objects in the contemplation of His Lordship, but as the force destined for the more important and pressing operations, under Colonel Close does not appear to exceed 8,800 Men, His Excellency is inclined to view the arrangement herein suggested, as sufficient to secure the province of Bundelkhand from any incursion of the enemy and to admit of such co-operation with Colonel Close's division as circumstances may be found to require

As this however happens to be the season for the relief of Corps, His Excellency will avail himself of that circumstance to give Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell the power of increasing his strength by postponing the departure of the corps intended to leave the province, until their services can securely be dispensed

with whereby he may immediately augment his force by one Native Battalion and add another by the 20th of next month. His Excellency will also direct Major-General St Leger to hold His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons in readiness to move (as far as it may be done without entailing expense) whenever Lieutenant Colonel Martendell's report shall appear to him to render that measure expedient

As soon as the foregoing arrangements shall receive the approbation of Government His Excellency will give the necessary orders for their immediate execution but adverting to the circumstances stated by the Governor-General in regard to the period when the Nerbudda river may be expected to be fordable and the impossibility of having the force under Colonel Close in readiness to prevent the troops of Meer Khan from crossing it His Excellency deeming it of importance that no time should be lost in making some demonstration on the side of Bundelkhand to excite the apprehensions of Meer Khan and thereby perhaps deter him from prosecuting his projected invasion of Berar caused orders to be forwarded by last night's Dak to Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell to concentrate without delay the whole of his disposable force at such point as might appear to him with reference to Meer Khan's position etc best calculated to give effect to the object in view and His Excellency will be prepared to furnish that officer with such further instructions as the arrangements of Lord Minto appear to require, as soon as he is honoured with the further orders of Government.

It being of importance that a communication should be established beween Colonel Close and Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell at the earliest practicable period His Excellency begs to recommend that the former officer be apprised by a direct communication from this Government, of the arrangements which it may be pleased to sanction and His Excellency will also direct Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell to use every exertion in his power to open a prompt communication with the Hyderabad detachment.

The Commander-in-Chief has also to request that Mr Richardson the Governor-General's Agent in Bundelkhand may be apprised of the intended plan of operations and directed to render Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell every assistance in his power in providing supplies of grain carriage, etc.

Enclosed is a return of the force intended for the service in question in which the probable period of the arrival of the several Corps in Bundelkhand is specified.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Headquarters Calcutta
The 5th November 1809.

P CAREY
Military Secretary

To—GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esq, ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

Sir,

The Commander-in-Chief deeming it of importance with reference to the arrangements submitted in my letter to your address of yesterday's date, that there should be a sufficient battering train on the west bank of the Jamuna for any eventual operations which the probable hostilities with Meer Khan may render necessary, I am directed by His Excellency to enclose a memorandum of the establishments of guns, etc, which he thinks it would be expedient to detach to Kalpee, with the least possible delay and which I have accordingly to request you will be pleased to submit to the consideration of Government

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Headquarters Calcutta — P CAREY,

The 6th November 1809 — Military Secretary

Proposed

Memorandum—small battering train for Kalpee—

Four Iron 18 pounders—Mounted complete

Four Iron 12 pounders—Mounted complete

Two Brass 8-inch Howitzers—Mounted complete

Two Brass 8-inch Howitzers—Mounted complete

Two Brass 5½-inch Mortars—Mounted complete

There are at present at Kalpee—

Two Iron 18-pounders—Mounted complete

Two Iron 12-pounders—Mounted complete

Two Brass 8-inch Howitzers—Mounted complete

These pieces were used at the late sieges in Bundelkhand and their carriages, particularly the wheels, being much shook, I sent for them to Cawnpore, and put them into complete repair, by new wheels, new checks, and whatever was required I sent them back in the month of June last

J HORSFORD,

Lt Colonel

Letter No 16—The letter is important because it indicates the northern boundary of Bhonsla's dominions and certain possessions beyond that boundary It also gives the route that Colonel Close was to take to reach Pandhurna

From—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

To—COLONEL CLOSE.

Ramtek the 4th December 1809

I was yesterday favoured with your letter of the 1st and this morning with that of the 2nd instant

My official dispatches of yesterday will have made you acquainted with the latest intelligence I have or that has reached the Rajah of Meer Khan s proceedings The Rajah has a Dawke of camel Hircarrahs to the Nerbudda who bring him news in I believe two days but he certainly does not take the steps for receiving early accounts which are in his power

I had a writer in Meer Khan s Camp until he recrossed the Nerbudda when my intelligence was stopped but I hope soon to establish another and to get very quick accounts as I am joining a Dawke of Hircarrahs from that which is already established to Jubbulpore via Chaparah from the latter place to Chawalpatta It certainly is of great importance that you should have the quickest accounts of Meer Khan s movements I have often pressed this on the Ministers Your advance will be of great benefit in that respect and if you should adopt the plan proposed by the Rajah of taking up a position at Pandhurna you can receive the quickest accounts. The roads to Nagpur both from Amner and Pandhurna are very good and the distance small

Reports say that Sadik Ali is thinking of crossing the Nerbudda at the Kherpani or the Chawalpatta Ghat but I have as yet no correct intelligence Neither have I heard of any movements in Bundelkhand.

Deori near which place Meer Khan is encamped has no connection with this Government It pays tribute, as well as Saugor to Sindhia, and Meer Khan has several times gained possession of it, in the prosecution of similar claims on the part of Holkar

The Rajah s frontier from Hoshangabad to Gurrah Mandla, was formerly the Nerbudda. He has now only possession to the northward of the river of the districts of Chainpore, Baree and Chaukigarh in Bhopal which I believe extend between those places and the Nerbudda. They were lately taken from the Nawab of Bhopal. The enclosed sketch of the Nerbudda fills up a claim which is void in all maps and is all the information which Mr Lloyd has yet been able to obtain of that quarter from want of some known place to work on which he has now obtained in Saugar from the Surveyor-General.

Besides the districts of Chainpore Baree, the Rajah s mother has Gunje Basoudee near Bhilsa, from Sindhia for Pawn Meer Khan in coming down took possession of it, but was gallant enough to restore it, and to give liberty to the old Lady's Dewan, whom he had carried away

With regard to the Nawab Salabat Khan the Rajah has made no direct intimation to me Some time ago when it was expected you might come to Nagpur, Jeswant Rao gave some hints that if Salabat Khan should accompany you, as he was a great Sardar, the Rajah must receive him To this the Rajah s mother had a great objection That Rajah wished me to know this, although he did not wish his name to be used on the occasion He had no objection to the troops but to the Nawab and Fatteh Jung Khan From this circumstance and from His Highness's request on a former occasion that the Nawab's troops might not accompany Col Doveton in the pursuit of the Pindaries through his territories, I should infer that unless absolutely necessary the Rajah would be well pleased if they did not accompany the British troops

There is another subject which the Rajah has not touched upon probably from delicacy or a fear of offending This is the killing of beef in His Highness's territories, which is generally forbidden under severe penalties, although there are some particular places where it is tolerated or winked at, if done privately It is not allowed publicly, I understand in any of his Camps, although it may be sometimes done underhand by his Musalman troops An assurance on this subject, would I conceive be very gratifying to His Highness's feelings

I have the pleasure to send you a surveyed route from Bisnoor to Amner by Ashti and Sawngee My latter dispatch of yesterday will have made you acquainted with the Rajah's wishes on the subject of your route to Pandhurna If you should have advanced to Bisnoor, His Highness would not of course object to the advance of the British troops through his territories, if necessary in your opinion

Letter No 17—The letter reports how in an action on the 8th December Sadik Ali Khan Bhonsla's Commander defeated Amir Khan.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL CLOSE

Ramtek, the 12th December 1809

Jeswant Rao visited me yesterday evening He said he was sent by the Rajah to show me the letters which had been received from Sadik Ali Khan, and other accounts which had reached His Highness on the subject of the battle of the 8th instant

Jeswant Rao accordingly read to me a letter from Sadik Ali dated on the day of the battle and an Akhbar of the subsequent morning The account which these documents gave of the battle

was exactly the same as that which is described in the Akhbar which I have done myself the pleasure of forwarding to you in my private letter of this date. By this it appears that Meer Khan and the Nawab of Bhopal brought seven guns with them of which two were taken The loss on the Rajah's side seems trifling and that on Meer Khan's part is undefined.

Sadik Ali adds to his description of the battle that from the immense body of Pindaries who had surrounded his Camp he could not pursue the enemy to any distance. Five thousand of Seetoo's Dhurra under the two Runjuns accompanied the enemy which confirm the reports I formerly mentioned of their having been seduced by Vazeer Mohammed Khan from the Rajah's interests. Sadik Ali further complains that in consequence of the numerous bodies of Pindaries who beset his camp his supplies are very precarious and all kinds of provisions exceedingly dear

When Jeswant Rao had received those documents I said that the success of the Rajah's arms was highly gratifying to me and would afford the greatest satisfaction to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General and you. I repeated my congratulations on so auspicious an event I then asked Jeswant Rao whether Meer Khan was known to have recrossed the Nerbudda after the battle. Jeswant Rao replied in the negative, but that no particulars further than were contained in the papers he had read were yet received There were reports he said by Hircarrahs that Meer Khan was wounded and the Nawab of Bhopal killed but he could not say what credit was to be attached to them

I then alluded to the circumstances of Setoo's Dhurra having accompanied Meer Khan Jeswant Rao said that the Rajah had asked the agent who was still here what it meant. His answer was that although they had accompanied Meer Khan in order to keep on terms with him, as the delays which occurred in the conclusion of their negotiations here left them still in some doubt as to the Rajah's ultimate intention yet that they had committed no act of hostility and the Agent pledged himself that the Dhurra would now fall upon Meer Khan

I had before received an Akhabar from Jubbulpore mentioning Baptiste's approach to the Southward and had communicated it to Jeswant Rao who now asked if I knew to what to attribute that approach. I said I did not, but that some accounts mentioned Baptiste to be sent for the purpose of levying money at Saugor and Bhopal. Perhaps I said as Sindhia had been apprized of our resolution to oppose Meer Khan, and as he had also grounds of complaint against that Chief he might think the present a good opportunity for taking his revenge. I asked whether the Rajah had received any intimation of his approach.

Jeswant Rao replied that he had not, except by report, and that the Rajah would formerly have been much obliged if Sindhia would have sent Baptiste according to his repeated application but

that he could not conceive why he should now send troops in this direction

Nothing further of consequence passed

I have to correct an error in my second dispatch of the 10th instant It is there stated that Meer Khan crossed the Nerbudda on the 7th and that the battle took place on the 8th instant It is correctly mentioned in my first letter of that date the battle was on Thursday, the 7th, and Meer Khan crossed the river on Wednesday, the 6th instant

The same as the above to—
(1) Capt Sydenham
(2) Lt Close, dated 13th December
(3) H Russell, dated 14th December

Letter No. 18—In this letter Close mentions the purposes for which the operations were planned against Meer Khan. These purposes were the security of Bhonsla's territories and of Company's possessions In consequence of the benefits that will accrue to the Bhonsla he should be prepared to accept a Subsidiary Force.

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Pandhurna, the 16th December 1809

I have this moment received your public and private letters of yesterday To see you in Camp would afford me the highest gratification, but as a constant communication with the Rajah's Durbar is indispensable at this period, I am unwilling that it should suffer any interruption, even the shortest Our hopes of meeting therefore must rest on some future occasion The Rajah's affliction is naturally such as to make him incapable of business In such a situation, it could not be expected that he could come forth to a public interview

Meer Khan appears to have suffered materially in the action, and if it be true as the Akhbars state, that he has sent off his Baggage to Seronge, and that his horse have begun to leave him, his operations have probably ceased for the present season Under this appearance it will be necessary to determine, how the British force assembled for the Rajah's protection, should be disposed of The expense of keeping it in the Field is enormous When it was ordered to the frontier, it was probably imagined that the service would terminate in the entire dispersion of Meer Khan's troops, and nearly the destruction of his power In Mr Edmonstone's letter to you of the 18th October, the employment of a force from Bundelkhand, the taking of Seronge, and eventually giving it to the Rajah, are glanced at, and I should suppose that these measures were not contemplated without the notion, that for the benefits derivable from them, the Rajah would be disposed to accept a subsidiary force, which might be posted in advance and cover

Saugor and Seronge, keep Bhopal in order and rout the Pindaries and thus establish a line of connection between Bundelkhand and the Deccan Such a plan if executed would extend the resources and prospects of the Nagpur Government and although bearing a little on its independence would give it lasting security In the present situation of our troops Seronge might be seized with little delay and the whole plan put in execution in the course of the present season My object in touching on these points is to learn your opinion whether if our Government should be disposed to give the Rajah a subsidiary force on easy terms His Highness could be prevailed on to accept it on a basis connected with the execution of the plan before noticed It has always appeared to me that the greatest advantage derived by a Native Prince from accepting a British Subsidiary Force, is the security which it affords to his Government as he is personally concerned and the certainty of succession which it holds forth to the Dynasty The Rajah's family seems to be circumstanced in such a manner as to make the attainment of such objects peculiarly valuable to it and this consideration alone should give his mind a bias towards the system of measures alluded to I should not omit to observe, that I am not assured yet whether our Government would conceive that it could afford to give a Subsidiary Force to the Rajah on such easy terms as His Highness's disposition on the subject were generally known the adjustment of subordinate points might not be difficult As Holkar's Dominion has fallen under the control of Meer Khan Government has had in consideration the practicability of withdrawing it from his superintendence, and establishing Holkar's son on the Musnud by means of a Subsidiary Force a plan which would connect Guzerat and the Deccan with the Jumna but circumstances do not appear to be sufficiently favourable. Yet for entering on the execution of such an extensive proceeding for establishing the line of connection between Bundelkhand and the Deccan on occasion so favourable as the present is not likely to occur again a point which should be seriously considered by both Governments independently of the foregoing subject It is desirable to know whether Sadik Ali Khan has any plan in view at present, besides that of reducing Meer Khan to further extremities by pressing upon his rear

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Letter No 19.—Colonel Close discusses the reasons why the Bhonsla has become lukewarm in his desire to defeat and crush Meer Khan. The enclosures are important for the purpose. They are copies of letters from the Governor-General and form enclosures to Edmonstone's letter to Jenkins dated 18th December 1809

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Pandhurna, the 18th December 1809

I have the honour to acknowledge your dispatch of yesterday's date.

The result of the conversations, which you have lately held with the Rajah, induces me to advert to the following considerations.

The immediate object of assembling the British Force on the frontier, was to cover His Highness's capital and defend his Government against the hostile attempts of Meer Khan and his adherents From the turn which affairs have taken and the sentiments which the Rajah has recently expressed that occasion seems to have ceased Although His Highness is still at war with Meer Khan he does not appear to apprehend much inconvenience from the future efforts of that chieftain The Nagpur troops have maintained a superiority for some time, though acting defensively, and from present appearances, both armies may long continue to operate on the Nerbuddah without any decided advantage being obtained by either If in such a state of things, the British Force should advance to the Nerbudda, Meer Khan would have only to keep his army on the northern bank to be secure The British Force could not with any propriety cross the Nerbudda to pursue him, as his rear would be so open as to allow him to retire to any distance and return again when it might suit his convenience In crossing the river under such circumstances, the British Force could have no proportionate object Unless Meer Khan, therefore, should advance from the river into the Rajah's territories, or that some joint plan of operation should be adopted, to dislodge him from the eastern side of Malwa, and establish the means of preventing his return, the British Force must, if kept together, become an army of observation, and it may be apprehended that the British Government will not be reconciled to the expense of keeping it in the field for the purpose merely of watching a tedious warfare which His Highness's Government may continue to carry on with Vazeer Mohammed and Meer Khan His Highness from his expressions, seems to think that Meer Khan will soon retire to the westward, and abandon his present enterprize It is not easy however to discover ground for such a conjecture For some time past, Meer Khan has shown a decided inclination to establish himself on the southern parts of Malwa He has formed an intimate friendship with Zalimsingh of Kota, who has accommodated him with Sheer Ghur as a place of retreat and he has got Seronge as a Military Depot Vazeer Mohammed Khan to save himself from future dangers must assist him to the last extreme of his means and as a soldier of fortune, Meer Khan must know that to lose his reputation must be nearly equivalent to losing all Supposing him to be much reduced, therefore, by his late ill-success, it may be expected that he will rather reinforce himself from Jodhpore and Seronge, and renew the attack, than give up his present scheme, and return to the westward with a broken reputation Thus I think it may be seen that His Highness is not yet in the probability of being soon rid of his enemy or relieved from the expense of keeping a large army in the field However this may be, I cannot be led to believe that Government will permit the British Force

to continue in the field as an army of observation and under this impression I shall keep the troops in such a disposition as that they may readily comply with any orders of recall from Govern ment unless some proposition be received from His Highness of a nature to warrant a different disposition of the troops and be of importance sufficient to become a subject of reference to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

I propose to direct the division under Lieutenant-Colonel Conran to halt at some point on the Wardha until further orders.

To—AMEER KHAN

Written 16th December 1809.

I have received your two letters one in reply to my original letter the other acknowledging the receipt of the duplicate, and containing some additional matter recapitulate those received 23rd November and 15th December

You have written in your last letter that having come for the purpose of attacking the troops of the Rajah of Nagpur they proposed a payment of eleven lacs and half of rupees which you were not disposed to accept but that in the meantime my letter having arrived a desire to comply with my wishes induced you to accept that sum that you in consequence took hostages and retired delivering over the Rajah s places to his officers. Your reply to my original letter however certainly did not express any inclination to accede to my wish on the contrary it indicated an intention of prosecuting your designs and required that the British Govern ment should not interfere in your disputes with the Maharaja. nay in the letter which you wrote at the same time to Mr Jenkins you observed, that 'If the British Government should interfere, the Treaty would be violated and the flames of war would be rekindled to the injury of both parties. You added that your troops drew their subsistence from the southern Chiefs and required that the British Government should not prevent them from obtain ing supplies otherwise on the principle of being of one tribe they would all unite and carry disorder and coufusion in the British territory"

But as you have positively asserted you retreated in compliance with my wishes I shall not dispute that point. I must observe however that it is equally contrary to justice and to the object of the application for you to extort a contribution from the Maharaja

The British Government interfere for the protection of the Rajah because it is most evident you could have no just demand against the Rajah of Nagpur nor any right to seize his country subsist your troops on his resources after done so can it be expected that the British Government should suffer you to prosecute your because the Maharaja refuses to satisfy an agreement for money extorted from his officer by

the approach of your Army, and concluded without his orders, and without his knowledge Or after ascertaining that you have no right to extort a contribution from His Highness, how is it consistent with justice that I should aid you in enforcing it

You assert that you are acting with the orders of Maharaja Jeswant Rao Holkar But you will observe from the enclosed copy of the Maharaja's letter to me that he has no quarrel whatever with the Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla and that he has not sanctioned your proceedings against him, for the Maharajah writes "A friendship and fraternity have long subsisted between me and His Highness Raghojee Bhonsla in the spirit of the utmost degree of cordiality, accordingly when the Nabab Amir Uddoulah Bahadur crossed over into the Rajah's territories, I issued orders previously to my receipt of your Lordship's letter, directing him not only to abstain from doing any kind of injury to His Highness's territories, but to endeavour to extend his protection to them Now however that I have been favoured with your Lordship's kind letter I have dispatched successive letters to the Nabab repeating my former orders in the most peremptory manner

It is evident therefore that instead of acting under the Maharaja's orders, you have been acting in direct opposition to them, so that what I before wrote to you that your late measures and present views proceeded entirely from yourself and not from the orders of the Mahāraja is confirmed by the Maharaja himself

I know of no such engagements as you have mentioned in your first letter which preclude the British Government from protecting the territories of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla from invasion and conquest Besides which, the engagements of the British Government are with Maharaja Jeswant Rao Holkar, who far from considering its interference for the protection of the state of Nagpur as a violation of the treaty, unites with me in expecting you to abstain from molesting the Rajah's territory

You cannot therefore but admit the justice of the expectation expressed in my first letter that you should retire and refrain from any further molestation The injury which you have done must have occasioned the loss of lacs of rupees to the Raja

A true copy

N B EDMONSTONE

To—JESWANT RAO HOLKAR

Written 18th December 1809

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter (recapitulate that received the 9th December) and am much gratified by its contents

I judge it proper to transmit to you for your information copies of two letters from Amir Khan and also a copy of my reply You will observe that Amir Khan far from complying

with your repeated requisitions after having plundered and possessed himself of the territory of Maharaja Raghojee Bhonsla north of the Nerbudda extorted an agreement from the Maharajah's officer for the payment of a large sum of money and because the Maharaja who never sanctioned any such agreement refused to ratify it he has resumed his designs against the Maharajah's territories and has resolved to make war with the British Government if it interferes to oppose them As Amir Khan therefore is resolved upon prosecuting his unjust designs contrary to your orders and to the remonstrances of the British Government he has rendered himself equally your enemy and the enemy of that Government It is a satisfaction to me to reflect that the measures necessary at present and the execution of his unwarrantable projects are calculated to draw still closer the bonds of amity and good understanding between the two states

A true copy

N B EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secretary to Government

Letter No 20.—The letter gives useful information about Meer Khan and his movements after his second defeat by Sadik Ali Khan.

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE

TO—LIEUT-COLONEL MARTINDELL.

Camp Pandhurna the 23rd December 1809

I have this moment received a dispatch from Mr Jenkins in which he has honoured me with a copy of your letter to his address under date the 6th instant

Meer Khan after having been worsted by the Nagpur Army on his retreat from Jabbulpore took up a position in the vicinity of Deori while Sadik Ali Khan the Nagpur Commander returned to Jubbulpore, recrossed the river and marching down the left bank encamped near Shawpoor

At this period Meer Khan addressed a passionate letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General stating that the Nagpur troops had managed to deprive him of a mad elephant, that the Rajah was bound to pay him fifteen lacks of rupees, that he would compel him to discharge the amount and besides have revenge for the insult he had sustained. He further observed, that although he might not consider himself equal to cope with the British arms he could hang on the front and rear of their army as to cause a destruction which would be sufficiently evident. Shortly after Meer Khan proceeded to put his threat in execution by crossing the river and attacking Sadik Ali Khan in his position near Shawpoor but having been worsted he returned to his former situation. This second discomfiture appears to have only

stimulated this desire of revenge and of retrieving his reputation and by Akhbars of the 19th from the Nerbudda, he is stated to be receiving reinforcements of infantry and guns for the purpose of making another attack on Sadik Ali, who is only able to act on the defensive

I have the pleasure of enclosing to you a sketch of the Nerbudda from Jubbulpore to Hoshangabad, with its relative situation to the principal points in the neighbourhood of Bundelkhand

I conclude that this dispatch cannot reach you in less than twelve or fifteen days and that by the time of its arrival you will be fully prepared to march.

You will therefore on receiving this packet come forward with the field force under your command by such a line as shall appear best calculated to take Meer Khan's force in rear whilst he fronts Nagpur, or to intercept his retreat, should the present movements induce him to retire to the westward As Meer Khan is intimately connected with Wazeer Mohammed Khan of Bhopal who serves him personally in the field it is probable that the eventual retreat of the former would on the movement of your force lie by Bhopal which on this account might be considered a favourable point for you to march on It is calculated that you will commence your march by the 7th proximo, before which date my preparations for movement will have been complete and I shall accordingly march on to Hoshangabad, where I shall probably arrive at the time when you will have approached to the vicinity of Bhopal Although present appearances would not indicate a necessity for the services of the battering train collected at Kalpee, yet in order to meet possible contingencies, I consider that it would be advisable to bring it to the most advanced position in Bundelkhand, where it can be stationed with security

On receiving from you the letter which I am led shortly to expect by a perusal of yours to Mr Jenkins of the 6th instant, I shall use the opportunity of the return of the cossids to write to you further on the subject of the service

The force to march with me from hence consists of a Squadron of Horse artillery, with ten guns and twelve Galloper Guns arranged to act by Brigades or in Squadron, one regiment of Dragoons and five regiments of native cavalry, one regiment of European infantry and seven battalions of Natives, a small part and a Brigade of six-Pounders to each corps of Infantry

I shall endeavour to keep you regularly informed of any movements, and shall hope to receive frequent accounts from you, as the cossids who will bear your letters will constitute the most certain conveyance of our correspondence.

Letter No 21.—Col. Close intimates his determination to march up to the Nerbudda.

From COLONEL B CLOSE.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Pandhurna the 23rd December 1809

I am thus moment fovoured with your private letter of the 22nd, which in respect to present views is quite satisfactory

You will perceive from the accompanying packet to your address that I have determined to proceed to the Nerbudda on the plan originally suggested by His Highness the Rajah and have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell accordingly

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Letter No 22.—In this letter Colonel Close points out that the Governor-General s decision to limit the objective of the military operations to force Meer Khan to retreat beyond the Nerbudda and not capture Sironj will not serve any useful purpose. He gives reasons for this view

From—COLONEL B CLOSE.

To—N B EDMONSTONE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Nimpani the 12th January 1810.

Akhbars which I yesterday received from the Nerbudda informed me that Meer Khan has given permission to some of his Pindaries to return to Raisseen while he dispatched others in great number to the Southward in order to plunder in Berar and that it was reported to be his intention to draw off to the Northern bank of the Nerbudda and pursue the route of Chainpore Barree, which had been lately taken by Vazeer Mohammed Khan from his Highness the Rajah of Nagpur together with Choukigarh a post, northerly of it in the direction of Bhopal.

This morning I received an Akhbar from my newswriter at Hoshangabad, dated 10th instant which confirms the above intelligence and further intimates that Meer Khan had moved on the 7th instant for the village of Suttarahgaon and was on his march to Chainpore Baree and that Sadik Ali had marched to Sankeir

It appears that Meer Khan had prepared a large body of Pindaries at an advanced point on this route, with the view that they might penetrate into Berar the moment they should hear of the march of this force from Pandhurna. On the 5th instant, these forces when I ascended the Bezoli Ghat they passed Betul and marching for Ellichpore made their appearance near that place on the 7th instant, and after plundering some villages moved in a southerly direction as if they intended to ascend the Adjuntee Ghat. Of their further proceedings I have not yet received any material information.

Captain Jones had recently arrived at Amraoti and having heard of their appearance at Ellichpore, took measures for the protection of his convoy, but soon ascertained that they had pursued a westerly route, he was afterwards joined by Major Travers, and by a letter of the 9th instant from that officer, he was to leave Amraoti accompanied by Captain Jones' Convoy on the 11th instant The last convoy from Hyderabad under Captain Bawdler may by this time have arrived within a few miles of Basim. The Officer Commanding the Native Battalion which I ordered from Pandhurna to Amraoti, is instructed to watch the progress of Captain Bawdler and march on to his support should appearances make such a movement necessary

On the 10th instant I encamped at Betul and yesterday arrived at this ground after a march of some difficulty, owing to the roughness of the country which is generally covered by a thick jungle The Shawpore Ghat being three coss in my front and difficult of passage for an army, I judge it expedient to order the cavalry, and one Brigade of native infantry with their guns to march this morning and encamp near the village of Shahpore six coss distant from hence, and tomorrow I propse to join them with the remainder of the troops and departments Shahpore is reckoned to be about 47 miles from Hoshangabad

Whilst writing I am honoured with your dispatch of the 30th December 1809, intimating the wish of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, to abandon the comprehensive system of policy to which His Lordship alluded in his minute of the 12th December, and to limit the views of Government to the object of compelling Meer Khan's retreat from the frontier of the Rajah of Nagpur's dominions, and of forming such a disposition of troops as would deter him from resuming his project of invasion

Copies of the several dispatches which I addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell, subsequent to the receipt of your dispatch, dated 7th December, have been regularly transmitted for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General My first letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell, dated 23rd December, informed him that I should march for Hoshangabad on or about the 3rd of this month, and I accordingly moved on the date as reported in my letter to your address of the 7th instant I have not yet received any communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell but an Akhbar of the 4th instant from Pandurang, Mr Jenkin's News-writer in Sadik Ali Khan's camp, states directly that Hircarrahs had arrived there with a letter to my address from Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell and had accordingly pursued their route to Pandhurna These Hircarrahs will probably join me in a few days, and it may be expected I think that the letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell, is to inform me of his having marched for the support of Sadik Ali Khan on the Nerbudda At this advanced stage of affairs then to limit the views of Government to the object of compelling Meer Khan's retreat from the frontiers of the Rajah

of Nagpur's dominions without an attack upon Seronge or Raiseen or other places which he may occupy belonging to Vazeer Mohammed Khan cannot but be attended with difficulty That Vazeer Mahommed Khan perseveres in hostilities against the Rajah of Nagpur is evident from his having lately seized on Chainpore Baree and Choukigarh and as Meer Khan has begun to employ his pindaries in plundering Berar he probably conceives himself to be actually at war with the British Government From what has passed there can be little reason to hope that Meer Khan and Vazeer Mohammed will abandon their designs against the Government of Nagpur so long as they retain their present possessions and to compel Meer Khan to retreat to any distance that may be inconvenient to him or tend to the safety of the Nagpur Government while he occupies Seronge and places belonging to Vazeer Mohammed Khan can hardly by (be) effected by any definite pursuit (and if) permitted to hold such places the Rajah's territories north of the river must be always at his command.

To order forward the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell without using it for the purpose of seizing Seronge, and thus dislodging Meer Khan from the eastern side of Malwa would be to bring it to a considerable distance without an adequate object on which to employ it, and should this force cross the Nerbudda with no other view but that of endeavouring to bring Meer Khan to action it might be obliged to recross the Nerbudda in a manner highly prejudicial to its credit and should it fall back from its present station to Berar its retreat would naturally be followed by consequences too melancholy to describe. Sadik Ali by the departure of Meer Khan is enabled to move, and Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell is probably now advanced towards Saugor

I shall therefore pursue my march to Hoshangabad in order to drive the enemy from the Rajah's frontier districts of Chainpore Baree and Choukigarh.

Letter No 23.—Jenkins writes about the sudden arrival of Sadik Ali Khan at Rajah's Camp in Nagpur from his military camp at Gadarwara. The motives of this action and the consequences are indicated.

FROM—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.
To—COLONEL B CLOSE

Nagpur the 17th January 1810.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letters of the 13th and 14th instant.

The intention attributed to Sadik Ali of repairing to the presence, took my attention from the first and I forwarded the Akhbars to the Ministers who assured me that Sadik Ali had only

lately written his being prepared immediately to cross the Nerbudda in pursuit of Meer Khan, and I also received intelligence as I have had the pleasure of stating to you, that the plan had met with the Rajah's complete disapprobation, and that orders had been sent in positive terms to Sadik Ali, by no means to leave his camp

I had only just received your letter of the 14th which reached me very early on the morning of yesterday, when I learnt that Sadik Ali and Ghulam Haider Bukshee had actually arrived on the preceding night I understood at the same time that his arrival was quite unexpected by the Rajah, and that His Highness had been roused from his bed to receive him

I wrote immediately to Jeswant Rao, requesting him to visit me, and I stated to him the contents of your letter and the surprize I felt on learning Sadik Ali's arrival after the communications I had received from the Durbar on the subject Jeswant Rao assured me that His Highness was much annoyed at the circumstances and quite surprised by Sadik Ali's appearance in disobedience of orders and contrary to the term of his latest communications Although he said, the Rajah had been awakened on that commander's arrival at his tents, he had declined seeing him at night and early in the morning had sent Narda Chitnavis to his house to learn the occasion of an unwelcome proceeding

Sadik Ali had represented as his motives, 1st a desire to see the Rajah, 2nd to offer his condolences on the Baee's death, 3rd to get some money of which the army was much in want, 4th to receive orders from the Rajah personally on the subject of the service on which he was engaged, 5th to obtain His Highness's sanction to his having an interview with you for the purpose of ascertaining fully your wishes to which he was directed implicitly to conform, and which he might accomplish by taking your camp in the way to his own The latter object Jeswant Rao said he was not instructed to mention to me He hinted that it was connected with the desire of Sadik Ali to take the lead in all affairs, and to ingratiate himself with the Rajah by showing his political address in sounding your views and intentions

Sadik Ali had further, Jeswant Rao said, assured the Rajah that Jeswant Rao, Duttajee, and the other Chiefs would carry the army forward and that no inconvenience would arise from his absence, but the Rajah was very apprehensive of the bad appearance which Sadik Ali's proceeding would have in your eyes, and did not think that any of the objects alleged, were of sufficient importance to authorize it at such a moment, which was done however, could not be recalled and the only remedy was to hasten his return with all possible expedition

The time, I said, was lost, and the consequences of the proceeding probably irreperable Sadik Ali's immediate return was indispensable, considering that all measures of co-operation depended on him I saw no object to be gained by his propsoed visit to your camp He was in possession of every communication from

you which he could expect to receive as to your views which as far as they related to political matters would only be made known in any case through the usual channel and if Sadik Ali was to return to his camp the sooner the better

As you had considered it absolutely necessary that Sadik Ali should not quit his camp your disappointment would be proportionate to the impropriety which you perceived in the measures. Meer Khan s escape if he did entirely escape, might be in a great degree attributable to it at least if Sadik Ali had complied with your wishes of hanging on his rear the enemy must have been somewhat impeded in his retreat and might possibly have been brought to action

Jeswant Rao said that the Rajah was aware of the imprudence of the measure and would not detain Sadik Ali but would supply everything he wanted in order to hasten his return and make his force efficient. I asked when he would set out Jeswant Rao said he would let me know It would certainly be an early day but the army would march without him. I have the pleasure to forward copies of my last Akhbars from the Camp Nearly two or three thousand Horse are said to be coming in for want of pay and in consequence of Sadik Ali s proceeding This was also mentioned by Jeswant Rao If Sadik Ali's return depends upon the pecuniary affairs I do not augur well of its being speedy But I shall continue to press the subject.

Jeswant Rao gave some hints 36, 11 90 50 5 18 present 30 75 21 29166, 82, 90 (figures) in the (Figures) which indicate a possibility of some reference to us being in contemplation. I am sorry to observe the Governor-General's disposition to limit his views, but I think it will be hardly possible and the opportunity may not again occur so fairly

The Rajah seems to persevere in not entering the city and is going to take up his position for his camp beyond Tellin Khere.

Letter No 24.—The letter says that Meer Khan had retreated from Gadarwara on the approach of British troops. Close refers to the change in the decision of Governor-General regarding operations against Meer Khan.

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE

TO—LIEUT-COLONEL MARTINDELL.

Hoshangabad the 19th January 1810.

I have had the pleasure to receive your dispatch of the 3rd instant in triplicate.

Meer Khan on being informed that the British troops were approaching towards this place, retired hastily from the position he held near the Nagpur Army at Gadarwara, and taking the

route of Chainpore Baree, and Raisseen, pursued his march towards Bhelsa, but whether he is destined for Seronge or Holkar's Camp has not been ascertained. Such further accounts as I may receive of his movements or intentions, shall be communicated to you

I arrived here this day with a division of the troops, the remainder will join tomorrow

It is proper I should acquaint you, that by an official dispatch from Mr Chief Secretary Edmonstone I am informed, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General wishes me to consider his Lordship's views as limited to the object of compelling Meer Khan's retreat from the frontier of the Rajah of Nagpur's dominions and of forming such a disposition of troops, as would deter him from resuming his project of invasion and that if on this place the employment of the force assembled in Bundelkhand should be necessary to compel Meer Khan's retreat from the Rajah's frontier it will be expedient that it may move directly upon the position of Meer Khan, and not upon Seronge, which from various considerations His Lordship is desirous should not be attacked

From these instructions you will perceive that my proceedings must be regulated by the destination and future intentions of Meer Khan as he has assuredly retired past Raisseen I conclude that when you approach from Chatterpore you will come by the Ghat of Mattoon

Letter No 25—Colonel Close reports the movements of Meer Khan and the departure of Sadik Ali from Gadarwara for Nagpur leaving his Army in charge of his subordinate officers.

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE

TO—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Hoshangabad, the 19th January 1810

I arrived here this morning with a division of the troops The remainder will join tomorrow forenoon

The troops are healthy, and the Horses in good condition, but the draft cattle have suffered a little from the labour they were put to, in passing through a very difficult country from Betul

Meer Khan's retreat by the way of Belsah, is confirmed through a variety of channels, but to what part he is destined, whether to Seronge or to the westward, has not been ascertained Vazeer Mohammed by the latest intelligence is at Rassein and his brother Mohammed Karim at Chainpore Barree with a body of Cavalry and a Durra of Pindaries Three Durras of Pindaries, viz, Seetoo's, Karim Khan's and Dost Mohammed's are said to have accompanied Meer Khan.

Sadik Ali has proceeded to Nagpur without having given me any notice of his intention to separate from the troops The first information of his departure I learned from Mr Jenkins I hear that he has deputed a relation of his called Raza Sahib to wait on me, and that he is on the road from Sohagpur Bukshi Govind Rao is said to have marched towards Jubbulpore, and an officer named Jeswant Rao Duttajee is reported to be now in charge of the Nagpur Army at Gadarwara.

Jaikishan Pant who resides in camp on the part of the Rajah tells me that he is uninformed as to the motive which induced Sadik Ali to separate from the troops but conjectures that his object is to prevail on the Rajah to pay off a part of the arrears due to the troops at Gadarwara.

I have the honour to enclose for the notice of His Lordship a copy of a dispatch which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell dated Chatterpur the 3rd instant and also a copy of my reply My future proceedings will be regulated by the information I may receive of Meer Khan's destination or plans of action.

Letter No 26—The letter explains the reasons that led the Governor-General to stop further military operations resulting in the conquest of Sironj

From—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FORT WILLIAM.

To—COLONEL CLOSE.

Fort William the 25th January 1810.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 12th instant in reply to the communications contained in my letter of the 30th ultimo and to signify to you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General entirely approves your intentions of pursuing your march to Hoshangabad in order to drive the enemy from Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla's frontier districts of Champore Baree and Choukigarh. To dispossess the enemy of the places which he may have wrested from the dominion of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla necessarily forms a part of the original object of assembling our forces. I am further directed to convey to you the following observations having reference to those contained in your dispatch.

2 The consideration which principally induced the Governor General to discourage the extension of our military operations as far as Seronge was as stated in my letter of the 30th ultimo the apprehension of its involving us too deeply in the affairs of the interior of Hindustan His Lordship would have been happy if you had considered the arguments in support of the justice of that apprehension to have been stated with a view to obtain the benefit

of your opinion regarding the assumed fact, that such an extention of the military operations would probably produce the consequences which it was so much the desire of the Governor-General to avoid

3 The communications which I have had the honour to convey to you under the authority of the Governor-General had uniformly recommended the prosecution of active measures for the purpose of dislodging the force of Amir Khan from its menacing position on the frontier of the Rajah's possessions, and if possible of attacking and dispersing it and His Lordship by his instructions of the 30th ultimo intended that no other limitation should be imposed on those measures, than such as was necessary to avoid the inconvenience and embarassment of being involved in the interest and concerns of the states and Chiefs of Malwa of extending objects of the actual warfare, of entering in short upon a system of proceedings, which by their effect upon the views and apprehensions of others might lead to consequences far beyond the scope of His Lordship's views as described in those instructions

4 As far as the credit of the British Government is concerned, it did not appear to His Lordship to be in any degree endangered by this proposed limitation, on the contrary His Lordship was disposed to think that having originally declared the sole object of the assembling of our forces to be to defeat the designs of Amir Khan against the dominions of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla, when that object should have been attained by the advance of our troops compelling Amir Khan's retreat, and arrangements calculated to prevent the return of the danger which our exertions had averted should have been subsequently formed, our credit would have been maintained as it respected the reputation of our arms, and augmented as connected with the justice and moderation of our views and with the sincerity of our declarations

5 Another consideration which discouraged the conquest of Seronge with its neighbouring territories was the difficulty of disposing of them His Lordship foresaw great inconvenience and probable future evil from their being disposed of in any manner under the security of our guarantee and without that guarantee to transfer them to the Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla in other respects the most desirable mode of disposing of them would be nugatory Upon this His Lordship would be happy to receive the communication of your opinion with reference to the event of Seronge or its adjacent territories coming into our possession

6 The Governor-General fully appreciates the advantage of depriving Amir Khan of the Depot and point of support which Seronge affords him and of the arms, ordnance and stores which it is supposed to contain and would entirely approve the pursuit of his force to that place or into the territory of Bhopal with the expectation of overtaking and dispersing it But if the prosecution

of the siege of Seronge and the occupation of the adjacent country and the dispossession of the Nabob of Bhopal should lead us into that extended range of protracted military operations of political controversies and of commixture in the complicated and conflicting interests and concerns of that distracted region His Lordship would desire if possible to abstain from engaging in such an enterprize If there is no hazard of these consequences His Lordship would consider as highly politic and advisable the employment of every exertion for the disgrace defeat and destruction of the forces of Amir Khan by pursuing him to those places of refuge where by an accession of resources he might be prepared to take advantage of any opportunity of resuming the prosecution of his ambitious designs

7 In directing the communication of these observations it is the object of the Governor-General distinctly to explain to you what he is anxious both to avoid and to attain leaving the rest to your distinguished ability and judgment on which His Lordship reposes the most implicit confidence and desiring not so much to restrain as to afford a latitude to the exercise of your discretion with relation to the points which form the subject of this dispatch.

8 I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your further dispatches of the dates noted in the margin

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Letter No 27—The letter reports the movements of Close towards Bhopal

FROM—COLONEL CLOSE.

TO—N B EDMONSTONE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Umaria the 31st January 1810

I have the honour to report for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Govenor-General that the rear division of the troops cleared the Kairband Ghat yesterday and joined the advanced division here this forenoon

At Hoshangabad I have left the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment under Major Bruce, and the greater part of His Highness the Nizam s Infantry and Cavalry Under this arrangement Hoshangabad will serve as a Grain Depot and a point of support to the troops in advance. The convoy of treasure under Captain Bowdler arrived at Amraoti on the 28th instant The treasure will now come forward to Hoshangabad escorted by the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, commanded by Captain Howell

This morning I received duplicate and triplicate of Lieutenant Colonel Martindell s letter of the 11th instant the former dated the 12th from Choukigarh and the latter the 13th from Goolgung from which it appears that he marched agreeable to his former intimation

Accounts from the northward, now mention that Meer Khan after having halted at Seronge pursued his march to the westward

Tomorrow I propose to make a forced march with the cavalry and a Brigade of Infantry in the direction of Raisseen

Letter No. 28—The letter reports about an interview between Colonel Close and the Wakil of Vazeer Mohammed Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal Close had asked the Vakeel to communicate to his master that he should give up Choukigarh and Chainpore Baree to the Bhonsla to which he agreed

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE

TO—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Umarra, the 31st January 1810.

The Vakeel alluded to by Vazeer Mohammed Khan in his letter to my address, of which I have had the honour to transmit a copy, arrived in camp on the evening of the 28th instant, and two private elephants which from the misconduct of their keepers, had been taken to a considerable distance from Camp, and carried off by some Pindaries during the halt at Hoshangabad, were sent back by Vazeer Mohammed Khan, and arrived in Camp at nearly the same time with the Vakeel I judged it expedient to defer admitting the Vakeel to an interview, but desired my Munshi to hear, and report to me what he had to communicate By this step I learnt that he had brought another letter to my address from his master who had further charged him with a mission expressive of his attachment and submission to the British Government

This morning I admitted the Vakeel to an interview He presented me with the letter before noticed, of which a copy is enclosed After it had been read he made a studied speech, in which he detailed the calamities experienced by the Bhopal Government from the attacks of Sindhia and the Rajah of Nagpur, whose views went to the very subversion of the Government, and the seizure of Vazeer Mohammed's person, in order to place him in confinement That overmatched by these Chieftains he had been diven to shifts, which otherwise would have never entered his mind, but that still his posts had been taken and his territory laid waste, so that around him there was nothing but desolation I observed that it did not surprize me to hear that Vazeer Mohammed's administration was subject to difficulties That of late years he had collected the Pindaries of Malwa and given them a residence within his territories, and that as he could not subsist them,

he allowed them to ravage the districts of his neighbours That not content with a system of proceeding so blameable he had called in Meer Khan and united with him in an attack upon the Government of Raghojee Bhonsla who was known to be on a footing of intimate friendship with the Hon'ble Company That as Meer Khan's demands upon Raghojee Bhonsla were groundless and oppressive the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General had required him to desist and retire but that he still persevered in crossing the Nerbudda and attacking the Bhonsla's Army and that on this line of conduct Vazeer Mohammed continued to act in concert with him assisting him with the whole of his resource and that during these operations the Pindaries of the two colleagues entered Berar and plundered its inhabitants That Vazeer Mohammed must have received communication of the letters written by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to Meer Khan that with such information he still adhered to that chief and until the present time had never addressed a line to the British Government to apologize for his conduct or lessen its resentment. The Vakeel in answer made the most solemn asseverations that his master had taken no part to call in Meer Khan that on the contrary Meer Khan had threatened to deprive him of the administration and assume it himself if he Vazeer Mohammed did not join with him in his design of attacking the Bhonsla That in regard to the Pindaries it had long been usual with the Chiefs of Malwa to employ them That any connection or intercourse with them was obviously blameable and that on this point his master could only plead necessity That Vazeer Mohammed did learn the contents of the letters written by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to Meer Khan with whom he continued to act merely from compulsion but that he was certainly wrong in not addressing a letter to the Governor-General explaining the pressure he sustained and apologizing for the part he acted which though unavoidable, might to some appear to be from choice but that having lost the goodwill of the Governor-General he was desirous to show his submission by complying with any requisitions I might be induced to make. In reply I said that the former letters from Vazeer Mohammed I had forwarded for the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General. That I should likewise transmit his present dispatch to be submitted to His Lordship That there was one point which I thought Vazeer Mohammed should attend to. That while he co-operated with Meer Khan he had made himself master of Choukigarh and Chainpore Bari and that it was my opinion that he ought to restore these places immediately to the Nagpur Government. The Vakeel replied that his master would assuredly comply with any recommendation from me. I then told him that I should give him a letter in reply to his master which he would convey to him without delay The Vakeel assented, and after receiving the letter returned to Bhopal. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

Letter No 29—Colonel Close writes that the Wakil of Vazir Mohammed Khan had handed over to him an order from Vazir Mohammed to his officers at Chainpore Baree and Choukigarh to give up these two places to the Bhonsla's officers

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp, Right bank of Betwa, the 6th February 1810

I have the honour to acknowledge your dispatches of the 30th and 31st ultimo

From my late correspondence you would learn, that a Vakeel had come in from Vazeer Mohammed Khan, and that at my desire he had returned to his master charged with a message from me stating, that as Vazeer Mohammed Khan had made himself master of Chinepore Baree and Choukigarh during the late occasion, when Meer Khan was invading the Bhonsla's territories, it was proposed that these places should be restored to the Bhonsla accordingly The Vakeel returned to Camp on the 4th instant and yesterday presented me with two papers of orders from Vazeer Mohd Khan addressed to his principal officers at Chainpore Baree and Choukigarh, directing them to restore both agreeably to my desire I immediately delivered them to Jaikishan Pant, in order that he might transmit them to Jeswant Rao Duttajee who commands the Rajah's force within a few coss of Barree A report prevailed some time ago that this officer had possessed himself of Baree which now proves to have been unfounded It may be concluded I think that when he presents the above orders to Vazeer Mohammed's officers, no hesitation will be made in restoring both Chainpore Bari and Choukigarh to the Rajah's Government

The disposition which the Rajah has adopted for his troops in advance, is not likely to succeed, I think, to the extent which he expects Jeswant Rao Duttajee will scarcely be able to do more than keep possession of Chainpore and Choukigarh

I shall be happy if Sadik Ali Khan joins me with a corps of His Highness's troops

Letter No 30—Close reports that he had nominated an Aumildar of Sironj on behalf of Holkar's Government and complains that Bhonsla's army had not come to his aid and had been starving at Baree owing to want of money

FROM—COLONEL CLOSE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Seronj, the 12th February 1810

Yesterday I received an express from Mr Edmonstone via Nagpur dated the 25th ultimo It gives me a greater latitude than

I possessed before With the view to add to the distresses of Meer Khan I have nominated an Amildar of Seronge on behalf of Holkar's Government whether the plan will ultimately succeed I cannot yet determine however it promises fairly It ought surely to remove all doubt from the Rajah's mind relative to the purity and disinterestedness of our intentions in supporting his cause. I am grieved to say that notwithstanding His Highness's promises that his Army should co-operate with me I have not heard a word of Sadik Ali's progress and what is worse or at least bad is that Jeswant Rao Duttajee's Army at Barree is absolutely starving This Army assisted with some pay should now be at Bassoda or on the line between that place and Chainpore Barree In not paying and sending forward his troops His Highness is shamefully inattentive to his interests

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Letter No 31.—In this letter Close gives a brief history of Sironj as to whom it had belonged in the past. How Meer Khan has been behaving and Vazir Mohammed withholding the transfer of Choukigarh are alluded to

FROM—COLONEL CLOSE.

To—N B EDMONSTONE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Sirwah the 27th February 1810.

A statement of Meer Khan's troops forms an enclosure.

I have the honour to enclose an Akhbar lately received from Meer Khan's Camp The quarrel between the Pindary chiefs may be attributed to their necessities Meer Khan cannot remain long in one place from want of subsistence and he seems to have passed Ujjain taking the direction of Mahipalpore

A short time since it appeared doubtful whether Seronge should be considered to belong to Holkar or Sindhia. On my arrival at Seronge therefore I caused particular enquiry to be made on the point, of the principal of the province and after some delay obtained a statement taken from his records a copy of which with a translation I have the honour to enclose for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General a detailed account of Sher Khan's expedition to the eastern side of Malwa as given in most of the Persian Histories of that period His siege of Raisseen which ended in its reduction is particularly described and on the fall of this place, Seronge must have been subjected to his authority and have afterwards continued as an imperial tenure. Although Seronge has often changed masters it appears to have come regularly under the authority of the Peshwa Baji Rao and to have been subsequently granted by the Poona Government to Tukoji Holkar Jeswant Rao Holkar's ancestor When Luckwa Dada seized on Seronge he acted for himself having previously separated from Sindhia's Government and although Serjee Rao Ghatgay afterwards

laid hold of the province he does not seem to have taken the step on any ground of right Holkar however soon received possession of the province, conferring it on Meer Khan Holkar's claims to the province therefore appear unquestionably to be best founded I have already had occasion to observe that Seronge is an open town In the centre of it is a square enclosure in which the Amildar has usually resided

Its may contain about 2,000 square yards The wall is low and decayed that it might be forced by a 3 pr It might be strengthened so as to make it capable of some resistance, were it not that it is commanded by an eminence which hangs over the town

From this description His Lordship will perceive that Seronge is not only unfortified, but is incapable of being made a secure or convenient post

The annual revenue of Seronge is as formerly estimated at nearly 3 lacks of rupees For many years it has not yielded more than a lac and a half

The force which accompanied Meer Khan to Seronge on his retreat from the Nerbudda is detailed in a paper conveyed herein A body of horse consisting of some thousands is said to serve as an escort to his baggage, but they are probably so ill-mounted as to be useless in the field Of the 12 guns it would appear that four or five were taken by him at Jabalpur, since Mohammed Shah Khan left Seronge no large proportion of ordnance or stores has been collected there

The general idea at Seronge is that the Pindaries who frequent the Nerbudda are very numerous Enclosed is an account of the numbers under the principal Jamindary taken down from a Pindary belonging to Dost Mohammed, who was taken prisoner by the Mysore horse, considered as pretty correct Whatever the real number of these Pindaries may be they have shown themselves particularly shy of this force Not more than 10 or 12 have been seen at a time, and since two or three of them have been taken prisoners not one has been heard of No body of them has been known to rendezvous at any spot less distant from us than three or four marches

The country immediately to the eastward and southward of Seronge is subject to various authorities being held principally by the Saugor Chief, the Zamindar of Mullargarh, the Nabob of Koorwye, Raghojee Bhonsla, Sindhia, and Vazeer Mohammed of Bhopal The whole of these districts are open to the ravages of any invader, and when not disturbed from abroad the different local authorities frequently enterprize on each other The Pindaries subsist themselves in a great degree in these districts, and contributions have been levied on these by Meer Khan who in some instances laid waste whole Talook

When I crossed the Nerbudda I thought that the Rajah of Nagpur might be induced to accept his Lordship s very liberal overtures but as he has decidedly rejected them no means seem to be left to the British Government by which to strengthen His Highness s frontier

A British force established at Jubalpur would be sufficient for the end proposed and had circumstances been such under an alliance with the Rajah as to have led to the capture of Bhopal the establishment of a British force at that place instead of Jabalpore would have soon compelled the Pindaries to abandon their haunts on the Nerbudda and made Seronge of little avail to Meer Khan and besides placed the districts before enumerated on a state of security

I shall defer offering an opinion on the expediency or inexpediency of assisting Sadik Ali Khan in any views he may entertain against Bhopal until I have an interview with him. The orders for the restitution of Chowkigurh which I obtained from Vazeer Mohammed have not taken effect having been rejected by the Killedar on some pretext which I have not yet ascertained but I apprehend that Vazeer Mohammed is secretly resolved not to restore the place unless some arrangement suitable to his interests shall be previously adjusted between him and the Rajah of Nagpur Sadik Ali Khan left Hoshangabad some days since on his way to this Camp and will arrive in the course of this day

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Statement of Meer Khan s troops on his arrival at Seronge

	Infantry	Guns
Two Battalions joint strength	500	12
	Cavalry	
Amir Khan from Khal Rampoorah	200	
The son of Akber Khan	100	
Tooree Baz Khan	150	
Mohammed Syed Khan Rampoora and Sarwar Khan	200	
Mohammed Syed Khan—Afzal Ghurn	200	
Bukshi Gowardhan Lal	150	
Wahid Khan	150	
Khuda Buksh Khan and Meer Khan	1 200	
Sunned Khan	100	
Sherandaz Khan Afridee	50	
Khair Mohammed Khan and Huyar Mohammed Khan	500	
Sheerah Pir Buksh	200	
Himmat Khan s Pagah	100	
Abdulla Khan	150	
Under several petty leaders	5 0	
Total	4 000	

A true translation

B CLOSE, COLONEL.

Letter No 32—This is an important letter in which the causes of stopping further military operations in Malwa are clearly explained. It throws light on the attitude and intention of British Government in respect of Malwa and the Chiefs in that part of the country.

FROM—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT ST GEORGE

TO—COLONEL B CLOSE

Fort St George, the 25th February 1810

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 12th instant in reply to the communications contained in my letter of the 30th ultimo and to signify to you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General entirely approves your intention of pursuing your march to Hoshangabad in order to drive the enemy from Raja Raghojee Bhonsla's frontier districts of Chainpore Bari and Chowkigarh To dispossess the enemy of the places which he may have wrested from the dominions of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla, necessarily forms a part of the original object of assembling our forces I am further directed to convey to you the following observations having reference to those contained in your dispatch

2 The consideration which principally induced the Governor-General to discourage the extension of our Military operations as far as Seronge, was (as stated in my letter of the 30th ultimo) the apprehension of its involving us too deeply in the affairs of the interior of Hindustan His Lordship would have been happy if you had considered the arguments in support of the justice of that apprehension, to have been stated with a view to obtain the benefit of your opinion, regarding the assumed fact that, such an extension of the military operations would probably produce the consequences which it was so much the desire of the Governor-General to avoid

3 The communication which I have had the honour to convey to you under authority of the Governor-General has uniformly recommended the prosecution of active measures for the purpose of dislodging the force of Amir Khan from its menacing position on the frontier of the Rajah's possession, and if possible of attacking and dispersing it, and His Lordship by his instructions of the 30th ultimo intended that no other limitation should be imposed on those measures, than such as was necessary to avoid the inconvenience and embarrassment of being involved in the interests and concerns of the states and chiefs of Malwa, of extending the objects of the actual warfare, of entering in short upon a system of proceedings, which by their effect upon the views or apprehensions of others, might lead to consequences far beyond the scope of His Lordship's views as described in those instructions

4. As far as the credit of the British Government is concerned it did not appear to His Lordship to be in any degree endangered by this proposed limitation on the contrary His Lordship was disposed to think that having originally declared the sole object of the assembling of our forces to be to defeat the designs of Amir Khan against the dominions of the Raghojee Bhonsla when that object should have been attained by the advance of our troops compelling Ameer Khan's retreat and arrangements calculated to prevent the return of the danger which our exertions had averted should have been subsequently formed our credit would have been maintained as it respected the reputation of our arms and augmented as connected with the justice and moderation of our views and with the sincerity of our declarations

5 Another consideration which discouraged the conquest of Seronge or the neighbouring territories was the difficulty of disposing of them His Lordship foresaw great inconvenience and probable future evil from their being disposed of in any manner under the security of our guarantee and without that guarantee, to transfer them to Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla in other respects the most desirable mode of disposing of them would be nugatory Upon this question His Lordship would be happy to receive the communication of your opinion with reference to the event of Seronge or its adjacent territories coming into our possession

6. The Governor-General fully appreciates the advantage of depriving Amir Khan of the depot and point of support which Seronge affords him and of the arms ordnance and stores which it is supposed to contain and would entirely approve the pursuit of his force to that place or into the territory of Bhopal with the expectation of overtaking and dispersing it But if the prosecution of the siege of Seronge and the occupation of the adjacent country and the dispossession of the Nabob of Bhopal should lead us into that extended range of protracted military operations of political controversies and of commixture in the complicated and conflicting interests and concerns of that distracted region His Lordship would desire if possible to abstain from engaging in such an enterprize. If there is no hazard of these consequences His Lordship would consider as highly politic and advisable the employment of every exertion for the disgrace, defeat and destruction of the forces of Ameer Khan by pursuing him to those places of refuge where by an accession of resources he might be prepared to take advantage of any opportunity of resuming the prosecution of his ambitious designs.

7 In directing the communication of these observations it is the object of the Governor-General distinctly to explain to you what he is anxious both to avoid and to attain, leaving the rest to your distinguished ability and judgment on which His Lordship reposes most implicit confidence and desiring not so much to restrain to afford a latitude to the exercise of your discretion, with re to the points which form the subject of this despatch.

8 I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your further dispatches of the dates noted in the margin

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Letter No 33—In this letter Close narrates his discussions with Sadik Ali Khan, who visited him in his Camp Close points out that since Vazeer Mohammed had refused to part with Choukigarh he was marching to recover it for the Bhonsla. He further suggests that Bhopal might be conquered and handed over to the Bhonsla

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE

TO—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Soomari, the 1st March 1810

After addressing you on the 27th February I had the honour to receive your dispatch dated the 12th of that month Sadik Ali Khan has arrived in the vicinity of this Camp and he accordingly visited me in the course of the evening As it was an interview of compliment, nothing passed on business It was urged however that he should come to my tent slightly attended on the ensuing day Jaikishan Pant informed of Sadik Ali Khan's approach had gone out to meet him and I now learnt indirectly from Jaikishan Pant that Sadik Ali had no proposition to offer relative to public affairs, but was instructed by the Rajah to pay me great attentions When he came to my tent on his second visit I found this information to be apparently correct In conversing with him I adverted to the dangers from which the Rajah's Government had recently escaped, pointed out that for a series of years past His Highness had been constantly at war with the Nabob of Bhopal That His Highness's endeavours to make a conquest of the Bhopal territory had failed and as neither side had shown a desire to come to a settlement, the consequence was that His Highness's territories were constantly harassed by incursions of the Pindaries, which ended in the late serious invasion by Meer Khan That in this chiefly the Rajah had not only to sustain the menacing enmity of an ally of Vazeer Mohammed, but the keen resentment of a personal adversary violently bent on revenge That as Meer Khan had only retired and might return whenever opportunity served, affairs in regard to the Rajah's Government were on the same posture as before the invasion commenced, with this difference only that from

the frustration of his designs Meer Khan might in any future attempt be actuated by augmented passion and aggravated feelings of revenge. That Vazeer Mohammed continued in actual hostilities with the Rajah's Government while Meer Khan only awaited another opportunity to come to his aid that the danger thus hanging over the Rajah's Government was not limited merely to the Rajah's interests but extended so as to be the cause of inconvenience to the frontier of the Honourable Company's allies the Nizam and the Peshwa That from this circumstance the British Government had a right to bear an interest in the conduct of the Rajah's Government respecting its enemies just alluded to and accordingly did hope that His Highness would now adopt a course of measures calculated to prevent a recurrence of those dangers from which his interests had been so happily saved Sadik Ali affected to speak lightly of Meer Khan and then observed that as the Rajah his master had a sincere and firm friend in the British Government, he had nothing to apprehend from any of his enemy I replied that the British Government had manifested the extreme of friendship towards the Rajah of Nagpur That it had supported him however at a great sacrifice at an enormous expense and that as the insecurity of His Highness's territories exposed the Honourable Company's allies to the inconvenience beforementioned it could not be unreasonable in the British Government to expect that His Highness would not continue to be so far inattentive to his interests as still to leave his territories exposed to future attacks from his inveterate adversaries without suggesting an arrangement for protecting them Sadik Ali again alluded to the Company's friendship on which I remarked that to be deserving of friendship we should be reluctant to form unreasonable expectations from it That the Rajah had experienced the excess of friendship from the British Government in the steps which it had taken for His Highness's support and in return it only wished His Highness to arrange for the future security of his northern frontier Sadik Ali said that the Rajah had no object in view which the Honourable Company could not accomplish for him that with regard to himself his orders were to wait on me, and act with me to the best of his power That with respect to the topics of my discourse, he imagined that whatever might have been agitated thereon at the Rajah's Durbar would have been communicated to me by Mr Jenkins Here I observed that it was incumbent on every Government to attend to the welfare of its charge, that the British overnment was always studious to protect its territories and guard ... future evils, and that it would be scarcely allowable to

apprehend that His Highness the Rajah was not influenced by similar principles and inclinations That the relation of friendship between states when firmly established, should not be permitted to decline, but should if possible be further connected That for the accomplishment of an object which though of a common nature went immediately to secure the Rajah's interests, His Highness surely would not wish the British Government to act alone In answer Sadik Ali said that in such a case, he thought there would be no indisposition towards our views I now gave the discourse a turn and conversed with him about his former operations in the Bhopal territory, and after some time enquired if Vazeer Mohammed had when his fortunes were so low shown any disposition to come to a compromise with the Rajah He said no, that Vazeer Mohammed though capable and active was only a Grazier, (imputing that he was mean and servile) and that it was impossible to come to an accommodation with him, as no pledge of his faith would influence his conduct. In consequence of further enquiries he told me, that Kinnour Garh on the western side of Bhopal was Vazeer Mohammed's principal place of retreat, that he had not been disposed of it at the period alluded to, that it was convenient for his purpose from being surrounded by a thick jungle, but that the fort might be battered from some adjacent heights Shortly after the interview terminated

Throughout the whole of the conversation which took place, I could not discover that Sadik Ali had it in view to prosecute any object at present, besides the recovery of Chokigarh, which Jeswant Rao Duttajee is besieging From his manner and expressions however it appeared that he would willingly co-operate with this force, for the purpose of dispossessing Vazeer Mohammed and placing the Bhopal territory under the Government of Nagpur

It will be obvious to His Lordship, that the result of my interview with Sadik Ali is not a direct confirmation of this disposition shown by the Rajah of Nagpur in rejection of His Lordship's overtures as described in Mr Jenkin's correspondence It would appear that when Sadik Ali formerly took possession of the town of Bhopal an agreement had previously taken place between Sindhia and the Rajah of Nagpur, that the territory of Bhopal should be equally divided between them, and that its posts should be occupied by their troops jointly At the town of Bhopal Sindhia's troops mutined, which ended in the evacuation of the town by Sadik Ali, when Vazeer Mohammed recovered all that he had lost except Chowkigarh and Chainpore Bari

In regard to the points on which His Lordship has done me the honour to require my sentiments, my opinions relative to some of them will be found in my former correspondence Lieutenant-Colonel Matrindell, in a reference to his instructions, conceived that he was not at liberty to approach to the Betwah On the 21st ultimo he marched from Kimlassa on his return to Chatterpore

My proceeding relative to Seronge are already before His Lordship. I do not think that the Rajah of Nagpur would venture to occupy it and am of opinion that it could not be taken possession of for the Honourable Company with advantage or convenience, unless with an arrangement by which a British force should be established on the northern bank of the Nerbudda or at some neighbouring position

I cannot entertain much hope that the Rajah of Nagpur will be ever disposed to come to an accommodation with Vazeer Mohammed. Sadik Ali has already spoken plainly on the point and from what I have heard of Vazeer Mohammed's notions, he conceives that the Nagpur Government has unjustly possessed itself of districts belonging to the Bhopal territory which it ought to restore and as he is equally at war with Sindhia as with the Rajah of Nagpur a settlement with the latter only would afford him but little security Although he gave me an order addressed to his Killedar of Chokigarh directing him to restore place to the Nagpur Government it was not obeyed by the Killedar when sent to him by the Nagpur commander Supposing however that he might be prevailed on to make some sacrifice by way of retribution to the Nagpur Government His Highness Raghojee Bhonsla might spin out the negotiation to any length especially as I could only conduct it through Mr Jenkins Sadik Ali having by his own account no authority to confer with me on any public subject connected with his master's Government The question of attaching Bhopal with the view of making a conquest of the principality for the Honourable Company appears to be of great magnitude. Bhopal is separated from Berar by the Nagpur territory and Sindhia certainly considered it as tributary to him exclusively of the arrangement which he adjusted with the Rajah of Nagpur before alluded to. But supposing neither Sindhia nor Raghojee Bhonsla to have any claim to the possession of Bhopal or the tribute from it, the occupation of it by the Honourable Company could scarcely fail to excite uneasiness in the mind of Sindhia whose pretensions it would go to circumscribe. It seems not unlikely however that such effect might be obviated in great degree by transferring the Bhopal territory when obtained to the Rajah of Nagpur on condition of his accepting a British Subsidiary Force. That for Bhopal however His Highness would be induced to accept a Subsidiary Force, can scarcely be expected. Mr Jenkins correspondence seems to forbid such a hope. The question presents itself then what is to be done to prevent the return of Meer Khan to the Nerbudda, and the inconvenience that would immediately result to the British interests from his again placing the Nagpur Government in danger The natural remedy of a subsidiary force with the Rajah of Nagpur is not practicable and it may be apprehended that to place a subsidiary force with the Chief of Saugor would be equally so. Neither Sindhia nor Holkar possess any fair claims upon him, but he enjoys independence, of which he may be ostentacious as the Rajah of Nagpur One other case only seems to

remain for consideration The Rajah of Nagpur is anxious to possess Bhopal, and it might be placed under his Government without much delay The principality might be given to him unconditionally, and the British troops withdrawn when the acquisition should be completed The co-operation on the service would last for some time and the disinterested nature of the act, added to the use which the Rajah's interests would derive from the presence of the British troops, might reconcile His Highness to the plan of retaining their services As his interests would be directly benefited by the acquisition, he would probably find means to satisfy Sindhia's pretentions to a share of the concern, but should it be apprehended that the accomplishment of this scheme would end in Sindhia's obtaining possession of a part of Bhopal, the inconvenience would not be great, as the object of the British Government seems to be that Bhopal should not be held by any party in alliance with Meer Khan

I am now on my way to Champore Bari, where I shall arrive in three or four days and shall not determine to recross the Nerbudda without giving a further consideration to the present state of affairs

Letter No 34—Close writes that he intends withdrawing the British troops in two columns back to Amraoti.

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE

TO—N. B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Camp Sunkair, the 10th March 1810

In my dispatch of the 7th instant I had the honour to intimate that the Bhopal Vakeel having returned to that place, had promised to bring me a reply from his master relative to the negotiation in the space of six days, and that I should not delay to recross the Nerbudda as I could conveniently have further meeting with the Vakeel at Hoshangabad I accordingly encamped at Baree yesterday, and at this ground this forenoon

On the 8th instant I addressed a letter to the Quarter Master-General of the Army for the information of Government, intimating my intention to march the troops back to Berar in two columns, one by Shapoor and Multai to Amraoti, and the other by Hoshangabad, Seoni and Burhanpur into the western side of Berar the former column to proceed in two successive divisions The first division will accordingly cross the Nerbudda tomorrow in order to proceed on its march the following day

By the time the two columns I, hope to be honoured with the instructions of Government on the disposition which I have submitted in my dispatch to the Quarter Master-General, or on any arrangements which may be resolved on for stationing the troops at Amraoti or other part of the frontier

Letter No 35.—Close reports that the Wakeel of Vazeer Mohammed Khan had come to him with proposals for a mediation between the Rajah of Nagpur and Vazeer Mohammed Khan who was not inclined to negotiate with the Rajah without the mediation of the British and a guarantee of protection from the British His report is also important as it suggests the change in the mind of Raghojee regarding the establishment of a British force on the Nerbudda.

FROM—COLONEL B CLOSE.

TO—N B EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Hoshangabad the 2nd March 1810

Vazeer Mohammed's Vakeel returned from Bhopal at the time nearly which he had appointed and at my first interview with him after his return I discovered that Vazeer Mohammed having no reliance on the faith of the Rajah of Nagpur would decline to come to an agreement with him unless the several stipulations should be formally guaranteed by the British Government

I discoursed with the Vakeel for some time explaining to him that the guarantee of the British Government to the proposed accommodation was never in contemplation He said that Vazeer Mohammed had always relied on the justice and clemency of the British Government that he was unable to expel the Pindaries that it was from necessity alone that he acted with Meer Khan that Sindhia had sold the Bhopal Government to Raghojee Bhonsla that were Vazeer Mohammed to stipulate with the latter without the guarantee of the Honourable Company he would stipulate only for his ruin

That were he to conclude an agreement with the Rajah of Nagpur of a nature both offensive and defensive, with a view to have the Rajah's aid against the Pindaries and the hostile attempts of Dowlat Rao Sindhia still the guarantee of the British Government would be indispensable that protected by the guarantee he would be free from apprehension and secure the Nagpur Government would enjoy tranquillity and safety and the districts of north sides recover from their present condition but that without the guarantee the benefit would be solely on the side of the Rajah who would pursue old designs, and if necessary again call in the aid of Dowlat Rao Sindhia Finding that the guarantee was considered by Vazeer Mohammed as a I resolved that the reply brought by the Bhopal Vakeel should be stated to Sadik Ali Khan in order that the mediation should cease. The Vakeel Sadik Ali and Jaikishan Pant accordingly met at my tent yesterday evening In stating Vazeer Mohammed's reply to the three articles proposed the Vakeel made it appear that in his master's opinion an agreement between him and the Rajah of Nagpur would be naturally useful unless it should be so liberal as to promise the restitution of Baree and other districts, be of a nature defensive and offensive and be supported by the guarantee of the

British Government Sadik Ali objected to the proposition for making the terms of the accomodation so extensive, said that should it take place on the ground proposed, and a happy intercourse between the two Governments be the consequence, further articles might in time be added for the advantage of both sides I observed that although I was prepared to any arrangement which should be concluded I could not possibly grant the guarantee of Honourable Company, an act which I had not in contemplation A conversation now ensued between Sadik Ali and the Vakeel which had no desirable issue, and at length I told the Vakeel, that as Vazeer Mohammed had withheld his assent from the three articles proposed, requiring that the agreement should not only be made more extensive, but be supported by the guarantee of the Honourable Company which could not be granted, I found he would accordingly give intimation to his master, who would consider himself as continuing under the displeasure of the British Government according to the explanation which I had made when the negotiation commenced Here the Vakeel went into a justification of his master's demands stating that his aim was only to have provoked, and be placed in the possibility of recovering under just engagement what from want of strength, he had unfortunately lost I judged it unnecessary to make any reply, and the meeting broke up After the Vakeel had retired, Sadik Ali secured to regret, that the part I took to effect and told him, that although I was obliged to the mediation, still it was open to the Rajah to come to such an accommodation with the Bhopal Government, as he should judge consistent with his interests I formerly adverted to considerations which induced me to think that any course of proceeding calculated to Vazeer Mohammed into a compliance with certain demands, as an atonment for his past conduct, would ultimately fail of effecting him under the impression, that he continues to sustain the displeasure of Government

Letter No 36—The letter reports the excursions of the Pindaries into the dominions of the Nizam and the Peshwa They went far into Hyderabad territories, crossed the Godavari and then returned through Peshwa's dominions

FROM—HENERY RUSSELL, ACTING RESIDENT AT POONA

TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FORT WILLIAM.

Poona, the 17th November 1810

1 A body of Pindaries, amounting to about five thousand, said to belong to Karim Khan and Seetoo Dhurras, have lately made an irruption into the Peshwa's territories They came from the direction of Burhanpur, crossed the Purna at Edlabad, and passing

along the foot of the hills near Ajanta penetrated by the Kasserbarry Ghat which is farther to the westward They then separated into different parties and spread themselves over the surrounding country where they met with nothing either to repel or to reside. But the main body passed the Godavary at Toolrumba and penetrated with astonishing rapidity as far as Sangamner an open town in the charge of the Vinchoor Jagheerdar not more than seventy miles from Poona in a N N E direction They plundered the town and then moved with the same rapidity as before to the north west as far as Nasik but the town being occupied by a small party of the Peshwa s Horse they did not enter it but moved off as precipitately as they came plundering every side of them in the direction of Chandur and retired through one of the Ghats into Chandore range of hills They are supposed to have recrossed the Tapty immediately

A considerable body of the Pindaries and about five or six thousand of Meer Khan s and Shripat Ram s troops are reported to have collected between the Nerbudda and the Tapty The settlement of Holkar s districts in Khandesh is assigned as the professed reason for the advance of Meer Khan s and Shripat Ram s troops so far towards the southward

3. When the accounts of the irruption of the Pindaries reached Poona it was too late to think of taking any steps to defend the country from their excesses. But I pressed the Peshwa and the Minister as I have done over and over again before to order a sufficient body of troops both of their own and of the Jagheerdars whose districts are in that direction to move towards the N W frontier and to keep them permanently stationed there to defend it. The necessity of this measure was too obvious at the moment if any objection to be made to it and the Sindhia therefore immediately desired the to detach a body of his own troops under Trimbakjee Danglia and to order Balloba the Vinchoor Jagirdar s Diwan Madhoo Rao Rastiah and the head of Poorunderee family all of whose districts have now been plundered by the Pindaries to send forward as many of their troops as they could collect But although these orders were given a fortnight ago the only apparent step that has yet been taken towards fulfilling them on the part either of the Minister or of the Jaghirdar is the pitching of three or four small tents outside the city

4. The Peshwa himself especially the Minister seem to be quite indifferent to the state of those districts, which being granted out in Surrunjamee or Jagheer produce no immediate revenue in money to the Prince. For their own personal safety and for the protection of the Government against all serious aggression, they repose in the most indolent security upon us As to the Jagheerdars themselves so obstinately blind are they to their own most essential interests and so great is their insensibility to dangers which do not immediately stare them in the face, that I am persuaded they had at any time rather allow their country to be plundered

of a lack of rupees than lay out ten thousand to defend it against the plunderers Notwithstanding the importance of the Peshwa's districts in Khandesh and the degree in which their local situation exposes them to the incursions of the Pindaries and notwithstanding the urgency with which the Peshwa has constantly been pressed by the Resident to maintain a force adequate to their defence, I really believe that at this time a thousand horse, and perhaps, two thousand foot which are generally employed against the Bheels, the utmost extent of the troops of every description that either the Peshwa or the Jagirdars have in this portion of Khandesh

5 I understand by a letter which I have lately received from Mr Cole, that object of the mission on the part of the Rajah of Kolhapore to Mysore which was mentioned by me in the seventh and six following paragraphs of my address to your Lordship No 18, dated the 15th of October, was to obtain the co-operation not of the Mysore but of the Company's Government, and that Hanumant Rao finding nothing could be accomplished towards the object of his mission at Mysore had proceeded to Madras, and had again passed Mysore in the latter end of October on his return from Madras towards Kolhapore

6 Chintaman Rao lately went from Sanglee with about a thousand horse to a place called Inchulcarroonjee about twenty miles from Sanglee and rather less from Kolhapore, with the intention of meeting the Rajah But Appa Desai hearing of his design, and knowing that the chief object of the projected arrangements between the Rajah and Chintaman Rao was to attack him, moved immediately with a respectable force from Nipaune to Hoopuree and threw himself between Chintaman Rao and Kolhapore Chintaman Rao remained several days at Inchulcarroongee but finding that Appa Desai has resolved to prevent his advancing farther he retired to Sanglee, and Appa Desai also has returned to his usual place of residence at Nipaunee

7 Since I last had the honour to address your Lordship, His Highness the Peshwa has given his son the name of Vahmun Rao, the name taken by Vishnu in his fifth incarnation of the The Marhatta's even the highest classes of them, are quite as superstitious as the natives of the other parts of India in their method of fixing the names of their children On the eighteenth day after the birth of the child, which was pronounced by the astrologers to be the most auspicious that occurred, a number of small papers on each of which was written the name of a Hindu deity, were thrown promiscuously in front of the Idols, before which the Peshwa generally performs his devotions and a child was desired to select one from among them The child selected the paper on which Vahmun Rao was written and that name therefore was immediately fixed on for the young Prince

8 The money given away in charity and presents by the Peshwa on this occasion, amounts, I understand to about seven and eight lacs of rupees, and thousand five hundred maunds

of sugar have been distributed to all the inhabitants of Poona and the different people those come in from the neighbouring countries as well as the rich The Minister's nephew adopted son Ana Dhumderee Madhoo Rao Rastiah and a few other persons selected by the Peshwa went through the city in different directions with elephants loaded with sugar and at every house that they passed however obscure or miserable it might be left a pound of sugar with Peshwa's name and half a pound in the Minister's All persons of distinction had sugar sent to them in quantities proportionate to their rank On the day I called upon the Peshwa to congratulate him he insisted upon having two trays of sugar immediately set before me in his presence although the proper time for observing that form had not yet arrived in order as he said that I might be the first person to whom the compliment was paid And he afterwards sent Krishnajee Mankeshwar and the Minister sent his own adopted son to the Residency with trays of sugar from each of them at the time the general distribution was going on in the city

9 The Peshwa has not yet fixed a day for receiving the presents that are to be made to him I find upon collecting the different articles of jewelery and cloth which will be necessary that in addition to a few of those already in store which are of a description fit to be used upon such occasions the actual expense in presents for the Pehwa himself his two wives and the young Prince will hardly exceed eighteen thousand rupees.

10 When Krishnajee Mankeshwar and the Minister's adopted son came to the Residency it was necessary for me to make presents to them. I gave the former a Jugha a Surpeich string of pearls a pair of shawls and a set of clothes and the latter a surpanch, a pair of shawls and a set of clothes But all those articles, jewels, as well as clothes I took out of the public stores

11 I lately made an excursion for a few days in the country immediately round Poona and was received and treated every where with the greatest respect and attention Among other places I went to Purander which is considered I believe especially by the natives themselves to be the strongest hill fort in this part of the country and notwithstanding the dislike they generally have of showing the inside of their forts to us I was admitted by the Peshwa's particular order into the innermost part of Purander and shown over all the works When I left the fort the officer in charge of it presented me with a pair of shawls and a dress and each of the gentlemen who accompanied me with a set of clothes.

12. The Peshwa complained to me that his brother Chimnajee Appa had gone on a religious excursion to Dowree and Neemgaon two small places of the bank of the Bhima River without paying him the proper compliments without giving him any previous notice of his intention Chimnajee Appa returned to Poona after being absent for a few days It is by occasional marks of disrespect and inattention of the which whenever they occur on the

Chimnajee Appa's part, are studiously aggravated by the Minister, that the disagreement between the Peshwa and his brother is irritated and kept up and it happens most unfortunately that the instances however trifling in themselves constitute together one of the occasions of all others in which, although it is very easy for an enemy to do a great deal of harm but difficult for a friend to do any good

Letter No 37—The letter reports that a body of Pindaries has crossed the Nerbudda and appeared near Hinganghat This had led to certain precautions being taken for the protection of Nagpur

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL H CONRAN, COMMANDING AT JALNA

Nagpur, the 21st November 1810

Intelligence has been received by the Rajah that a fresh body of Pindaries has lately crossed the Nerbudda at Handia and is expected to take the route of Berar

The party which has been lately plundering in this neighbourhood was last heard of about Hinganghat about 24 coss south of Nagpur whether they proceeded after making the circuit I before described, the Rajah's troops have been ineffectually sent out in different bodies to pursue them and are now returned to Nagpur A force however of about 1,400 horse and 200 Infantry with 6 guns has been fixed at Patansaongi, 8 Coss to the Northward of this city and another body of horse at Lodeekhera about 12 coss beyond that place Orders have also been issued to the different Zamindars and others who have the charge of stopping the passes in the hills, by which the Pindaries can penetrate in this direction, to be more careful in future, however experience has shown that this mode of defence is not to be depended on

Letter No 38—This report from an "Akbar" forms an enclosure to the Resident's letter The "Akbar" reports the rapid movements of the Pindaries

From—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

To—COLONEL H CONRAN, COMMANDING AT JALNA

Nagpur, the 22nd November 1810.

Kalfa Dhurra of the Sindhia Shahee and Holkar Shahee Pindaries having crossed the Nerbudda at the Buglateerghat set out in the direction of Burhanpore These Pindaries did not go to Burhanpore, but entering Berar, they plundered Teewasgaon and Ner, burnt a few houses at Parseoni and passing the Berolee Ghat

near Betul came and encamped at Temlhagaon two coss from Bhadegaon near Saohgarh Jairam Pant with Bhadu Gond Roop-sah Thakur and Chandra Shah Thakur came upon them unawares retook from them two elephants and 5 horses which they had carried off from Kellode and made one Pindary prisoner With the exception of the elephants and horses all plunder was left to the Captors and those of the Pindaries whose horses were fresh re crossed the Nerbudda at the Buglateer Ghat that night

A second time a party of Pindaries crossed the Nerbudda at the Buglateer Ghat and proceeding by the route of Puthurwara Sohagpur and Teegaon plundered Mohpa and Dhapewara These returning by Berolee Ghat and Putharwara recrossed the Nerbudda at the Bharkus Ghat three coss from Babuee and went to their chaoni at Katephora Jeewegaon and Kunoj in the neighbourhood of Goonergurh

The Dhurra of Karim s son is at Bhopal Their horses are all ready shod Dost Mohammed Pindary is at Geearuspore between Bhilsa and Seronje Jeswant Rao Duttajee was encamped at Ramgarh but has moved to Kisanpore Baba Seik (an auxiliary of Vazeer Mohammed Khan and the Pindaries) is at Shoragaon on this side of Patgarh Barra and Chota Ramjan Pindaries are encamped at Gopalpore on this side of Setwas and five coss north of the Nerbudda which they were about to cross

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Letter No 39.—The letter intimates that a body of Pindaries 6000 strong had appeared at Betul and some had even plundered a place 4 coss from Nagpur

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—COLONEL CONRAN COMMANDING AT JALNA.

Nagpur the 15th/16th December 1810

I this morning received a letter from my newswriter at Betul stating that a body of Pindaries said to be 6000 in number had appeared in that neighbourhood and people have just come in from Tuekia a place about 4 coss from hence on the road to Amraoti who mention their having plundered that place and their having proceeded in a South Westerly direction

It is possible that this body may cross the Wardha into Berar perhaps about Nachangaon

P S—This letter should have been dispatched yesterday but that the Dak road was beset by Pindaries These freebooters seem to be at present down in great number and are bolder than ever in their approaches to the city

A party from my escort went out yesterday afternoon to recover an elephant which the Pindaries had carried away The party was successful in the object after a pursuit of about 20 miles and besides killed two Pindaries and took one prisoner bringing in likewise, three horses

Letter No 40 —The letter describes the route by which Nana Sahib was to go to Allahabad

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—J RICHARDSON, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BANDA

Nagpur, the 12th January 1811

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 24th ultimo and lose no time in acquainting you that I have just had an official communication from the Durbar informing me that Nana Sahib will proceed by Jabbulpore as originally intended and not by Ratanpore, as I was given to understand by his Highness's manager

I paid His Highness a farewell visit yesterday, and explained to him and the Rajah the contents of your letter They both expressed themselves much gratified by your attention and particularly pleased with the deputation of a person on your part to Jabbulpore and your intention to visit Nana Sahib

Nana Sahib marches I believe certainly on Monday next the 14th instant

I propose to send a duplicate of this letter to Salamat Ali to be forwarded direct, and I shall at the same time inform him of Nana Sahib's route being fixed, to provide for the possible case of his receiving counter orders from you in consequence of my last communication

Letter No 41 —The letter refers to reports about the "assignment of a tract of country in the vicinity of Nizam's frontier to the Pindaries on condition of their abstaining from plundering and molesting the territories of the Rajah" He mentions that a similar arrangement had been made to persuade Karim Khan and Cheetoo to refrain from their loot and devastation of the country of the Rajah, but to no useful purpose

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—C RUSSELL, ACTING RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur, the 9th March 1811

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 26th ultimo

The intelligence therein stated to have been received by the Government of Hyderabad relative to the assignment of a tract of country in the vicinity of the Nizam's frontier to the Pindaries, on the condition of their abstaining from plundering and molesting

the territories of the Rajah seems to be not without foundation On a former occasion it is probably not unknown to you a similar assignment was made of the districts of Singpore Babee and others in the vicinity of Hoshangabad on this side of the Nerbudda to one of the Pindary Chieftains on the occasion of the seizure of Karim and Seetoo by Sindhia and in consequence of the inefficacy of the arrangement to the purpose intended this Government took the opportunity of resuming

During the invasion of Meer Khan negotiations were again commenced with the Pindary Chiefs known by the names of Burra and Chitranjan for the restoration of these places to their authority but nothing was decided These chiefs however received some pecuniary advances from the Rajah both then and since which have in a great measure prevented them with their brethren in their incursions in this quarter and a Vakil has occasionally resided on their part at Nagpur

The present Vakeel named Khan Mohammed came here shortly after the formidable irruption which took place in these territories in December last and I understand that through his agency a negotiation has been opened with Karim relative to the assignment of the districts in question to that predatory chief jointly with the others The only point of difference seems to be the extent of the new assignment which as it is intended include a greater number of interests amongst the Pindaries is naturally expected by them to be more ample than formerly and it is expected that a Vakeel from Karim will shortly proceed hitherto represent more fully the interests of his master

Considering the late application of the Rajah for a British force to be stationed in his territories it is natural to conclude that the present negotiations on the part of this Court are merely of a temporizing nature and that their being brought to a conclusion will depend upon the success or failure of that application of which the principal object no doubt is to secure the Rajah s dominions from the incursions of the Pindaries. Should the Rajah not succeed in his application I apprehend that his dread of those freebooters who will become more formidable than ever by the release of their ancient leaders must lead to some arrangement of the nature in question.

Experience has shown that under the present system of his Government the Rajah cannot depend upon his troops for the slightest exertion even to protect his capital from insult and the least resort of weakness is to temporize with dangers which it cannot withstand and to purchase a transitory security by sacrifices which in the end rather hasten than retard the period of its downfall

Letter No 42—Jenkins reports that the Pindaries had plundere Pownee a place near Nagpur and set fire to a part of it with out gaining any plunder There was a rumour that Karim Khan had crossed the Nerbudda with a large band o Pindaries and threatens to come down on Nagpur Jenkin therefore required that his escort and their weapons b augmented and a reinforcement from Hyderabad Subsidiar force be sent immediately

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL CONRAN, COMMANDING HYDERABAI SUBSIDIARY FORCE, JALNA

Nagpur, the 26th November 181

You will probably have heard of the irruption of a body o Pindaries belonging to Karim into these territories, of their nea approach to this city and of their actual success in setting fire to one quarter of it, although without gaining any plunder of conse quence

These Pindaries proceeding to the Southward plundered th large town of Powni and other places They were by the las accounts near the Wardha in the direction of Wunnee Warora, anc are not yet apparently returning to the Northward although it i ten days since they made their appearance here Their numbe is certainly not less than four thousand

The Rajah has since received intelligence that Karim himsel has crossed the Nerbudda with six or eight thousand more Pind aries, some infantry and rocketmen, and four guns It is under stood that the party now down will form a junction with that anc that unless the Rajah makes some arrangement, in time, to pay him off, he will come down to Nagpur

In anticipation of these occurrences I some time ago suggestec to Government the danger to which the British Residency migh eventually be exposed, and solicited a temporary augmentation o the escort by a gun or such other reinforcement as might be though proper I am in daily expectation of an answer, but as the cal may be immediate I have this day written to the Nabob Salaba Khan requesting a reinforcement from him with a gun if he car spare it without danger to the country he has to protect, and one of the objects of this letter is to make you acquainted with thi state of circumstances and to request that if you should think your self authorized to comply with my application you will have th goodness to send such a reinforcement to our escort which consist of two pretty strong companies of Infantry and twenty-five of the Madras body Guard, as you may judge adequate

Our premises are too extensive to be defended by our presen force especially without a gun and with this to secure ourselve against the attacks of infantry we ought to have at least one hund red additional firelocks besides the probability that a formidabl appearance would deter the Pindaries from those attempts agains us which they might otherwise be emboldened to make.

Another object of my communication to which however I shall briefly allude as from its being of more importance you may not think yourself authorized to act upon it is the suggestion that Karim may probably continue on this side of the Nerbudda during the greater part of the present season and that should matters be amicably settled with the Rajah of Berar may require the presence of your force for its protection

I shall forward a copy of this letter to Mr Russell and at the same time I hope you may be able to comply with my request for a reinforcement on your own authority and without the delay of reference you will of course at no distant period receive his instructions applicable to both points of this communication

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Letter No 43.—Jenkins points out the justification for calling for a reinforcement to augment his own escort and for aiding the Bhonsla in his efforts to drive out the Pindaries if they attacked in large numbers under Karim Khan The exodus of Karim Khan to territories south of the Nerbudda is due to the Military preparations of the Sindhia. If he attacks Nagpur he is also likely to sweep into Berar Hence all precautions have to be taken against this possibility

FROM—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—H RUSSELL RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur the 26th November 1811

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Colonel Conran

The necessity of the moment will I should hope be considered to justify any call for a reinforcement from the only British Cantonment with any moderate distance, and as the occasion will probably be only temporary I feel confident that you will find yourself at liberty to confirm my application to Colonel Conran

My late dispatches will have made you fully acquainted with the state of affairs in this quarter and with the sentiments which the progressive increase of the power of the Pindaries has led me to entertain My suggestion in consequence of Karim having crossed the Nerbudda with guns and infantry regarding the probability of his continuance to the Southward of that river and the danger to which Berar would be exposed is merely noticed to Colonel Conran. Karim is said to have brought his family with him and to have been led to the step in some measures by the military preparations of Sindhia, which I conclude to be those mentioned in the last dispatch to Government of the Resident at the Court of that Prince. Whether those preparations are or are not directed against the Pindaries and Mr Strachey thinks they are not it is natural that Karim should remove himself from all danger either of force or treachery particularly when the mode in which he was

formerly seized is taken into consideration As long therefore as Baptiste continues in the vicinity of Raghogarh or Bhopal, Karim may be expected to remain at a distance and on this side of the Nerbudda

But his first operations as they have commenced against the Rajah will I should conceive be still directed towards this quarter, and if the Rajah does not buy him off with money or territory or as I believe his demand is, with both, he will in all likelihood come down to Nagpur Whether Karim succeeds in plundering the city or a part of it or extorts money and territory from the Rajah, Berar will be exposed as his next object, and he cannot plunder Nagpur without adding greatly to his reputation, to the numbers of his followers and to his equipments in guns and military stores At all events the Rajah has at this moment no force ready to meet him in the field and he could only repulse any attack which might be made on his capital

In any case the followers of Karim if beat off at Nagpur, would seek for indemnification some where else and Berar is the country immediately within their reach

Although therefore I am aware that Government does not consider the Subsidiary force to be intended to act against Pindaries, (as mere desultory plunderers of course) yet if it appears that a great independent Government like that of the Rajah, cannot oppose an effectual resistance to them even in protecting its capital from insult and perhaps plunder, and if under these circumstances the great force of these plunderers is united under its principal leader and with a proportion of infantry and guns in a situation to invade the territories of our ally I am inclined to think that it will become necessary for us, to co-operate with the troops of that ally in preventing such an invasion On this subject however, I can only offer my opinion although I conceive that I should have been deficient in duty if I neglected to state the circumstances above described

Letter No 44—Jenkins reports the formidable strength of Cheetoo and Karim Khan and their objective of wresting Garha Mandla from the Bhonsla Their strength and equipments, and the possibility of their attacking Nagpur had spread panic in Nagpur. The danger for Berar is also suggested.

From—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

To—COLONEL CONRAN, COMMANDING THE HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE AT JALNA

Nagpur, the 28th November 1811

Having last night received accounts from my news-writer in Karim's Camp, dated 12 days ago, and from that of Seetoo, of as late a date as six days ago, I deem it proper to make you acquainted with the substance of them

The Rajah's intelligence, which I communicated in my letter to your address dated the 6th of Karim having crossed the Nerbudda seems to have been premature Seetoo however with his followers said to be about 8,000 horse 1,000 Infantry and 8 guns (the guns my Hircarrahs say they counted) is certainly encamped on the southern bank of the Nerbudda at Neelee about 4 coss from Sutwas which is to the northward of the river Seetoo has his family with him

My Hircarrahs left the camp of Karim at Khyree about 20 coss North of the Nerbudda in company with Udajee Naik who was sent by the Rajah to negotiate Karim's demands now under reference to the Rajah are said to be six lacks of Rupees in cash and the cession of Garrah Mandla and to settle the matter in case the Rajah will treat on such a basis Karim proposed to send a person to Nagpur as his Vakeel Udajee Naik had returned to Seetoo's Camp but was afterwards recalled to that of Karim

The demand of the Pindary Chief if they are correctly stated must reduce the Rajah to the necessity and the disgrace of dismembering from his Governments its richest province or of risking the plunder of his capital denounced as the alternative. Karim was understood to be on the point of moving down to the Nerbudda to give weight to his negotiations

He has with him two battalions of Infantry said to be two thousand strong disciplined and commanded by an European of the name of Ball fourteen guns of different calibres and six or eight thousand horse which are independent of the body still in the Rajah's territories and in Berar they are also said to be independent of many parties of horse and Infantry scattered over the districts he has usurped

My writer further describes the most solemn oaths of fraternity and mutual support to have been lately exchanged between the chiefs of all the principal parties of the Pindaries and Karim

Seetoo had written to Karim that he was about to send a body of his followers to plunder in the Nizam's territories and they were to be joined by a reinforcement from the other great body I believe the two parties united have since taken the direction of Burhanpur

The alarm in Nagpur is, as you may suppose, very great and does not appear to be less in the councils of the Rajah than elsewhere but it does not lead to the most rational measures of defence. Nothing in the present intelligence although in some respects different from the former others indeed it is rather calculated to confirm the opinions I have already expressed, relative to the dangerous state of the Rajah's affairs to the mutual risk to Berar and to the necessity of the British Residency being early placed in a respectable posture of defence. So to this latter object. I am convinced you will contribute as far as may be in your power

Letter No 45—Jenkins reports that the Pindari Chief Karim Khan had "put the Rajah's (Bhonsla's) agent Udajee Naik in irons" on the ground that the latter's correspondence with his master which had been intercepted betrayed a lack of sincerity on the part of the Bhonsla How the Bhonsla was preparing to resist the attack of Pindaries on Nagpur is described.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL CONRAN, COMMANDING HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE, JALNA

Nagpur, the 2nd December 1811

Since I last had the honour to address you, the only intelligence from the Nerbudda which has reached Nagpur, mentions that Karim had put the Rajah's Agent, Udajee Naik, in irons, immediately on his return to the Camp This measure, so hostile to all future negotiation between Karim and the Rajah, is said to have been adopted in consequence of some intercepted letters of Udhajee Naik's correspondence with his master, which indicated an entire want of sincerity on His Highness's part However this may be, the door to reconciliation would I should think be now completely shut

The Rajah is preparing for the defence of his capital with renewed activity in consequence of the intelligence above described and is calling in all his troops to meet the impending danger Batteries are erecting on different points round the town and all the streets are barricading Should time be given to mature all these preparations, one may hope that the doubtful success of any attempt against the city, besides the fear of our operations should your force advance for the better security of Berar, will deter the Pindary Chief from bringing down infantry and guns Although he would then, in all probability, endeavour to possess himself of the Rajas's northern territories, which will be completely open to his attacks

Letter No 46—Jenkins thanks the Colonel for sending a reinforcement so readily to him He further writes about the widespread activities of the Pindaries, as far south as Chanda and their parties spread over the territories south of the Nerbudda The release of Udhojee Naik from fetters, the possibility of an alliance between the Nawab of Bhopal and Karim Khan, and the withdrawing of forces from distant parts of his dominions by the Bhonsla are the other points of the letter

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL CONRAN, COMMANDING THE HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE, JALNA

Nagpur, the 11th December 1811

I should sooner have acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 30th November and returned you my thanks for your ready

compliance with my request for a reinforcement had I received any intelligence of importance to communicate relative to the Pindaries I have now further had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 4th instant

Karim by the last account was still at his former encampment and Udajee Naik although released from his fetters at the intercession of Seetoo is represented to be kept by Karim as an hostage for the granting of his demands by the Rajah Those demands it has been confirmed to me by the Rajah's Minister Jeswant Rao Ramchandra extend to the cession of Garrah Mandla terms impossible for His Highness to accede to without confessing a degree of weakness incompatible with any kind of resistance to that pradatory chief.

In the meantime the Rajah's country has continued to be over run by the Pindaries. A part of the large body which came down by Nagpur in the middle of last month has plundered part of the town of Chanda without the walls and was four or five days ago on its return to the Northward near the Wardha about Wunnee Wurroora As nothing further has been heard of it it has probably followed the great body through Berar to Burhanpore.

Another party of four or five hundred remained in the neighbourhood of Geerhur and Bissee places not far south of Nagpur until within these few days Where they are gone, I have not heard

A third large body said to be five or six thousand encamped at Adegaon near the Nerbudda in the Jubbulpore direction for five or six days. Parties from it plundered the country about Seoni Chappara, and the whole were last heard of in Garrah Mandla near Jubbulpore.

My news-writer at Betul mentions a new horde to have been prepared to move from the Nerbudda, on Sunday last but whether in this direction or towards Berar does not yet appear

An attempt was lately made by a party either of Pindaries, or of the Nabob of Bhopal's horse to cut off some infantry with four guns on their march to join Sadik Ali at Sohagpur In this they did not succeed. The Bhopal troops with some Infantry and guns are said to be about to cross the Nerbudda near Chainpore Barree, to attack the Rajah's force under Jeswant Rao Duttajee encamped near the confluence of the Sukkur Nadi with the Nerbudda.

These various operations of the Pindaries and their ally Vazeer Mohammed Khan would seem to show that Karim was not yet resolved to carry into execution his threat of attacking the Rajah in his capital. It may be observed however that by allowing his followers to supply their immediate necessities by indiscriminate plunder in the first instance, he will be better able to concertrate their exertions when he required them, to that one object. The difficulty of doing this, is no doubt the greatest and almost the

only obstacle to the success of any attempt of the kind if Karim seriously intends to make any whilst the Rajah's preparations for defence are still imperfect

The impression on the Rajah and his Ministers seems to be that such an attempt will be made, and the orders are reiterated to the different forces on the frontier to proceed hither without delay Excepting however the small force of Anand Rao Dhundeeraj arrived at Pandhurna, the others are still at a distance

Letter No. 47—Jenkins reports that parties of Pindaries were at Seoni and that Karim Khan was going to cross the Nerbudda very soon.

From—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

To—COLONEL CONRAN, COMMANDING THE HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE, JALNA

Nagpur, the 12th December 1811

I was this morning favoured with your letter of the 7th instant In the dispatch which I had yesterday the honour to address to you I mentioned a report to have reached me from Betul of a fresh body of Pindaries being expected to cross the Nerbudda about Sunday last the 8th instant In the course of the evening I received accounts to the same effect from my news-writer at Seoni and today I have had another report from the latter place dated the 8th which states that Karim himself was expected to have crossed the Nerbudda on that or the following day with the avowed purpose of coming down to Nagpur

The parties of Seetoo, the Runjans and others are said to be in a league to oppose this step, but the same was believed previously to the last irruption, to which however no resistance was made

I have not heard whether Karim is supposed to intend bringing down guns and infantry If he does his movements must necessarily be less rapid, but if he does not, he may reach this neighbourhood in a few days

I shall send a copy of this letter to Major Custance, who I concluded, will be near Amraoti today and shall keep him informed of anything else I may hear respecting the Pindaries

I have not yet received any accounts directly from the Camp of Karim

The same as the above to—

Major Custance, dated 12th
Henry Russell, dated 12th
M Elphinstone, date 13th
R Strachey, Esq, dated 16th
C T Metacalfe, dated 16th

Letter No 48—The letter reports the news from Akhbars that Sindhia's troops had been planning an attack on Karim Khan If this is true Karim Khan cannot cross the Nerbudda to attack Nagpur territories The extracts from the Akhbars enclosed are interesting

FROM—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

To—COLONEL CONRAN COMMANDING THE HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE, JALNA

Nagpur the 13th December 1811

I have the honour to enclose extracts of Akhbars from Karim's Camp down to the 2nd instant which arrived last night The Hircarrahs who brought them left the Camp on the 3rd and mention that an incursion towards Nagpur was talked of as about to be made on the return of the different parties from the Southward. A large body from that quarter they say recrossed the Nerbudda on the 4th with a great deal of plunder

If it be true that Sindhia's troops as mentioned in the Akhbars are on the point of acting against Karim it would be difficult to imagine that he can be at liberty either to come down himself or to detach any considerable body of Pindaries to this quarter at the present moment No safe conclusion can however be come to until it be seen whether Sindhia's measures are really directed against him and if they are what course he himself will pursue

The same as the above to —

(1) H Russell Esquire, dated the 14th
(2) M Elphinstone Esquire, dated the 15th
(3) R. Strachey and C T Metcalfe Esquire dated the 17th

Extracts of Akhbars from the Camp of Karim Khan at Khyree

Sunday 28th Shuval.—Today Quadir Baksh Burrun's son arrived from his excursion towards Nagpur Besides a good deal of plunder he brought two Hircarrah Camels belonging to Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla

Sunday 29th Shuval —Quadir Buksh brought to the Nawab Karim Khan Sarfarazuddoula letters from Rajah Raghojee addressed to the Nawab Cheetoo Khan and others and to Udhajee Naik, which contained reasonable matter in consequence of which Namdar Khan and Mohammed Bux Khan were sent to seize and bring back Udhajee Naik to Camp Such an alarm prevailed in the camp as is not to be described and the Nawab seized all the spice in the possession of the Sahukars and Banias as a fine On hearing of the approach of Bapoo Sindhia and Jagannath Rao Bapoo with a large force, the Nabob had a consultation with Narainsingh, Sindhia's Vakeel whom he despatched with copies of Rajah Raghojee's letters to Bapoo Sahib and sent a news-writer and Hircarrah with him for intelligence.

Monday, 1st of Zeelqad—At noon Namdar Khan arrived with Udajee Naik After showing him his master's letters and venting abuse against the Duckanees, the Nawab confined him under a guard of Mewatees

Tuesday, 2nd—Orders were sent to Karim Garh and Shujawalpore, to be circumspect, and ready in case of danger On hearing that Vazeer Mohammed Khan had put a Pindarrah to death, the Nawab held a consultation, and it was determined to be proper to seek for friendship with Bhopal

Wednesday, 3rd—It was determined to send Qadir Bux to Bhopal

Thursday, 4th—Qadir Bux set off for Bhopal News arrived that Meer Khan had written this to Bapoo Sindhia It would seem that you have had intentions, this is not proper We Musalmans are all brothers The Nawab was highly pleased at this

Friday, 5th—Fifty infantry were entertained through Nana Bhaskar the Ashteh Wala A letter arrived from Cheetoo to this purport Be easy with regard to this quarter and dismiss Udajee Naik

Saturday, 6th—Two hundred and fifty Rohillas, Telangas, etc, arrived for service On hearing that Bapoo Sindhia was near Turanah, and that the Zamindars of Oomutwarra were beginning to revolt the Nawab ordered the battallions to the latter quarter

Sunday, 7th—Nawab sent his Palankeen to bring into camp Kadir Sahib- a Peerzada from the Deccan, and ordered Udajee Naik to write his demands to Nagpur

Monday, 8th—The Nawab was praising Holkar and disparaging Sindhia and some of his Chiefs Bapoo Sindhia, Ramachandra, Falkeea Fakeerjee Garwa and others in terms too gross to be mentioned Ramachandra Feelkeea's Vakeel who was present said that this kind of discourse was not proper as Sindhia had services for him to perform, had released him for the purpose of Mirzapore and Bundelkhand, and had demanded from the Company Agra, Mathura, etc, which if he did not get, other means must be pursued The Nawab said if Sindhia knew his own mind and was to be relied on, I would have done every thing required

Tuesday, 9th—Kadir Bux arrived from Bhopal He said that Vazeer Mohammed was much displeased with Karim, but had now written that if Bapoo Sindhia, Juggoo Bapoo and Baptiste come against him he might without apprehension send his family and baggage of Bhopal The Pirzada this day arrived Bhuwani the Jemadar of Hircarrahs, represented that 50 thousand horse and infantry had been appointed by Sindhia to chastize Karim and had arrived near Shujawalpore

Wednesday 10th—The Nawab visited the Peerzada and presented him with a valuable Khillat Imam Bux Sahib Khan and other Jemadars represented that they were all firmly attached to the Nawab but that Cheetoo was treacherous that he made his peace with Sindhia through Meena Bai and had attained territory from Rajah Raghojee. A pair of Hircarrahs brought a letter from Heeroo Pindarah to this effect March towards Ketchwara. Aroome and other five Mahals are allotted as your Jaidad If you delay troops will be sent against you An Arzee arrived from Ratankuwar and others mentioning that they were at Shujawalpore with the three battalions A reply was sent directing them to proceed to the Oomutwarree.

Thursday 11th—The Nawab visited the Peerzada and had a consultation with him and the principal Jemadars Udhojee Naik was also sent for and presented a Nazar to the Peerzada The Nawab at this moment asked the Peerzada to give him his hand as a token of his protection The latter replied that he had urged Cheetoo and Ramjan Khan to unite with Karim and they had promised to do so The Peerzada then wrote letters to those chiefs and prevailed on Sahib Khan and Imam Bux to go to bring them. He also wrote to Dost Mohammed and it is reported that he aslo will come A letter was then written by the Nawab to Heeroo promising that when the parties which were to the Southward returned he would according to the Maharajah s orders proceed towards the Ketcheewarra Since the news has been received of Sindhia s troops proceeding against him Nabab has been thinking of sending troops to cut off their supplies and foraging parties and willl proceed to attack them when his whole force is collected. The Zamindars of Omutwarra and Shujawalpore and other places belonging to the Nabob are becoming refractory

Friday 12th.—Letters arrived from Sindhia s Vakeel Narain Singh and the news-writer who went to the camp of Bapoo Sindhia mentioning that the whole of his Army was encamped at Teraneh and that they had settled all matters in the Nawab s favour but the Hircarrahs represented that the Army would certainly march to Shujawalpore on the arrival of Jeshwant Rao Bhau A letter arrived from Cheetoo respecting Udhajee Naik s release. The Nawab returned an answer and sent copies of Rajah Raghojee s intercepted letters.

Saturday the 13th—A Sooqqu from Maharajah Sindhia and letter from Heeru arrived. The contents were you have not done well in proceeding towards the Nerbudda contrary to the pleasure of the Sirkar Now however immediately towards Raghogarh.

Sunday the 14th—The Nawab wrote letters in answer to Sindhia and Jaggoo Bapoo promising to march immediately on the return of his parties from the Southward towards Raghogarh. He talked with his Jemadars about the forces of Sindhia and the Peshwa with 2 English battalions coming against him and sent letters to Cheetoo and Ranjan and others from himself and the Peerzada, exhorting them to join with him

Monday, the 15th Zeelqad or 2nd December—Fresh letters arrived from Heeroo to hasten the Nawab's march to Raghograh, with promises that immediately on his arrival there, the territory agreed on should be given up to him, besides other advantages of Moolkgiri. With the contents of these letters the Nawab was much pleased.

True extracts

R. JENKINS, Resident

Letter No. 49.—It is only a covering letter to the copies of Akhbars containing the news items about the Pindari Leaders, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Sindhia.

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—COLONEL CONRAN, COMMANDING THE HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE, JALNA

Nagpur, the 18th December 1811

I was yesterday honoured with your dispatch of the 12th instant You will have subsequently received my letters of the 11th, 12th and 13th instant conveying to you all the intelligence in my possesion relative to the Pindaries I have now the pleasure to forward you two papers containing extracts of my latest Akhbars and the substance of a letter from my news-writer in Karim's Camp, dated the 6th instant

The same as the above to —

1 H Russell, Esquire, dated 19th
2 M Elphinstone, Esquire, dated 20th
3 R Strachey, Esquire, dated 20th
4 C T Metcalfe, Esquire, dated 21st

Substance of a letter from my news-writer in Karim's Camp at Khyree, dated Friday the 6th December

A Shooqqu from Sindhia has arrived directing the Nawab to march towards Raghogarh, and letters from Heeroo are continually received to the same effect Juggoo Bapoo also writes from Turaneh on this subject, and calling upon the Nawab to evacuate Shujawalpore and other places From this quarter excuses have been hitherto written that the Nawab is waiting for the return of the parties from the Southward These have now all come in and it remains to be seen what will follow

I hear that Jeswant Rao Bhau has been sent to this quarter with his forces and that Vazeer Mohammed Khan in obedience to Sindhia's orders had agreed to join Abajee Punt who has three of the Maharaja's Battalions with him Vazeer Mohammed however pretends friendship for the Nawab Karim and urges him to obey Sindhia's orders, but as a burnt child dreads the fire, Karim

does not think proper to go to Raghogarh Although the Rajah of Kotta also recommends him to go he evades it by various and contradictory excuses

Hearing that a force of English Battalions and of the Peshwa's troops are coming against him he is cultivating the friendship of Cheetoo and Dost Mohammed Cheetoo makes the release of Udhojee Naik as his excuse and in consequence it is proposed to send him to Cheetoo with Namdar Khan Dost Mohammed excuses himself on account of the distance. Further the Zamindars of Oomutwarree Shujawalpore and the other Mahals in the Nawab's possesion are in a state of disturbance plundering and robbing night and day

I have heard from some of the Pindaries who have come that on their return (after setting fire to some houses in Nagpur which they did on hearing of Udajee Naik's seizure and plundering Pownie, etc.) by the route of Asseergarh the Killadar of that place Jeswant Rao Lar occupied the different Ghats with his Infantry and killed and wounded a great many of the Pindaries He also made a night attack upon them which obliged them to leave behind many horses and tattoos laden with plunder

It is now in contemplation to send the finest horses and men towards the Army of Juggoo Bapoo It is probable that in a few days they will go on a plundering expedition

This day (the 6th December) the Nawab had a conference with Udhajee Naik in concert with Nathoo Bhau and Namdar Khan It is said that Udhajee Naik and Nathoo Bhau will be dispatched to Seetoo's Camp and that from thence Nathoo Bhau will accompany the Naik to Nagpur to negotiate.

A true translation.

R. JENKINS Resident at Nagpur

Extracts from Akhbars from the Camp of Karim

Tuesday the 3rd December—The Nawab today forwarded copies of Rajah Raghojee's intercepted letters for the inspection of Maharaja Sindhia and wrote to Heeroo promising to march to Raghogarh when the plundering parties should arrive. Shaikh Bahadur Kadir Bux's manager represented that Rajah Raghojee had stopped the Ghats of the Nerbudda and the Pindaries would probably be molested in recrossing The Nawab immediately sent to tell Udajee Naik that if any molestation was given his head should be immediately struck off and directed him to write immediately to forbid it in the name of the Rajah which Udajee accordingly did.

Letters arrived from Cheetoo addressed to the Peerzada, to this purport. According to your desire I shall attend you accompanied by Raja Mohammed Khan (Runjan), Imam Bux Sahib Khan Ghazee Khan and Lakkoo Jemadar News arrived that Juggoo

Bapoo had arrived near Sohungung The Nawab was much alarmed at this intelligence Qadir Bux had sent all his family off towards Bhopal but was persuaded to recall them

In the evening Girwar Singh and Mr Ball, arrived from Shujawalpur They represented that all the Zamindars were in revolt, and that Jotiba Maunia had gone to Juggoo Bapoo's camp, The Nawab was very angry on hearing these things

Wednesday, 4th December —The Nawab wrote letters to Cheetoo, Runjan and others and sent them with the Peerzadah to their camp The Nawab then had a conference with Sindhia's Vakeel, whom he amused with professions of obedience and attachment He then spoke of Cheetoo and said that if he would not come he would chastise him in the first instance Qadir Bux applied for some money threatening to march away The Nawab visited him and pacified him with a Tunkha for six thousand rupees on Sohungange and Bursia

Thursday, 5th December —Letters arrived from Dost Mohammed saying he could not come just now and from Cheetoo, promising to come as soon as Udhajee Naik should arrive in his Camp Sindhia s Vakeel represented that it was of no use to detain Udhajee Naik, and that hitherto Vakeels had been respected whether in peace or war, that the Nawab should therefore dismiss Udhajee Naik

The Nawab then sent for Mr Ball and Girwar Singh and told them that they had not done well in writing reasonable letters to Juggoo Bapoo They both took oaths that they never had and never would be guilty of treason As the whole was false, the Nawab dismissed them again to Shujawalpore Qadir Bux Burrun's son had written to Sindhia who through his Vakeel directed him to join Juggoo Bapoo without apprehension Qadir Bux has not visited the Nawab for some days being discontented about money matters

Friday, 6th December —Ghazeeooddeen Khan, Nathoo Sydoo, Sahib Khan and other Pindaries who went to Nagpur paid their respects to the Nawab and represented their exploits of plundering and burning at Nagpur The Nawab sent for Udhajee Naik and asked him about these things, comforting him about his dismissal In Ghazeeooddeen Khan's quarters, are an elephant, many camels, horses, tattoos, bullocks and some children which have been carried off in this expedition

The Jemadars represented what they had suffered from Jeswant Rao Lar, at the Ghats of Asseer and they said would revenge it Cheetoo's Pindarrahs have also got a great deal of plunder

True extracts and translations

R JENKINS, Resident at Nagpur

Letter No 50—Jenkins reports that the movements of Jalna Subsidiary force towards Amraoti had resulted in the inactivity of the Pindaries. *If operations are directed against them* by the Sindhia's forces, the Pindaries will further be embarrassed But he says "I still think that Sindhia would have been happy to hear of Karim at the gates of Nagpur"

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Nagpur the 29th December 1811

I have the honour to transmit for your information the copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Colonel Conran.

The present inactivity of the Pindaries is I have no doubt to be attributed to the advance of the Jalna force towards Amraoti and that of the Corps under Major Custance to Nagpur of which from their good intelligence the Pindary Chiefs must have received the earliest notice. The force sent against Karim by Sindhia do not seem to be yet advanced far on this side of Ujjain but in the progress of their operations it was to have been expected that whether or not Karim could face them in the field he would endeavour to escape all danger of treachery by crossing the Nerbudda as long as he had no apprehension of a British force being so near as to endanger his rear No opposition on the part of the Rajah of Berar in the state of his military preparations a short time ago could have been expected or rather the fear of having his capital attacked must have obliged His Highness to grant to the Pindary Chief any thing he might have demanded for his security Hoshangabad and Seoni were indeed actually required by Karim the former as a place of refuge for his family in *lieu* of *Gurrah* Mandla if the Rajah would not cede that province.

If any vigorous operations on the part of Sindhia could be reasonably expected it might be said that the Pindaries would be too much employed in securing themselves and families, to think of plundering incursions even if they were driven across the Nerbudda but a Pindary must either plunder or starve, and Sindhia's operations must be much more decided than in all probability they will ever be, to prevent large detachments of the Pindaries from securing the countries within their reach for the means of their subsistence. I still think too that Sindhia would have been happy to hear of Karim at the gates of Nagpur

From the time which has been gained, the Rajah is now much better prepared than he was to oppose Karim, and to reject his insolent demands without any great fear of the consequences and this favourable posture of his affairs is the result, in my opinion exclusively of our precautionary measures for nothing indicates that the Pindaries have yet been seriously pressed by Sindhia's forces. The last accounts of Karim's Camp mentioned that he was preparing to harass the forces and until now the reports from the

Nerbudda were such as to lead to an expectation of a new and formidable incursion to the southward perhaps under Karim himself

Karim may now if endangered in Bhopal towards which place he is said to have moved, retire in the direction of Garrah Mandla, at present quite uncovered, but I think that he will not venture to cross the Nerbudda however pressed, although plundering parties may still infest the countries to the south of that river, not immediately protected by our forces

I shall forward copies of this dispatch to the Chief Secretary for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General and to the Resident at Poona

NIZAM'S AFFAIRS

Letter No 1.—The enclosure contains the following information—

(i) That Ismail Yar Jang had resigned the office of Moonshi and Hussain Ali Khan had been appointed to that post by Meer Allum.

(ii) That Meer Allum intended to recommend Rajah Govind Buksh to succeed Rajah Mahipat Ram in the Civil authority.

(iii) That the Minister proposed that a portion of the Subsidiary force be permanently stationed at Basim or some other central and convenient place in Berar

FROM—T SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—M ELPHINSTONE, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad, the 6th January 1807

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information a copy of my address No 27 to the Hon'ble the Governor-General

TO—THE HON'BLE SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW BART, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

HON'BLE SIR,

In obedience to the orders of the Nizam, Ismail Yar Jung waited upon Meer Allum soon after I had quitted the palace and resigned the office of Moonshi to the Dewan which was immediately conferred by Meer Allum on Hussain Ali Khan, better known by the name of Moonshi Ali, a quiet faithful respectable man, of approved survey and honesty and long attached to Meer Allum

2 Soon afterwards Meer Allum received messages of congratulation from Shemsul Omiah, Umzadul Moolk and the other leaders of the Pagah party, and the Begums conveyed their blessings to him

3 As soon as the crowd of Mootesuddies and others, who came to congratulate the Minister on the fortunate result of the negociation had subsided, I called upon him for the purpose of consulting him on the execution of the different measures which His Highness the Nizam had pledged himself to adopt

4 The Minister commenced by paying me many flattering compliments upon the successful termination of my exertions and assuring me that the measures which had been by the Nizam's signature would be acceptable to all the persons of credit rank and respectability about the Court but extremely to the community at large. He said that the Begums were particularly pleased at the considerate and moderate manner in which I had conducted all my proceedings and that in general the real views and objects of the British Government had been unequivocally demonstrated both by the remonstrances which you addressed to the Nizam and by the manner in which those remonstrances had been employed

5 The Minister stated that he intended to recommend Rajah Govind Buksh to succeed Rajah Mahipat Ram in the Civil authority over the province of Berar but that he was at a loss whom to appoint to the principal command over the troops That the only person whom he should wish to select for that important trust from amongst the Omrahs at Hyderabad would be reluctant to quit the Court and the presence, and were by no means possessed of military talent or experience. I suggested the Nawab Salabat Khan as a person of great respectability and whose integrity and loyalty had been so lately proved But the Minister repeated all the objections which I myself entertain to the nomination of Salabat Khan by showing the elevation of the Chieftain would excite the jealousy of the other Chieftains in Berar whose rank and whose ostensible pretentions, were equal to those of Salabat Khan. Under this difficulty the Minister suggested an arrangement which I have myself long had in contemplation and which I am convinced, after mature reflection to be the best calculated to ensure the tranquility of Berar to protect the frontier of the Nizam's dominions and generally to preserve the of this part of India. I am fully aware of this arrangement is liable to many objections in one part and that it is contrary to the principles laid down by the supreme Government on of the return of the Subsidiary force from Berar But it may occur to the Government that the circumstances, under which the Minister's proposal is now submitted are different from those upon which the policy of the return to Hyderabad of the whole Subsidiary Force was founded It is almost certain that no dependance can be placed upon the sincerity of the Nizam's late assurances, or upon his steady adherence to the objective of his alliance. It must be considered that the Minister's life is very precarious and after the experience which we have had of the consequence of getting a Minister appointed by the direct interposition of the influence, it will probably not be thought expedient to try such an experiment a second time. If the present Nizam should appoint a Minister of his own selection of Berar without the constant interposition of direct and offensive influence, we can place no reliance on the disposition of the Nizam himself or of his favourite advisers but if a portion of the Subsidiary force be stationed in Berar and the

remainder of it at Hyderabad, we shall be secured against all the possible consequences of the intrigues of those who are inimical to the alliance, and the combined interests of the two states The Moosulman Chieftains in Berar who are well disposed towards the British cause and entertain a high respect for the British Nation from having served with our troops and having maintained a friendly intercourse with our officers, will not be gained over to any plan, inimical to the combined interest of the two states, as long as a British force is stationed in Berar, and whilst the Chieftains keep up a correspondence and intercourse with the Commanding Officer of that force, there will be no necessity to appoint a native officer of this Government to the general command of the Nizam's troops, which cannot be done without the efficiency of those troops and producing jealousy and animosity amongst the present Chieftains A serious difficulty will therefore be avoided, and many advantages gained, by the adoption of the plan which the Minister proposed which I shall now submit to your consideration

6 The Minister proposed that a portion of the Subsidiary force be permanently stationed at Basim, or some other central and convenient place in Berar, and he begged that this proposal might be specifically mentioned to you as one which he thought best calculated to secure the stability of our interest at this Court We had a long discussion upon the details of this arrangement of which I shall content myself by laying before you the following result —

1st—The Minister thought that His Highness the Nizam would express no objection to the arrangement, but would readily accede to it

2nd—In case the arrangement should subject the British Government to any extra expense, the Minister expressed his willingness to defray that expense from the revenues of Berar Upon this point I shall make the following observations The stationing of Infantry alone will subject the British Government to no extra expense As it may be of consequence to keep one of the Regiments of Cavalry in Berar, and as it will be necessary to allow the Europeans of the artillery provisions instead of an equivalent in money or what is technically called wet instead of dry Bhatta, the extra expense of this part of the arrangement may be calculated at about 3,000 rupees per month It will be proper that the commanding officer should receive some allowance to enable him to maintain an establishment adequate to his station, and that he should be allowed two staff officers—A Brigade Major and Quarter Master of Brigade This expense may be taken at 2 000 rupees so that the whole extra expense of the plan will not probably be greater than 5,000 rupees per mensem, and the whole of this will not probably be permanent for the Cavalry will meet with abundence of fine forage in Berar, and it is probable that when it is known a Regiment of Cavalry will be permanently stationed in Berar, the

Contractor of Cavalry supplies will be ready to extend his present contract to Berar on the same economical terms on which he has engaged to supply the Cavalry at Hyderabad

3rd.—It would be perfectly understood that the detachment in Berar is not to be employed in settling the country in enforcing the exercise of the Civil authority or in any way contrary to the strict stipulations of Treaty The detachment in Berar in short would not be subjected to any duties different from those which may be performed by the forces at Hyderabad

4th.—The detachment in Berar would be paid by the Talukdar in Berar and the Commanding Officer would grant the Talukdar bills upon this treasury for the amount of his receipts and the account would be regularly settled each month between the Minister and myself at Hyderabad This arrangement would avoid all expense and difficulty in negotiating remittances or conveying treasure to the detachment

7 It is now proper that I should offer to your notice in a more regular and connected manner the several advantages which in my opinion and in that of the Minister may be expected to proceed from the adoption of the proposed plan —

(1) It would prevent the necessity and the difficulty of appointing an officer of this Government to the General Command of the Nizam s troops The whole of the Nizam s Contingent that his troops stationed in Berar for the protection of that important province, might be divided into three separate bodies to be stationed—one near Ellichpore, another towards the Western Ghats leading into Khandesh and a third in some central place, perhaps Basim to be attached to the Talukdar of the province. By this disposition of the troops the entrance to Berar from the Eastern and Western Passes will be defended and secured and officers of respectability and experience such as Salabat Khan might be invested with the separate command of the advanced bodies and another Sardar would be selected by Raja Govind Buksh for the command of the division attached to his person These Chieftains as long as they looked up to the Commanding Officer of the British Detachment, would feel no personal jealousy of each other They might correspond with the Commanding Officer respecting the disposal and station of the detachments under their respective commands and a system of connected defence would be maintained with as much accuracy as can be expected from the natural constitution of a Native army

(2) The quota of troops stationed in Berar which are almost the only efficient troops that can be spared for general service, constitute the Nizam s contingent on that portion which in future will be immediately attached to the British Subsidiary force. It will therefore materially assist the of all future co-operation that the Chieftains of those troops who are designed to act with us should maintain a friendly correspondence and intercourse Officers that they should know and respect each

other, and that the Chieftains should be accustomed to a degree of regularity, control and subordination without which they become not only useless but most cumbrous allies

(3) The state of the Nizam's infantry in Berar demands the most serious attention of the British Government The several Corps which are under the immediate and personal command of Mahipat Ram are the remains of Mons Rayonds party These Corps are dressed in the French costumes, they are disciplined in the French Words of Command, they are naturally attached to the French cause and this disposition has been designedly encouraged by Raja Mahipat Ram An English Officer of the name of Drapper was desirous to introduce the English Exercise and Words of Command but the sepoys peremptorily refused to comply with his order and the officer was obliged to concede the point to prevent a disturbance The person who really commands these Corps and has considerable influence over them, is one Clementi a Spanish, faithfully attached to Mahipat Ram and notoriously hostile to the British cause This man calls himself a Portugueze and had sufficient interest at Goa to procure the of an Embassador from the Portugueze Government to the Soubahadar of the Deccan Their credentials were seized by the late Resident and are still in my possession But the man is really Spaniard There are many Europeans and men of different nations and character who are distributed amongst the several Corps in Berar, and are most of them under the control and influence of the Spaniard Clementi These subordinate officers have gradually crept into the Nizam's service without having excited attention, but it is of much consequence that their number, their nation and their characters should be ascertained, and that such as are liable to suspicion should be dismissed from the service and sent out of the country In the event of a peace between Great Britain and France, the state of the remains of the French Corps, and character and disposition of their Commanding Officers, must be regarded with a jealous and vigilant eye Every effort of the British Resident will be required to prevent the admission of secret emissaries who may be employed in attaching the Corps of infantry of the Nizam's service to the interests and cause of the French Nation I have therefore determined to procure a list of all the Europeans, or sons of Europeans, at present in the Nizam's service, and to make enquiry of their nation, characters and sentiments, and I propose, as a future general regulation, that such Europeans, as are worthy of being retained in the service, shall receive commissions from this Government, countersigned by myself, that a list of them shall be kept at the Residency describing their rank, station and period of service and that all Europeans or half cast who cannot produce their commission shall be seized and sent out of the country upon the principles above stated I have judged it proper to require that Clementi and some others shall be dismissed from the service, and Meer Allum has determined to reform the infantry in Berar and place them on a respectable foo

the command of English officers who are already in the service of this state To effect this reasonable reform and enable the English officers to create and maintain a proper influence and authority over their respective Corps it will be of much importance that a detachment of British troops should be stationed in Berar by the general influence and example derived from the presence of a British detachment and under the regulations which Meer Allum intends to adopt for the regular payment clothing and equipment of the Corps in Berar it may be expected that those Corps will gradually attain to a degree of discipline and subordination which may render them useful and creditable in any future war

(4) The Commanding Officer of the detachment will not only have the means of procuring abundant intelligence of all movements near the frontier but he will be enabled to judge of the degree of credit which ought to be attached to such information

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Letter No 2.—The enclosure conveys the information that the march of the British detachment had alone prevented Rajah Mahipat Ram from measures of hostility and that he had handed over the charge of the affairs of Berar to Sital Das. He had however sent one Gosain Shambhu Bharty to the Resident conveying his loyal intentions to the British and the Nizam and requesting for an assurance for the safety of his person honour and property

FROM—T SYDENHAM RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—M. ELPHINSTONE RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad the 26th January 1807

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information a copy of my last address No 3 to the Hon ble the Governor-General.

TO—THE HON'BLE SIR G H BARLOW BART GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

HON'BLE SIR

I have already had the honour of expressing my sentiments respecting the beneficial consequences which might be expected from the measure of detaching a British force to Berar for the purpose of ensuring the peaceable retreat of Rajah Mahipat Ram and the immediate and tranquil succession of Rajah Govind Buksh.

2. The advices which I had received from the province of Berar have confirmed the policy of that measure, and leave no doubt in my mind that the march of the British detachment has

alone prevented Rajah Mahipat Ram from pursuing a system of measures, which though they might not have amounted to positive hostility would have produced serious inconvenience to this Government, and might have left the object of the British Government in a dubious state of accomplishment, if absolute force had not been employed to effect them Every unpleasant extremity however has been happily avoided, and I have every expectation of being able shortly to report to you that Rajah Govind Baksh has peaceably established his authority over the whole of Berar

3 As soon as the intelligence of the new arrangement reached Basim, Rajah Mahipat Ram assembled all his friends and adherents, and much time was spent in deliberating upon the nature of the measures which ought to be pursued by them At length it was given out by Rajah Mahipat Ram that His Highness had required his immediate attendance at Hyderabad with the largest body of troops which could be assembled at the instant, secret orders were therefore issued to such of the Military Chieftains as were at Basim or in its neighbourhood to collect their several quotas, and be prepared to accompany the Rajah to the Capital It would appear that only few persons evinced a disposition to pay an immediate obedience to those orders The greater number were willingly to observe the issue of events at the Capital before they complied with the Injunctions which proceeded from the dubious authority of Rajah Mahipat Ram It is reported that Bukshi Ghulam Haidar Khan on whose attachment it is natural to suppose that Rajah placed the greatest reliance, replied that he was the servant of the Government and not of Mahipat Ram, and that he would obey only those orders which he was convinced proceeded from their common Sovereign Although I have reason to believe that Ghulam Haidar Khan did make a reply of the nature which I have described, still I am disposed to conclude that it was not sent to Mahipat Ram, until it was previously ascertained that a British detachment would accompany Rajah Govind Buksh to Berar The knowledge of this circumstance indeed determined the conduct of all the Military Chieftains, but until it was clearly ascertained I have good ground for supposing that most of them returned evasive answers to the orders which had been issued to them

4 I understand that Rajah Mahipat Ram himself though considerably alarmed, continued to manifest no change of language or conduct until he found that the march of the British detachment was publicly known and that his influence over the troops had in consequence entirely ceased Until that period he did not show any disposition to obey the orders of the Nizam, by delivering over the temporary charge of the province to Sital Dass, but after the intelligence of the march of the British detachment he seems to have abandoned all design of opposing the succession of Govind Buksh, and wrote to Sital Das declaring his anxiety to resign his station for the purpose of returning to Hyderabad

5 After he had come to the resolution of peaceably resigning his office it would appear that he for a short time entertained the design of escaping from the Nizam's territories with the treasure that he had collected in Berar It is certain that he packed up his treasure amounting it is said to twenty five lacks of rupees, and that it was placed under the custody of a person who made a march towards Nagpur But he shortly after changed his intention and the person who had left Basim with the treasure, was ordered to return to the place. The relinquishment of this and his other designs may partly be attributed to the advice of his elder brother Amrut Ram who resides at Hyderabad and who wrote a letter to the Rajah entreating him to yield a ready compliance to the orders of the Government as the only means of securing to himself and to his family whatever was left to them But the circumstance of the Rajah's family being in the City of Hyderabad was perhaps the most powerful restraint on his future actions as either his hostility or his flight might have exposed his family to indignity and distress.

6. I must interrupt the continuity of this subject by stating that the Ghosain Shambhoo Bharty whose case I had the honour of submitting through the Secretary to your consideration had been a short time ago reinstated in some family possessions near Ellichpore by the Minister and was at Basim travelling towards his estates when Rajah Mahipat Ram received his orders of dismissal As this poor man was known to have been patronized by me, he was treated with great neglect by Mahipat Ram on his first arrival at Basim But when the Rajah had determined to comply with the orders of Government he sent for the Gosain and entreated him to convey a letter to me with the utmost dispatch. After some difficulty the Gosain was prevailed upon to undertake the commission and the Rajah entrusted him with a letter and a long message to me. This Gosain who is equally celebrated for intergrity and activity reached the Residency on the third day after his departure from Basim.

7 The Gosain gave me a detailed and faithful account of every thing that had passed since his arrival at Basim and his account corroborated the intelligence which had been received both by the Minister and myself. The Gosain who has had much experience of the native character and seems to possess great sagacity assured me that the peaceable resignation of Mahipat Ram was to be entirely attributed to the march of the British detachment.

8 After the Gosain had delivered to me Rajah Mahipat Ram's letter (of which I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation) he conveyed to me a long confidential message from the Rajah. The first part of the message consisted of the most solemn protestation of the Rajah's innocence and of his unalterable attachment to the interests of the British Government. The

second part of the message consisted of the most earnest entreaties to be permitted to return to Hyderabad and expressed his willingness to enter into any conditions which I might think proper to prescribe as a guarantee for his future good conduct He offered to place a part of his family in the English camp, to permit me to station a guard and confidential intelligence over his person, to submit himself entirely to my will and pleasure to effect my object that the British Government might wish to accomplish at this Court, and to devote himself in future to the interests of the British Government The message by imploring my mercy, by entreating me to permit him throw himself at my feet and by offering me a present of ten lacks of rupees

9 I have the honour to submit to your notice a copy and translation of the reply which I thought proper to give the letter of Mahipat Ram

10 In reply to the message I desired the Gosain to state to the Rajah that I was much concerned at the circumstances which had subjected the Rajah to so humiliating a condition, but that I should have considered myself culpable of the most gross abandonment of my public duty if I had neglected to represent to the Governor-General the dangerous conduct of the Rajah That the Governor-General in Council after a temperate and deliberate review of all the circumstances to His Highness to which His Highness had been pleased to listen with all the attention due to the disinterested advice of the best friends That in consequence of those remonstrances, His Highness had freely consented to dismiss Ismail Yar Jung from the presence, and Rajah Mahipat Ram from his station in Berar That a successor to that station had been appointed by the Nizam at the recommendation of the Prime Minister of the Government, and that a Detachment of British troops had proceeded to Berar for the purpose of securing the undisturbed establishment of that successor's authority With respect to his solemn protestations of innocence, the Rajah must be too well acquainted with the principles which regard the conduct of the British Government not to know that the British Government never to act from motives of personal animosity, that it never acted without possessing the most satisfactory grounds of decision, and that it never would have interposed its direct influence to effect the removal of public affair from his station under another Government without being first convinced of the necessity of such a measure to the security of its rights and interests That after what had happened it was impossible for me to listen to the Rajah's proposal to come to the capital and that I would use every means in my power to defeat such an intention I therefore advised the Rajah to obey with promptitude and cheerfulness the orders of his Government and to lose no time in transferring the charge of Berar to Sital Dass and in proceeding to Saugor At the same time I could give the Rajah the most

solemn assurances respecting the security of his honour his person, his family and his personal property As to the Rajah's offers to myself they were undeserving of a reply but with respect to his promises to the British Government I begged the Rajah to be assured that every object of the British Government had been accomplished by his removal from Berar and by the friendly disposition expressed by His Highness the Nizam As the Gosain continued to press upon me the important services which the Rajah might have it in his power to render to the British Government I again replied that the British Government had no other object to accomplish but the permanence of the harmony and confidence which had been established and that the British Government was equally indifferent to the friendship and amity of such a man as Mahipat Ram

11 The Gosain certainly executed his commission with the most zealous perseverance, which he honestly confessed to me was owing to a promise which the Rajah made him of a handsome sum of money if he should succeed in procuring a favourable reply to his letter and message. When the Gosain found all his effects unavailing he received my letter and returned to Basim with the same extraordinary expedition with which he had travelled from that place to Hyderabad

12. Before the arrival of the Gosain Rajah Mahipat Ram had began to deliver over the charge of Berar to Sital Das and on the receipt of my replies to his message and letter he hastened to complete the transfer He afterwards addressed to me another letter to which I replied and I have the honour to enclose copies and translation of both those papers

13. After the arrival of the Gosain at Basim Rajah Mahipat Ram pitched his tents to the southward of Basim and as soon as he had completed the formal transfer of the districts to the authority of Sital Das he made a march toward the Godavery It appeared to be his intention to wait at Khan a town on the banks of the river until he should try the effect of another representation to me. A message nearly similar to that which was brought to me by the Gosain was conveyed to me by Amrut Ram but my reply only repeated what I had before stated to the Gosain, and on the receipt of my reply to his second letter he crossed the Godavery and marched towards Saugor

14. You will observe that in the replies which I gave both to his messages and letters, I conveyed the assurances which the Nizam wished me to make to him at the same time that I resisted in the most unequivocal terms his proposal of returning to Hyderabad under any conditions whatever

15 The Rajah likewise addressed arzees to the Minister and in his replies to those arzees, the Minister gave him the most satisfactory assurances of the security of his honour person and property The Minister has likewise consented to his maintaining a

Garrison of five hundred infantry for the defence of the fortress of Saugor, but refused to comply with the Rajah's wish of being allowed a party of two hundred horse in addition to the Garrison

16 It is difficult to decide whether the Rajah be sincere in his wish to relinquish public life and retire to Benares, Tirupathy or Jagannath It is possible that this intention may merely proceed from those feelings of disappointment and melancholy which usually follow an unexpected reverse of fortune But in the event of the Rajah's continuing to express a desire of returning to some place of religious worship on the Company's dominions, I beg leave to enquire whether I may be permitted to comply with his wish It is probable that the Minister will not be disposed to consent to the Rajah's leaving their dominions, until he shall have adjusted his public accounts, but after that has been done I rather think he would wish to encourage the Rajah's intention of retiring to Benares

17 His Highness has already manifested some eagerness to obtain possession of the treasure which it is supposed that Mahipat Ram has collected during his administration in Berar, and sent a message, on which that intention was rather insinuated than expressed, to the Minister To this message the Minister replied that it was his intention to examine the public accounts of Mahipat and to oblige him to pay into the treasure any balance which should be fairly substantiated against him, but he advised the Nizam to forbear for seizing whatever should be proved to be the personal property of the Rajah This circumstance affords a striking trait of the extraordinary character of the Nizam, whose feelings of personal attachment seem to be entirely regulated by the hopes of pecuniary gain

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

T SYDENHAM,

Resident at Hyderabad

Hyderabad

The 2nd January 1807

Letter No 3—In the enclosure, dated the 25th May, Sydenham reports that the Emperor had conferred on the Nizam his father's titles The Nizam was very happy to receive the Mughal Emperor's Firman from his hands The Nizam had conferred a Jagir on the grandson of Meer Allum on

this occasion. Sydenham and Meer Allum had arranged that Colonel Doveton should proceed to Basim to reorganize the Infantry in Berar

FROM—T SYDENHAM RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad the 28th May 1807

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information a copy of my last address No 37 to the Hon ble the Governor General.

TO—THE HON BLE SIR GEORGE H. BARLOW BART GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

HON BLE SIR,

I had the honour to receive from the Persian Department the Shokah from His Majesty the King of Delhi to His Highness the Nizam in which His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon His Highness the same titles that were enjoyed by the late Nizam.

2 I likewise received from the Political Secretary an extract from a dispatch of the Resident at Delhi under date the 13th April stating the circumstances which led to a compliment so flattering and so acceptable to the feelings of His Highness the Nizam.

3. I lost no time in communicating such pleasing intelligence *to His Highness and I requested that a day might be fixed for* His Highness to receive from my hands the letter of the King of Delhi.

4. As soon as a lucky day and hour could be fixed upon by the Astrologers of the Court, I received an intimation from His Highness, and early on the morning of the 23rd I proceeded to His Highness s tents at the garden of Lingumpilly

5 After waiting a few minutes His Highness s approach was announced when I advanced and delivered His Majesty s Shoka, which His Highness received with the usual demonstrations of respect.

6. As soon as we were seated I communicated to His Highness the circumstances that are stated in the extract of the letter from the Resident at Delhi and paid His Highness an appropriate compliment on his wishes having been so completely anticipated in consequence of the high respect and esteem in which His Highness and his illustrious family were held at the Court of Delhi His Highness appeared to receive much pleasure from this communication and replied that he attributed the unsolicited accomplishment of his wishes entirely to the friendship and kind offices of the Governor-General.

7 After this had passed His Highness directed that his Majesty's letter should be opened and publicly read in Durbar During the reading of the letter the gratification, which his Highness felt at the receipt of the Title and the terms in which they were conveyed, was very evident on his countenance When this ceremony was finished I congratulated His Highness on the happy event, and this was immediately followed by the formal congratulations of the Minister The Minister then rose and presented His Nazar, and His Highness was fully employed for the next half hour in receiving the Nazars, of the Omrahs and different Officers who were present in Durbar

8 After the crowd had subsided I addressed the Nizam, and communicated to His Highness the substance of the Persian Secretary's letter of the 5th of May I told His Highness that the box containing the Arzdasht and Nazar had reached Calcutta in safety but that the Governor-General in consideration of the principal object of that Arzdasht having been already obtained had supposed that His Highness might wish to substitute another Arzdasht, in its room, and under this impression judged it proper to suspend the transmission of the late Arzdasht until I had consulted His Highness's wishes on the subject His Highness appeared much delighted at your kind attention and said he should certainly wish to substitute another Arzdasht in the place of the one lately transmitted, to Calcutta, and would alter the expression of his anxiety to receive the Titles which were enjoyed by his late father into an expression of his gratitude for the distinguished honour which had been conferred upon him His Highness requested that I would obtain from Calcutta the late Arzdasht, and he directed the Minister and Ihtisamool Moolk to prepare another in its place He also directed that a new set of seals should be immediately engraved, and should be employed on the Arzdasht which was about to be written to the King of Delhi

9 His Highness afterwards talked with great vivacity on many general topics and I left him in the highest spirit imaginable

10 As custom did not allow of my presenting a Nuzar and as the crowd at the Durbar prevented my offering a formal congratulation to His Highness, I judged it proper to address a letter of congratulation to His Highness, which I understand was very favourably received and extremely gratifying to His Highness I have the honour to forward a copy and translation of that letter

11 The following day His Highness returned to the city with rather more than usual pomp and carried the King of Delhi's letter in his turband On entering the city His Highness by his own directions was saluted with twenty-one guns

12 On the same day I received a visit from the Minister who took the Residency in his way from the encampment at Singumpally to the city This Minister was in high spirit from the circumstance of an extensive personal Jagheer having been that morning conferred by His Highness upon his grandson the young Abdullah the son of Moonirul Moolk The Mir has long been solicitous to procure a permanent provision for his grandson well knowing how uncertain the transmission of personal property to his heirs would be under such a Government as that of Hyder abad The Meer thought the present a favourable opportunity to express this wish to the Nizam who with great liberality and cheerfulness immediately conferred upon the young Abdullah the extensive Jagheer of Coopul That district (of which the annual revenue may be computed at three lacks of rupees) was formerly in the possession of Meer Allum but he was deprived of it in disgrace by the late Minister The restoration of that particular Jagheer to the family of Meer Allum is therefore a flattering compliment as well as a substantial gift to the family

13 While Meer Allum remained with me I pressed him to decide upon the final arrangements for the reforms of the Infantry in Berar as Lieutenant Colonel Doveton (who has lately arrived and was present at the meeting) would be prepared to proceed to Basim as soon as the Minister had made up his mind on the subject. The Minister promised to do what I advised and appeared to be anxious for Colonel Doveton s departure as he conceived that the reform of the Infantry in Berar would depend very much on the personal exertion of that officer

14. I have the honour to acquaint you that I have transmitted to the Resident at Poona a copy of the statement with which I have been furnished by this Government of the amount of revenue which has been collected from the places lately transferred to the possession of Jeswant Rao Holkar and that I have likewise supplied the Resident at Poona with an order from the Minister to Rajah Govind Buksh for the restitution of the pergunnah of Umber to the Agent of Holkar which will complete as far as this Government is concerned the performance of the conditional stipulations of the late Treaty with that Chieftain

15 I take this opportunity of reporting to you the return of Mr Henry Russell to the duties of his station at Hyderabad.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,

Hyderabad
The 25th May 1807

T SYDENHAM
Resident at Hyderabad.

Substance of a letter from Captain Sydenham Resident at Hyderabad, to His Highness the Soubahdar written on the 23rd of May 1807

The gratifying intimation which your Highness has received of His Majesty the King of Delhi having been pleased to confer on your Highness, the Titles by which your illustrious father was distinguished, has afforded the greatest pleasure to all those friends, who are sincerely interested in the welfare and prosperity of your Highness, and to me especially, whose attachment to your Highness, is unquestionable and who are occupied in advancing the dignity of your Highness, it has afforded a degree of satisfaction which I feel myself unable to describe

The forms and customs of my country have precluded me from the honour of presenting to your Highness a Nazar on this occasion, and the crowd by which your Highness was surrounded during the time of my audience this morning deprived me of the opportunity of personally conveying to your Highness my congratulations on this happy event in such terms as the feelings of my heart suggested I have therefore gratified myself by addressing the letter to your Highness May the Almighty Disposer of Events render the high and illustrious Titles auspicious to your Highness, may the General Rays of the Royal Favour be incessantly towards your Highness, may you Long continue to dignify and adorn the Musnud of Your Ancestors

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Second Assistant

Letter No 4—In the enclosure which is a copy of the letter addressed to the Governor-General by Sydenham, dated the 16th June, the latter mentions how the name of the British Cantonment near Hussain Sagar was changed into Secunderabad

FROM—T SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD
TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad, the 16th June 1807.

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information a copy of my last official address No 38 to the Hon ble the Governor-General

TO—THE HON'BLE SIR G H BARLOW, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

HON'BLE SIR,

As soon as the Arzdashts proposed to be substituted in the place of those formerly transmitted to Calcutta were prepared and the new seals of state had been approved of by His Highness I was invited to the Durbar for the purpose of receiving the Arzdashts from the hands of His Highness

2 His Highness was in a cheerful temper, and repeated the expression of his obligation to you for the unsolicited accomplishment of his wishes I have showed his Highness the two papers of the Delhi coinage which I had received from Mr Secretary Edmonstone and explained to His Highness the reasons which had induced the Governor-General in Council to resolve not to change the former dies of the coinage in the British Territories

3 His Highness afterwards delivered to me two Arzdashts for His Majesty the King of Delhi one of them being a letter of condolence on the death of the late King and the other a letter of congratulation on his present Majesty s auspicious accession to the throne, and of gratitude for the distinguished honours lately conferred upon His Highness The last of the two letters is accompanied by two Nuzars each of one hundred and one Gold Mohars one of the Nuzars referring to His Majesty s accession and the other to His Highness s late receipt of his father s titles

4 His Highness then gave me a letter of thanks addressed by him to yourself which was accompanied by another from the Minister upon the same subject.

5 His Highness told me that he had long been reflecting upon an appropriate name to be conferred upon the British cantonments near Hussain Sagar and had at length determined that they should be distinguished by name of Secunderabad which appellation he had selected from Secunder being his family title, and which he therefore thought best adapted to demonstrate his great regard and friendship for the British nation

6. I made a suitable reply to this flattering communication and assured His Highness how much the British Subsidiary force would be honoured by its cantonments being distinguished by an appellation taken from the family title of His Highness After a few minutes had elapsed His Highness gave to me a letter in reply to the late letter of congratulation which I had addressed to him. The last paragraph of His Highness s letter expressed his desire that the cantonments might hereafter be called by the name Secunderabad I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of His Highness s letter to me.

7 I lost no time in communicating to Colonel Montresor the honour which His Highness had been pleased to confer on the British Cantonment and I conveyed similar intelligence to the Government of Fort St. George.

8 As Lieut Colonel Doveton had accompanied me to the Durbar I availed myself of the occasion to present him to His Highness as the Officer who had been particularly appointed to the Command of the British detachment in the Province of Berar and from whose talents and experience I expected that Rajah Govind Buksh would derive the most useful assistance.

9 I took this opportunity of   to His Highness the substance of the extract from Mr Mercer's letter dated the 16th April, relative to the confinement of the two principal Chieftains of the Pindarahs, and expressed my hope that the late measures adopted by Dowlat Rao Sindhia would prevent the Pindarrahs from repeating their outrages in the province of Berar, at the same time I observed that the repose and security of his Highness's territories ought to be made to depend upon the efficiency, vigilance and activity of His Highness and I made no doubt that His Highness's territories would in future be secured from the irregular depredations of the Pindaries by the judicious arrangements of Govind Buksh assisted and advised by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton

10 His Highness did us the honour of conferring jewels on Mr Henry Russell and myself as a compliment to the British Government for having procured for His Highness the titles enjoyed by his father His Highness also gave jewels to my principal Moonshi, Mowlvee Ebn. Ali for having read in public Durbar the Sahokah from the King of Delhi which contained the titles His Highness likewise conferred jewels on Lieut Col Doveton on the occasion of that Officer's approaching departure to his station in the province of Berar

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hyderabad :
The 16th June 1807.

T SYDENHAM,
Resident at Hyderabad

Translation of an Enayatnama from His Highness the Nizam to Capt Sydenham, Resident at Hyderabad (Received on June 2, 1807)

I have been much gratified by the receipt of a letter from you congratulating me on the occasion of the titles that were enjoyed by my father having been conferred on me and stating that the customs of your country had precluded you from presenting me with a Nuzzar

The unsolicited attainment of this honour must be ascribed to the happy effort of my alliance with the Hon'ble Company, to the kindness and regard of the Governor-General, and to exertions which have been made by you whose attachment to me is unquestionable, and the gratification which has been experienced by all those who are interested in my welfare has therefore been proportionably great The expression "O Zephyr of the morning all this hath been produced by thee" is justly applicable to you, who are so intent on promoting the advantage of my Government,

as every country has its peculiar customs there is no doubt that in England it is not usual to present Nuzzars But these are merely the external characters which are used to express sincerity and attachment and when therefore substantial proofs are afforded all forms and customs may be rejected as superfluous You are constantly and assiduously accussed in promoting the interests of this State and there can therefore be no doubt that you will exert yourself in the attainment of every object that may be beneficial to it may he Almighty render this valuable blessing auspicious to all my friends and especially to you whose attachment to me is indubitable.

The Cantonment of the Subsidiary force having by the favour of God been very populous it is necessary that it should be distinguished by a name and in consideration of the intimate connection that exists between the two states I therefore desire that it may henceforth receive appellation of Secunderabad

A true translation

HENRY RUSSELL,
Second Assistant.

Approval of the Governor-General that Hussain Nagar be named Secunderabad

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I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of that note.

Translation of a note from Captain Sydenham Resident at Hyderabad to Meer Allum dated August 16th 1807

The Hon'ble the Governor-General had derived great satisfaction from His Highness the Soubahdar having been pleased in consideration of the perfect intimacy between the two states, to distinguish the British Cantonment near the Hussain Nagar by the appellation of Secunderabad a circumstance which affords a strong proof of his Highness's attachment to the British Government

The Governor-General has also been very much gratified to hear that His Highness has been graciously pleased to confer the fort and districts of Kopul as a personal Jagheer on your grandson Syed Abdullah Khan Bahadur

A true translation and copy

HENRY RUSSELL,
First Assistant.

Letter No 5 —This is an enclosure to Sydenham's letter addressed to Jenkins, dated 30th December. In this enclosure Sydenham reports to the Governor-General what mischief Rajah Mahipat Ram had been creating in Sholapur. He had instigated Inkuppa Naik to expel by force, Timuppa the Diwan of Rajah Ped Naik of Sholapur and usurp the Diwanee for himself (Inkuppa Naik) Raja Mahipat Ram had also misappropriated a part of the tribute that Raja Pid Naik was to pay to the Nizam

FROM—T SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Hyderabad, the 22nd December 1807

I have for some time past, been desirous to lay before your Lordship, a detailed and connected account of the proceedings of Rajah Mahipat Ram in establishing his influence over the person and possessions of the Rajah of Sholapore, but the measures of Mahipat Ram were concerted and executed with so much secrecy and art, that it was impossible at first to ascertain what share he actually took in the event that lately happened at Sholapore, or what were the nature and extent of his connection with Inkuppa Naik, the person who ostensibly directed those transactions Indeed I have so often been compelled to exhibit and comment upon the character and conduct of Mahipat Ram, that I feel some degree of reluctance to force them again upon the notice of Government I could have wished, though I scarcely expected, that his removal from station and his banishment to Sagar would impose some restraint on his future proceedings and would convince him of the danger of disturbing the repose of this Government

2 My knowledge of the character and views of Rajah Mahipat Ram has induced me to watch his proceedings with unremitting vigilance, and without being able to discover the nature of his correspondence, I have ascertained that since the period of his arrival at Sagar he has maintained a constant and clandestine intercourse with his friends in this city, with several of the military commanders in Berar, and with persons at Aurangabad, Poona and Nagpur Both Rajah Govind Buksh and Lieut Colonel Doveton have repeatedly complained of the pernicious effects of a secret influence, which is continually exerted against the operation of the several measures, that have been adopted for the improvement of the condition of Berar and the reform of the Military establishment in that province They both appear with much reason to ascribe this counteracting influence to the intrigues of Mahipat Ram, and it is certain that the commanders who have in some instances manifested a most wanton inattention and in others a most wilful disobedience to the suggestions of Colonel Doveton and the orders of Rajah Govind Buksh are precisely those persons with whom it is notorious that Mahipat Ram maintains a constant correspondence.

3 I have often advised the Minister to check the correspondence of Mahipat Ram by insisting on his not receiving or dispatching any letters without the previous inspection of the Agent to be placed for that express purpose near the person of Mahipat Ram but the Minister is so desirous of cultivating the good will of the Nizam and so reluctant to take any step that might afford to His Highness the slightest ground of offence that he has permitted this correspondence to be carried on without pretending to be acquainted with it

4. I should imagine that the principal objects of this correspondence were to maintain during his banishment a portion of that extensive influence which he possessed while in power and if possible impede the operation of the Ministers measures for the regulation of the country If it were possible for him to render the Minister's measures glaringly deficient he would eagerly contrast the effects of them with those magnificent promises of doubling the revenue of the state which he engaged to perform if he were invested with exclusive control over that department of the Government.

5 But the proceedings of Mahipat Ram have not been confined to the agitation of clandestine intrigue without the previous authority or consent either of the Nizam or the Minister he has interfered in the concerns of the Rajah of Sholapore, he forcibly removed the former Dewan Timmuppa and by the same means has placed a person of the name Inkuppa Naik in the entire possession of the person property and government of the Rajah of Sholapore

6. This Inkuppa is a distant relation of Ped Naik, the present Rajah and was compelled a long time ago to leave Sholapore on account of some disagreement with the Rajah's Dewan Timmuppa. He came to Hyderabad and became security on the part of the Rajah for the regular payment of the annual Paishkush up to the Fusly year 1215 After completing this arrangement he returned to the neighbourhood of Sholapur and endeavoured to negotiate a reconciliation with the Rajah and Timmuppa, but failing in this object he collected a small band of freebooters and subsisted them by depredations on the Sholapore Country and by occasional incursions into the territories of His Highness the Peshwa.

7 About this period Rajah Mahipat Ram arrived at Shapur He was accompanied thither by Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee, Nabbu Yar Jung and Sadulla Khan with their respective parties of Horse and Foot, amounting to two thousand men After their arrival at Shapore the Minister repeatedly directed them to return to their duty in Berar but they paid no attention to the Minister's orders and as they proclaimed their determination to adhere to the fortunes of Rajah Mahipat Ram, they were dismissed from the service of the Nizam.

8 Besides the body of troops, commanded by those persons Rajah Mahipat Ram was accompanied by a party of horse under his own immediate command and by one of the French Battalions of Infantry, part of which had always been stationed at Shapoor and Sagar and part had attended his person in Berar

9 For a long time Rajah Mahipat Ram affected to maintain this force under the plea of providing for the security of his person against the enmity of Mir Allum, and I have every reason to believe that he did and may indeed still, imagine that the Meer would avail himself of the first plausible pretext to seize his person and place him in close confinement But I am well convinced that the Meer never entertained any hostile design against the person of Mahipat Ram and the laudable moderation of his conduct, since Mahipat Ram was disgraced, is a sufficient proof of the absurdity of Mahipat Ram's suspicion

10 Whatever might have been the real design of Mahipat Ram in keeping so large a force about his person, whether it proceeded from fear as he himself pretends, or as others suppose from distant views of ambition, it is certain that their maintenance must have been very burthensome and could not long be supplied from his own resources, even if it be admitted he carried with him from Berar fifty lacks of rupees in treasure and jewels It was therefore necessary that he should devise some means of supporting the parties of his adherents on terms less destructive to his private fortune, and it appears to me that his desire to retain those commanders about his person, without being burthened with the maintenance of them, compelled him to have recourse to the Rajah of Sholapore for the means of subsisting their troops

11 With this view as I imagine, he was desirous to be invested with the management of receiving the annual tribute from Sholapore and although the Nizam did not appear adverse to that proposal the Minister would by no means consent to it He afterwards endeavoured to prevail upon Timmuppa, the Dewan at Sholapore to entertain a small party of Mohammed Raza Khan's troops in the service of the Rajah Timmuppa showed no inclination to accept of this offer and when Mahipat Ram pressed it upon his acceptance Timmuppa peremptorily refused to have any connection with the adherents of Mahipat Ram

12 Being disappointed in his expectation of procuring employment and subsistence for his troops either from this Court or from Timmuppa, Mahipat Ram at length had recourse to Inkuppa Naik, who, as I have before stated, was living in the neighbourhood of Sholapur anxious to establish a footing in Sholapore, and supporting himself by the depredations of a band of freebooters that he had gradually collected about his person

13 Mahipat Ram sent Mohammed Raza Khan to Inkuppa Naik to offer hi [illegible] istance in placing Inkuppa as the Dewan of Sholapur provide [illegible] kuppa would pay him a certain sum of money to defray [illegible] arrears due to the troops of Mohammed

3. I have often advised the Minister to check the correspondence of Mahipat Ram by insisting on his not receiving or dispatching any letters without the previous inspection of the Agent to be placed for that express purpose near the person of Mahipat Ram but the Minister is so desirous of cultivating the good will of the Nizam and so reluctant to take any step that might afford to His Highness the slightest ground of offence, that he has permitted this correspondence to be carried on without pretending to be acquainted with it

4. I should imagine that the principal objects of this correspondence were to maintain during his banishment a portion of that extensive influence which he possessed while in power and if possible impede the operation of the Ministers measures for the regulation of the country If it were possible for him to render the Minister s measures glaringly deficient he would eagerly contrast the effects of them with those magnificent promises of doubling the revenue of the state which he engaged to perform if he were invested with exclusive control over that department of the Government.

5 But the proceedings of Mahipat Ram have not been confined to the agitation of clandestine intrigue without the previous authority or consent either of the Nizam or the Minister he has interfered in the concerns of the Rajah of Sholapore he forcibly removed the former Dewan Timmuppa and by the same means has placed a person of the name Inkuppa Naik in the entire possession of the person property and government of the Rajah of Sholapore

6. This Inkuppa is a distant relation of Ped Naik the present Rajah and was compelled a long time ago to leave Sholapore on account of some disagreement with the Rajah s Dewan Timmuppa. He came to Hyderabad and became security on the part of the Rajah for the regular payment of the annual Paishkush, up to the Fusly year 1215 After completing this arrangement he returned to the neighbourhood of Sholapur and endeavoured to negotiate a reconciliation with the Rajah and Timmuppa but failing in this object he collected a small band of freebooters and subsisted them by depredations on the Sholapore Country and by occasional incursions into the territories of His Highness the Peshwa

7 About this period Rajah Mahipat Ram arrived at Shapur He was accompanied thither by Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee Nabbu Yar Jung and Sadulla Khan with their respective parties of Horse and Foot, amounting to two thousand men After their arrival at Shapore, the Minister repeatedly directed them to return to their duty in Berar but they paid no attention to the Minister s orders and as they proclaimed their determination to adhere to the fortunes of Rajah Mahipat Ram they were dismissed from the service of the Nizam.

8 Besides the body of troops, commanded by those persons Rajah Mahipat Ram was accompanied by a party of horse under his own immediate command and by one of the French Battalions of Infantry, part of which had always been stationed at Shapoor and Sagar and part had attended his person in Berar

9 For a long time Rajah Mahipat Ram affected to maintain this force under the plea of providing for the security of his person against the enmity of Mir Allum, and I have every reason to believe that he did and may indeed still, imagine that the Meer would avail himself of the first plausible pretext to seize his person and place him in close confinement But I am well convinced that the Meer never entertained any hostile design against the person of Mahipat Ram and the laudable moderation of his conduct, since Mahipat Ram was disgraced, is a sufficient proof of the absurdity of Mahipat Ram's suspicion

10 Whatever might have been the real design of Mahipat Ram in keeping so large a force about his person, whether it proceeded from fear as he himself pretends, or as others suppose from distant views of ambition, it is certain that their maintenance must have been very burthensome and could not long be supplied from his own resources, even if it be admitted he carried with him from Berar fifty lacks of rupees in treasure and jewels It was therefore necessary that he should devise some means of supporting the parties of his adherents on terms less destructive to his private fortune, and it appears to me that his desire to retain those commanders about his person, without being burthened with the maintenance of them, compelled him to have recourse to the Rajah of Sholapore for the means of subsisting their troops

11 With this view as I imagine, he was desirous to be invested with the management of receiving the annual tribute from Sholapore, and although the Nizam did not appear adverse to that proposal the Minister would by no means consent to it He afterwards endeavoured to prevail upon Timmuppa, the Dewan at Sholapore to entertain a small party of Mohammed Raza Khan's troops in the service of the Rajah Timmuppa showed no inclination to accept of this offer and when Mahipat Ram pressed it upon his acceptance, Timmuppa peremptorily refused to have any connection with the adherents of Mahipat Ram

12 Being disappointed in his expectation of procuring employment and subsistence for his troops either from this Court or from Timmuppa, Mahipat Ram at length had recourse to Inkuppa Naik, who, as I have before stated, was living in the neighbourhood of Sholapur, anxious to establish a footing in Sholapore, and supporting himself by the depredations of a band of freebooters that he had gradually collected about his person

13 Mahipat Ram sent Mohammed Raza Khan to Inkuppa Naik to offer his assistance in placing Inkuppa as the Dewan of Sholapur provided Inkuppa would pay him a certain sum of money to defray the arrears due to the troops of Mohammed

Raza Khan and would afterwards place the parties of that commander and Nabbu Yar Jung in the service of the Rajah of Sholapore It may be readily supposed that Inkuppa Naik reduced to live on the dangerous and precarious subsistence procured by the depredations of a band of freebooters would cheerfully accede to any proposals which Mahipat Ram might make to him The engagement was soon concluded Inkuppa gradually and secretly increased his party by the men whom Mohammed Raza Khan and the other commanders pretended from time to time to dismiss from their service When his force was thought sufficient to make an attempt on the fort of Sholapur Inkuppa Naik marched towards that place, but after an engagement with the Sholapur troops was compelled to retire It was then found necessary to afford him more decided assistance and Mohammed Raza Khan and Nubbu Yar Jung having joined Inkuppa Naik another engagement took place which terminated in the expulsion of Timmapa and the establishment of Inkuppa in the entire administration of the affairs of the Rajah of Sholapore

14. For further particulars of those transactions I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the enclosed papers marked 1 and 2 the former containing a brief account of the engagements which took place and the latter being the substance of a communication from Sher Beg Khan a respectable man who was stationed by this Government near Sholapore to receive the annual tribute from the Rajah.

15 Some months after the transactions I have related took place, I received letters from the Rajah of Sholapur and Inkuppa Naik copies and translations of which I have the honour to submit to your Lordship's notice. From them it would appear that the Rajah was perfectly satisfied with the condition of his affairs and that immediate arrangements would be made to pay the annual tribute which the only subject on which this court is at all interested. But having received intelligence of the share taken by Mahipat Ram in the expulsion of Timmapa and the establishment of Inkuppa's authority I communicated with the Minister on the subject but he appeared to take no interest in the transaction and seemed to imagine that the change in the administration of the Rajah's affairs would conduce to the more punctual discharge of his obligations to this state. But I have since ascertained from the minister himself that he was directed by the Nizam to take no notice of the transaction that Mahipat Ram had solicited to obtain An Enayat Namah from His Highness approving of the change which had been effected in the administration of affairs at Sholapur that His Highness appeared desirous to comply with Mahipat Rams wishes but that the Minister had formally protested against so improper a measure however the Minister at the express desire of His Highness evaded all discussion of the subject with me and as the British Government was by no means interested in it, I did not think it necessary to urge the Minister to any further disclosure of his sentiments. In observing this line of conduct I was desirous to avoid a discussion which might be

offensive to His Highness's feelings, as well as to manifest a scrupulous adherence to that leading principle of our alliance, by which we are prevented from interfering in the internal administration of this state

16 At a subsequent period when the Minister became impatient to realize the amount of the Peshkush due from the Rajah of Sholapur for the Fusly year 1216 Inkuppa Naik manifested no inclination to discharge the arrears and the Minister proposed to send a body of troops to Sholapur to enforce the payment of the Peshkush On this occasion Mahipat Ram represented to the Nizam that the Minister, under the pretext of enforcing the payment of the Sholapore Peshkush intended to send a body of troops to seize his person and place him in close confinement, and he therefore, entreated His Highness not to consent to the employment of the troops in the manner proposed by the Minister As for the payment of the Sholapur Peshkush, Mahipat Ram, undertook to become security for the regular discharge of the whole Peshkush by certain instalments, and for that purpose went through the form of negotiating bills on certain soucars at Hyderabad for the payment of the first instalment

17 As His Highness appeared anxious to avoid the employment of coercive measures, until less forcible means had been tried, and failed of success, and as the Minister was induced to expect that Mahipat Ram would adhere to his voluntary engagements the proposal for sending a force into the Sholapur district was relinquished and Sher Beg Khan was ordered to Sholapore for the purpose of receiving the amount of each instalment of the Peshkush either from Inkuppa Naik or Mahipat Ram

18 After the lapse of some weeks it become evident that Mahipat Ram had no serious intention of discharging the obligation which he had contracted, and Inkuppa Naik very candidly announced his incapability of raising so large a sum, as the annual Peshkush from the revenues of the Sholapur country He had indeed paid a large sum of money to Mahipat Ram for the assistance he had received in the forcible acquisition of the administration of Sholapur, and Mahipat Ram had taken the precaution to secure the possession of such of the Rajah of Sholapore's personal property as might otherwise have enabled Inkuppah to raise some funds for the payment of the Peshkush Besides which Inkuppa was burthened with the maintenance of the troops under the command of Mohammed Raza Sindi and Nabbu Yar Jung, who remained at Sholapur and were ostensibly in the Rajah's service

19 During this period both the Nizam and the Minister were much indisposed in health His Highness seldom quitted his Mahal and the Minister was too feeble to attend to anything but the court business of the Government But when the minister recovered from his indisposition I sent for Sher Beg Khan from Sholapore and ascertained from that person what little reliance

ought to be placed on the promises of Rajah Mahipat Ram who had manifested no inclination to pay the first instalment of Peshkush although he had assumed an entire control over the affairs of the Sholapur country and has possessed himself of the most valuable part of the personal property of the Rajah

20 The Minister likewise ascertained both from the representation of Sher Beg Khan and other creditable sources of intelligence that the Rajah of Sholapore was extremely dissatisfied with the situation to which he had been reduced that he was anxious to withdraw himself from the oppression of Inkuppa Naik and to reinstate Timmappa in the management of his affairs That Inkuppa Naik probably under the apprehension of being driven from Sholapore by the adherents of the Rajah had sent the Rajah to a hill fort called Windroog and had subsequently removed him to Sholapore where he was closely guarded by Mahipat Ram That Timmappa with his eldest son had secreted himself in the neighbourhood of Sholapur and after escaping the persuit of Inkuppa's troops was travelling towards Hyderabad for the purpose of throwing himself under the protection of the Nizam and of imploring His Highness's aid to restore the Rajah of Sholapur to the independent and undisturbed possession of his territories

21 Mahipat Ram addressed an Arzee to the Minister acquainting him that the Rajah of Sholapur had retired to Windroog and had subsequently come to Sholapore, and the motives of these movements is ascribed to the Rajah's apprehensions of the persons sent to claim on the part of this Government the payment of this Peshkush I have the honour to submit to your Lordship's notice a copy and translation of Mahipat Ram's Arzee to the Minister

22 This Arzee was accompanied with the most solemn assurances of Mahipat Ram's determination to make immediate arrangements for the discharge of the Peshkush for the Fasly year 1216 and for the year 1217 which will soon become due. These assurances were repeated to the Nizam who being disposed to listen to them, the Minister did not judge it expedient to appear to refuse credit to them, although he was well convinced of their fallacy During the whole of these transactions Mahipat Ram repeadtedly declared that he had no sort of connection with Inkuppa Naik that he had dismissed Mohamed Raza Khan and the other commanders from his service, and that he had given refuge to the Rajah of Sholapore with the view only of contributing to the interests of the Nizam's state by inducing him and Inkuppa Naik to proceed to the immediate discharge of the arrears of Peshkush due to the Government. But the part which Mahipat Ram had really acted on this transaction became sufficiently notorious, and I foresaw that the Minister would be soon reduced to the necessity either of renouncing all expectation of realizing the Peshkush or coming to some candid explanation with the Nizam and recurring to his original plan of enforcing the payment of the Peshkush by coercive measures.

23 If the question of the Sholapur Peshkush had stood alone the Minister would not have hesitated in his option between these two alternatives But in fact the question of the Peshkush was so involved with the conduct and measures of Mahipat Ram, that the Minister did not well know how to act without giving offence to His Highness the Nizam The fast of the Ramzan intervened which as usual suspended the transaction of all extra business during that month and the Minister afterwards had a relapse of his asthmatic complaint which rendered him averse from the agitation of any measure that would require his presence at the Durbar and might be attended with tedious altercations with the Nizam

24 I do not know how long this state of indecision might have continued if a circumstance had not taken place which removed the Nizam's reluctance to employ a force against the Sholapur country and enabled the Minister to demonstrate the necessity of adopting the most decided measures to restrain the power which has lately been acquired by Inkuppa Naik

25 The day before yesterday intelligence was received by Umzadul Moolk (the maternal uncle of Shamsul Omrah, and the Manager of the Pagah lands) that Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee and Nabbu Yar Jung with a body of troops had entered the districts of Gulbarga and Ferozabad and burnt many villages in those districts and had destroyed or taken possession of property of the amount of one lack and twentyfive thousand rupees Amzad-Ool Moolk lost no time in communicating this intelligence to the Nizam and he entreated His Highness to direct Meer Allum to adopt immediate measures for the security of those districts. from further depredations The Nizam was much surprised and rather indignant at so insolent and daring an outrage upon his territories His Highness sent for Rajah Chandu Lal and directed him to carry the Arzee of Umzadul Moolk to Meer Allum and to desire Meer Allum to furnish him with a list of such troops as could be detached from Hyderabad to the Gulbarga District Meer Allum highly approved His Highness's resolution to employ a force for the protection of the district, and furnished His Highness with a statement of the troops at Hyderabad, that were prepared for field service His Highness then directed the Minister to communicate to me a copy of Umzadul Moolk's Arzee and to request my advice upon the subject I accordingly received a note to that effect from the minister, to which I briefly replied by expressing my perfect concurrence in the expediency of employing a force for the protection of His Highness's possessions but as the Minister seemed desirous to see me for the purpose of communicating to me fully his sentiments on the subject I stated that I would wait upon him in the course of a day or two to hear what he had to say, and to convey to him what I had long felt desirous of stating respecting the late events at Sholapur and the conduct of Rajah Mahipat Ram

26. In the course of that day Timmapa the late Dewan at Sholapur arrived at Hyderabad and had an interview with the Minister Timmapa remained with the Minister for some time and presented letters from the Rajah of Sholapur to the Minister and the Nizam after which he was directed to call upon me the next day for the purpose of delivering a letter from the Rajah of Sholapur to my address and of giving me the fullest information respecting the wishes of the Rajah and the situation of his affairs

7 Timmapa accordingly waited upon me the next day delivered to me the Rajah of Sholapore's letter and made me circumstantially acquainted with every thing that had taken place at Sholapur But I am reluctant to detain this dispatch any longer and shall proceed in my next address to relate to your Lordship what passed at this meeting as well as at my interview with the Minister and to state the measures which the Nizam and the Minister have determined to pursue not only for the protection of the Gulburga districts but with a view to the future situations of the Rajah of Sholapur and Rajah Mahipat Ram

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

T SYDENHAM

Resident at Hyderabad.

Hyderabad

The 22nd December 1807

Letter No. 6.—This is an enclosure to Sydenham's letter to Jenkins. Sydenham reports to the Governor-General the disturbances in the Sholapur region due to the mischief of Rajah Mahipat Ram. He had instigated and assisted Inkuppa Naik to overthrow the Dewan Timuppa of Ped Naik the Rajah of Sholapur and had sent Mohammed Raza Khan Sindi and Nabi Yar Jung as his agent to accomplish the task. Ped Naik with his family had been kept in confinement at Shapore where lived Mahipat Ram. Timappa's family and goods had been seized To set these matters right he was in agreement with Meer Allum to take certain measures, which are suggested in the body of the letter

FROM—T SYDENHAM RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL

Hyderabad, the 25th January 1808.

I have the honour to lay before your Lordship copies and translation of the note from the Minister's No 1 and 2 and of

my reply No 3 together with a copy and translation of the Arzee from Amzudool Moolk to the Nizam, to which papers I alluded in the 25th paragraph of my last dispatch

2 I have already stated that Timmappa Naik, the late Dewan at Shahpoor waited upon me on the 22nd instant, and I now proceed to relate what passed at that meeting

3 Timmappa was accompanied by his eldest son, by a confidential Mootesuddee of Rajah Chandu Lal s and by the Agent who resides at this Court on the part of the Rajah of Sholapore After the usual interchange of civilities, Timmappa presented to me a letter from the Rajah of Sholapore of which I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy and translation This letter almost the same as those addressed by the Rajah to Meer Allum and His Highness the Nizam

4 Both Timmappa and the Rajah's Agent confirmed what the Rajah has stated in his letter respecting the means by which he was deprived of all real authority, the distress which he suffers under the oppressive administration of Inkuppa Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee, his anxiety to be restored to his legal authority and to re-establish Timmappa to his former situation and the circumstance of his being held in confinement by those whom he designates as his enemies The expressions employed in the first part of the Rajah's letter will be from every quarter regarding the share which Rajah Mahipat Ram took in placing the Rajah of Sholapoor in the hands of Inkuppa Naik for the purpose of procuring for himself an entire control over the Sholapoor country

5 Timmappah stated that the Rajah of Sholapore looked to the Nizam's Government for protection and support, and that the Rajah would enter into the most positive engagements for the payment of the arrears of Paishkush and for the regular discharge in future of his obligations the Nizam's Government

6 He then made forcible appeal to the justice and liberality of the British Government and he entreated me to afford my assistance in removing the Rajah of Sholapore from the control and oppression of Mahipat Ram and Inkuppa Naik and in replacing the Rajah in a state of independent authority over his hereditary possessions He stated that as long as the Rajah was kept in his present conduct of servitude he could adopt no measures for the discharge of his obligation to the Governments of the Nizam and the Peshwa, that heavy arrears would accumulate which no exertions of his could possibly liquidate, that

those Governments would employ troops to enforce their rights and that the country of Sholapur would be depopulated and ruined

7 I replied that however I might commiserate with the Rajah on the important situation to which he had been reduced yet the British Government could not interfere in a transaction which entirely rested with His Highness the Nizam That His Highness and his Ministers would of course adopt such measures as they might judge necessary for the security of his territories from the depredation of the Sholapoor troops on account of His Highness's pecuniary rights over the Rajah That when called upon by Nizam for my sentiments I should offer such advice as might appear to me most coducive to the rights and interests of this state.

8 Timmapa then told me that he had consulted with Meer Allum and Rajah Chandulal on the means of restoring the Rajah of Sholapoor to independent authority and of securing the regular and punctual payment of the Paishkush but that Meer Allum would come to no determination until he had received my opinion upon the subject I said that I intended to visit Meer Allum the following day and would listen to the plan that had been suggested for the accomplishment of those important objects Timmapa stated that he had been particularly desired by Meer Allum to make me fully acquainted with all the circumstances of the late transactions at Sholapoor I replied that I was ready to hear his account of those events, and he accordingly related to me all that he knew or had heard of the circumstances connected with them -But as his narrative was extremely diffuse and unconnected, I directed my Moonshis to draw out in my presence a statement of what Timmappa had said and I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of that statement which contains every circumstance of consequence related by Timmappah

9 On the morning of the 23rd I called upon the Minister whom I was happy to find a good deal recovered from his late attack of asthma, though he complained of much oppression at his breast when he moved about or spoke in a loud tone of voice

10 He told me that the Nizam was determined to send without loss of time a party of troops into the Gulbarga District that a respectable Emir of the name of Nizamut Jung, who is connected with His Highness's family had been appointed to the command of the Detachment, that the Battalion lately raised by Mr Gordon would form a part of the Infantry to be employed on this service and that as Nizamut Jung was unacquainted with military affairs, Mr Gordon was to be invested with a discretionary power over the movements of the detachment. The Minister then gave me a statement of the troops, intended to proceed to the Gulbarga district of which statement I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation.

11 The Minister proceeded to observe that it became a subject of serious consideration how to prevent the recurrence of outrages similar to that which had been lately committed by the troops ostensibly in the service of the Rajah of Sholapoor, upon the territories of His Highness the Nizam, and how to ensure the regular payment of the Paishkush due to this state from the Rajah of Sholapoor That the arrears of Paishkush already amounted to nearly eight lacks of rupees, and that in a few months five lacks more would become due so that a deficiency of thirteen lacks of rupees would shortly accumulate in the Revenue of this state which he saw no prospect of the recovering while the Rajah of Sholapoor was permitted to remain in his present condition He, therefore considered it to be of the utmost importance to the interests and tranquillity of this state that some measures should be immediately pursued for the settlement of the Sholapoor country That while the Rajah continues to be subjected to the oppressive administration of Inkuppa Naik or rather of Rajah Mahipat Ram, and as long as Inkuppa retained Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee and Nabi Yar Jung in the service of the Rajah of Sholapoor, no expedition could be formed of realizing the Peshkush or of protecting the Nizam's possessions from the depredation of the Sholapoor troops without the permanent establishment of a strong force in that quarter, that the permanent employment of a body of troops in that quarter would be inconvenient and expensive, that it would not secure the regular payment of the Peshkush and that it would be inconsistent with the reputation and dignity of this state to station a force in the Gulburga district to protect the Nizam's territories from the continual insults and outrages of Inkuppa Naik, who partly by fraud, partly by force, but principally by the assistance of the subjects of the Nizam, had been enabled to usurp the legitimate authority of the Rajah of Sholapoor, and to employ the resources of that district in injuring and insulting the Nizam's possession He, therefore, considered it to be absolutely necessary that Rajah Ped Naik should be reinstated in the legitimate and independent possession of his country that Timmappa, agreeably to the anxious wish of the Rajah, should be restored to the Dewani, that Inkuppa Naik should be induced or compelled to return to his former condition, and that vigorous measures should be taken for the dispersion of the party that had been collected by Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee and Nabi Yar Jung

12 Here I interrupted the Minister by stating that although I cordially agreed to the propriety and policy of adopting the measures he had proposed, for the settlement of the Sholapoor country and the realization of the rights of this state, over the Rajah of Sholapoor yet that he appeared in this statement to have overlooked Rajah Mahipat Ram who was unquestionably the person who had originally excited the disturbances in that quarter, had obtained the supreme control over the Rajah of Sholapoor's possessions, and was most capable of resisting the measures which had been proposed by the Minister

13. The Minister replied that though he had not mentioned the name of Rajah Mahipat Ram excepting in a casual way yet he was not the less aware of his having entirely directed all the measures that had been pursued at Sholapoor that Mahipat Ram would not however oppose any arrangements which might be concerted with me and should be sanctioned by His Highness the Nizam for that would be placing himself in the situation of a public enemy of this Government in which case it would be necessary to employ the most decisive means for reducing him to subjection It was more probable that Mahipat Ram would be anxious to shake off his connection with Mohammed Raza Khan and Inkuppa Naik and would pretend to no share either in the past conduct or future designs of those persons

14. I enquired whether the Nizam would be willing to authorize the execution of the measures which the Minister proposed for the settlement of the Sholapoor country The Minister said that he had no reason to suppose that His Highness would object to them That His Highness was much offended at the late depredations committed in the Gulbarga districts and must naturally feel anxious to realize the sums due from the Sholapoor country and it was manifest that neither His Highness's territories could be secured from the repetition of similar outrages nor the Sholapoor Paishkush collected without the Government of that country were peaceably settled. I enquired whether His Highness were distinctly informed of the nature and extent of Mahipat Ram's proceedings at Sholapoor The Minister replied that intelligence of Mahipat Ram's proceedings had been regularly conveyed to the Nizam but His Highness had manifested no inclination to attend to them as long as those transactions did not interfere with the tranquillity of those territories that now His Highness must be made sensible of the propriety of restraining the further proceedings of a man who had been the original cause of the very outrage of which His Highness so much complained.

15 I next requested the Minister to inform me what were precisely the measures which he intended to pursue for the settlement of a Sholapoor country The Minister replied that the first object was to secure the western districts from the depredations of Inkuppa Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee, which object he thought would be immediately accomplished by the march of His Highness's troops towards Gulbarga. It was then his design to employ the troops in restoring Rajah Pid Naik to his legitimate authority and in replacing Timmappa in the Dewani The families of Ped Naik and Timmappa were in the custody of Mahipat Ram at Shahpoor and might be delivered up to the Officer Commanding the Nizam's troops. Timmappa would accompany the detachment and would be prepared to exercise his influence over the inhabitants of Sholapoor and the principal persons near Ped Naik to desert the cause of Inkuppa and assist in restoring their master to his legitimate authority Rajah Mahipat Ram would be directed to restore the families

jewels and other personal property of Ped Naik and Timmappa to Nizamat Jung and Major Gordon, and would be cautioned not to assist or protect Inkuppa Naique or Mohammed Raza Khan and if those persons resisted to peaceable execution of those measures it would be necessary to attack and disperse their parties

16 I observed that successful execution of the proposed plan would depend upon the following points 1st the Line of conduct which would be pursued by Raja Mahipat Ram, 2nd the degree of influence possessed by Timmappa over the principal persons in Sholapoor and 3rd the number of troops which Inkuppa Naik and Mohammed Raja Khan would collect for the purpose of resisting the execution of the proposed measures, I, therefore, begged leave to enquire what information the Minister possessed upon those points

17 The Minister said in reply, that he was well assured that Rajah Mahipat Ram would be sensible of the necessity of obeying any orders that he might receive from the Nizam and that he would not incur the fatal consequences of maintaining his association with Inkuppa Naik 2nd That he had every reason to conclude that Timmappa possessed considerable influence over the Sholapoor country, and would be capable of effecting the whole arrangement without the assistance of any troops if Inkuppa Naik were not supported by the parties under Mohammed Raza Khan Nabi Yar Jung and Sadooloh Khan 3rd That the body of troops of all discreption collected under Inkuppa Naik, Mohammed Raza Khan and their associates did not exceed five thousand and would not be capable of opposing the detachment, that it was intended to send from Hyderabad

18 I asked what steps the Minister intended to take for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Nizam to the system of measures which he proposed for the settlement of the Sholapoor country The Minister stated that he was too feeble to attend the Durbar himself, that his arzees would not be read by the Nizam, and that the representations of Rajah Chandulal had not that weight with His Highness which the importance of such a communication required He, therefore, was solicitous that I should wait upon the Nizam for the purpose of submitting to His Highness a plain statement of the circumstances which had occurred at Sholapoor and of demonstrating the policy and propriety of the measures which were proposed for the settlement of that country

19 I said that as I entirely agreed with Minister in the policy and propriety of those measures, I should be happy to recommend their immediate adoption to the Nizam but that it would be incumbent upon me to expose the proceedings of Rajah Mahipat Ram and to comment without reason upon the nature of his conduct for the last twelve months at Sholapoor. That I was

not particularly interested in the fate of the Sholapoor country but that when I considered the character sentiments and designs of Mahipat Ram and the circumstances which led to his dismission from Berar and his banishment to Shapoor I could not but feel great jealousy at his being suffered to maintain a considerable body of troops about his person in defiance of the Minister's orders and of his own positive engagements to retain secretly under his influence military commanders who had been dismissed from the Nizam's service for the contumacy of their conduct to excite and direct a revolution in the Government of a neighbouring country with which he had not the slightest pretence of interference to control afterwards the affairs of the new Government thus established by himself to maintain an extensive correspondence in every place where his intrigues could become dangerous, and to persist in a secret intercourse with the Nizam which His Highness had solemnly pledged himself to discontinue. I therefore thought it of much more importance to those general interests which were committed to my charge that some final arrangement should take effect to place Rajah Mahipat Ram in the condition prescribed in the paper of agreement that had been signed by the Nizam that the Rajah of Sholapoor should be withdrawn form the influence of Inkuppa Naique because any plan for the settlement of the Sholapoor country would be precarious as long as Mahipat Ram was left at liberty and with means to control the actions of the Rajah of Sholapoor As long as Mahipat Ram in a state of ostensible disgrace and banishment was permitted to retain a large body of troops either immediately or indirectly attached to his interests as long as he was suffered without authority and without right to exercise a supreme control over the neighbouring country it would be vain to check that influence at Hyderabad and in Berar which it was the principal object of the British Government to destroy I should therefore be happy to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing in respectful terms to the Nizam my opinion of the late proceedings of Raja Mahipat Ram in order to prevail upon His Highness to authorize some arrangement to be made which should place that person in the exact situation intended by the stipulation regarding him in the paper of Agreements that had been ratified by the Nizam I felt the greatest anxiety to effect this point on the present occasion because I was perfectly assured that such an arrangement would be the most certain mode of accomplishing the objects which the Minister had in view for the settlement of the Sholapoor country

20 The Minister observed that he had long been sensible of the necessity of placing Rajah Mahipat Ram in the situation which was described in the paper of agreements and he thought I should render an important service to the harmony and repose of this Government, if I could prevail on the Nizam to sanction such a measure for it was evident that the present situation of Mahipat Ram was by no means of such a nature as to prevent him

from exercising an extensive and dangerous influence or of prosecuting active measures without the sanction and authority of this Government The Minister then complained in very severe terms of the encouragement given by the Nizam to Mahipat Ram contrary to the His Highness's solemn engagements and to the declarations which he was in the daily habit of making The Minister said that Mahipat Ram paid no attention to the repeated orders which had been issued to him for the dismissal of the troops, which he retained about his person exclusively of the parties that belonged to Mohammed Raza Khan, Nabi Yar Jung and Sadulla Khan That he affected to treat the Ministers and the principal Omrahs at Court with the greatest contempt, prided himself upon being placed beyond the reach of the regular authority of Government by his influence with the Nizam, and proclaimed himself to be the leader of a party hostile to the interests of the British Government

21 It was finally determined that I should wait upon the Nizam for the purpose of conveying to His Highness my sentiments respecting the conduct of Mahipat Ram and of effecting some arrangement which might in future restrain that person from exercising a dangerous influence over the Nizam's territories and from pursuing any active measures injurious to the tranquillity and interest of the state

22 I trust that your Lordship would approve of my affording my consent and countenance to the plan which the Minister proposes for the settlement of the Sholapoor country because I am assured that his plan is absolutely necessary to the security of His Highness's south-western districts and to the regulation of the legitimate rights of this Government over the Rajah of Sholapur and because the adoption of such a plan may avoid the necessity of affording to this Government that Military assistance which His Highness may require from the British Government in the event of the continuance and increase of the power that has been obtained and exercised by Inkuppa Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan

23 I also hope that it will appear manifest to your Lordship that it is incumbent on me to notice the late proceedings of Rajah Mahipat Ram and to insist on the satisfactory completion of the arrangement with regard to that person, which formed the principal object of those important measures that were pursued at this court in the latter end of the year 1806 and on the beginning of the succeeding year

Letter No 7.—This is an enclosure to Sydenham's letter to Elphinstone In this enclosure Sydenham reports to the Governor General the details of the negotiation between the minister and the Nizam assisted by him on the one hand, and Mahipat Ram on the other He narrates how at first Mahipat Ram showed himself agreeable to the terms of peace but later changed his mind attacked the Nizam's troops aided by a small detachment of the Subsidiary force and defeated them The agent of the Resident Mr Gordon, who had been negotiating the terms was put to death and a few Europeans were either killed or wounded in the battle A strong deatchment of the Subsidiary force was, therefore sent immediately

FROM—T SYDENHAM RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD
TO—THE RT HON BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Hyderabad the 25th February 1808

I now proceed to lay before your Lordship a narrative of the proceedings of Mr Palmer in the conduct of the Mission on which he was employed by the Minister of His Highness the Nizam.

2 It is proper to notice that Mr Palmer was deputed by Meer Allum to Shapoor at the particular request and repeated solicitation of Rajah Mahipat Ram and that His Highness the Nizam had expressed his pleasure that Mr Palmer should be so employed

3. Mr Palmer was instructed by Meer Allum to conclude an arrangement with Rajah Mahipat Ram on the following conditions —

(1) That Rajah Mahipat Ram should deliver up the families, jewels and personal property of the Rajah of Sholapoor and of his Deewan Timmappa Naik.

(2) That he should dissolve his connection with Inkuppa Naik, Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee Nabi Yar Jang and other adherents, and that he should not either directly or indirectly afford assistance, encouragement or protection to those persons.

(3) That he should desist from all further interference in the Government of the Sholapoor country and that he should promise to take no part in future in the affairs of the Rajah of Sholapoor

(4) That he should immediately dismiss all his troops with the exception of five hundred Infantry

(5) That he should give satisfactory security for the payment of the balance which he himself had acknowledged to be due to this Government Upon these conditions Mahipat Ram was to be allowed to retain his personal Jagheers, to receive Rs 2,600 as an allowance to himself, his nephew Shreepat Ram and other members of his family, and to maintain 500 Infantry for which he was to be paid 4,500 Rupees a month He was likewise to receive from the proper officer of account, a general release from all claims upon him

4 These conditions will no doubt appear to your Lordship not only reasonable but liberal Mahipat Ram was only called upon to deliver up families and property, which he has seized without authority, and without the slightest pretence of right He was to dissolve a connection, which he had repeatedly and solemnly disowned, he was not to afford assistance or protection to the public enemies of the state He was to dismiss troops, which he had no right to maintain He was to desist from an unauthorized and unjust interference in the Government and concerns of a Zamindar, whose dependence on his state is confined to the payment of an annual tribute, and he was to pay a balance of public money which he himself acknowledged to be due to this Government These conditions were not only necessary to the future tranquillity of this country, but they do not contain one stipulation which could be considered to be injurious to the honour or offensive to the feelings of Mahipat Ram Upon these conditions every propositions of Mahipat Ram was acceded to, and he was only to be placed in that situation to which the Nizam had deliberately consented at the desire of the British Government more than 12 months ago

5 Mr Palmer was likewise directed by the Minister to endeavour to prevail upon Inkuppah Naik, to leave Mohammad Raza Khan and return to Hyderabad, where the Minister promised that Inkuppa should be suffered to live without molestation on a pension of 22,000 Rupees per annum

6 But the Minister insisted no terms should be granted to Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee who had behaved with great insolence or contumacy, had treated with contempt all the orders that had been sent to recall him from Shahpoor, had relinquished the Nizam's service and had since attacked the possessions of his former sovereign Meer Allum had, therefore, resolved that the detachment should be employed in compelling Mohammed Raza Khan to quit the Nizam's territories and the district of Sholapoor, and if necessary to disperse the party of bandittee and adventurers that had been collected under his standard

7 The detachment under the command of Nizamat Jang and Mr Gordon marched to Naraimpeth a place about 20 miles from Eidgarh on the road to Shahpoor where it was to remain until Mahipat Ram had concluded an arrangement with Mr Palmer, and this measure was adopted at the particular solicitation of Mahipat Ram to mark that the Minister had no designs against

the persons and property of Mahipat Ram But it was distinctly made known to Mahipat Ram that the detachment would proceed to Eidgarh and advance to the westward in the event of Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee re-entering the territories of the Nizam or the district of Sholapoor or of any resistance being made to the complete re-establishment of the Rajah s authority

8. When Mr Palmer left Hyderabad Meer Allum directed him to report his proceedings to him in the Persian language, and also to keep me regularly informed of them This circumstance enabled me to lay before your Lordship a copious narrative of Mr Palmer s proceedings written by himself at Shahpoor and contained in a series of letters which I have taken the liberty to forward by the present despatch. It will occur to your Lordship that these letters were written in great haste, under very distressing circumstances and not supposed by Mr Palmer to be likely to be submitted to Government but they contain so full and so faithful an account of his proceedings and of the conduct of Rajah Mahipat Ram that I have considered it to be proper to lay them all before your Lordship in their original state.

9 I have also been induced to submit to your Lordship s notice the several private letters which I wrote to Mr Palmer and Mr Gordon on the subject of Mahipat Ram s proposals and the settlement of the Sholapoor country Those officers received their orders and instructions from Meer Allum but at his request as well as that of His Highness the Nizam, I corresponded with them on every subject connected with the service on which they were employed

10. As the object of Mr Palmer s deputation has been defeated by the unexpected treachery and violence of Rajah Mahipat Ram and as it has become necessary to employ a part of the Subsidiary force to reduce that person to subjection it is proper that I should review the conduct of Mahipat Ram since the period that Mr Palmer arrived at Shahpoor and should offer to your Lordship such observations and reflection as occur to me on the present delicate crisis of our interests at this court.

11 Mr Palmer arrived at Shahpoor on the 22nd January At their first meeting Mahipat Ram made assurances of a ready compliance with all the wishes of this Government. He manifested no objections to the immediate delivery of the Rajah of Sholapore s son and he promised to restore the family of Timmapa.

12. It may be proper to notice that Mahipat Ram had detained the son of Ped Naik as a security for the payment of a sum of money pretended to be due by Ped Naik to Mahipat Ram But Mr Palmer ascertained that the money was not received by Ped Naik from Mahipat Ram, but that Ped Naik had been compelled

to sign a bond for the amount on the plea of the money, being due to Mohammed Raza Khan It should be remembered that Mahipat Ram continued to levy money on the Sholapoor country for the payment of this pretended debt From this process your Lordship will be able to judge of the nature of the control exercised by Mahipat Ram over the Sholapoor country, and of the shallow artifice by which he attempts to avoid the appearance of direct interference Rajah Ped Naik is compelled to sign a bond acknowledging a debt to Mohammed Raza Khan on account of arrears of pay to his quota of troops Mahipat Ram undertakes to collect this money, from the Sholapoor country, and employs his troops for that purpose and he seizes the son of Ped Naik as a security that no opposition should be made to the payment of this contribution

13 Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that Mr Palmer in his first interview, acquaints Mahipat Ram that if Inkuppah Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan should remain in the field it will be necessary to Mahipat Ram's security and good name that he retires to whatever fort Meer Allum may choose to point out meaning by this that Mahipat Ram will avoid the suspicion of taking any share in the future conduct of Inkuppa Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan

14 Mr Palmer was induced to consent to Mahipat Ram's retaining his troops, until a release from all demands upon him should be procured from the Sirkar, and on the other hand Mahipat Ram promised to recall such of his troops as were employed in collecting money from the Sholapoor country

15 By a subsequent letter from Mr Palmer it would appear that Mahipat Ram repeatedly failed on his promise to deliver up the family of Timmapah, and that Mr Palmer, in consequence resolved to leave Shahpoor That Mahipat Ram induced Mr Palmer to remain by fresh promise and again received him

16 During this interval Mahipat Ram recalled Inkuppah Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan from the Mahrattah territories and they consequently moved back towards Shahpoor by forced marches When Mr. Palmer received intelligence of the return of those troops, he advised Mr Gordon to advance to the westward, as the position and movements of Inkuppah's army threatened Sholapoor When Mahipat Ram had been joined by Mohammed Raza Khan, he assumed an imperious and menacing tone of language, and even threatened to attack the Nizam's detachment before it should cross the river Beema It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that Mahipat Ram had been amusing Mr Palmer by promises and assurances of obedience until he should be supported by the large body of troops collected under Inkuppah and Mohammed Raza Khan

17 However by subsequent advises from Mr Palmer, it appeared that Mahipat Ram was fully sensible of the imprudence and impropriety of his conduct, and was seriouly disposed to yield

obedience to the orders of this Government. He addressed an Arzee to Meer accompanied by a paper continuing on the following proposals —

(1) That he was to be allowed 500 Foot and 2 600 Rupees a month for himself and his friends to retain his former Jagheers and to have a district settled upon him the Revenue of which should be equivalent to the amount of his pension and the mainten ance of the 500 foot

(2) In case the Meer objects to confer a district upon him he proposes to retire to Benares on a pension of 5,000 Rupees a month

(3) If the pension be not granted he proposes to receive a general permission to seek his fortune and to go withersoever he chooses.

18 Meer Allum immediately acceded to the 2nd proposal and promised that the monthly allowance of 5 000 Rupees should be regularly paid in the manner most convenient and agreeable to Mahipat Ram Meer Allum did not express any desire to insist upon the delivery of Inkuppah Naik or upon any retribution for the injuries that had been committed either in the Sholapur country or the territories of the Nizam. In fact the Minister was so anxious to induce Mahipat Ram to leave these territories and retire to Benares that he was very scrupulous not to raise any objection that might prevent Mahipat Ram from the immediate execution of his plan

19. But it became necessary to obtain His Highness the Nizam s consent to Mahipat Ram s proposals and I accordingly proposed to the Minister that I should wait upon His Highness for the purpose of demonstrating the propriety of his granting permission to Mahipat Ram to retire with all his family to Benares.

20 It was some time before I could procure an audience of His Highness who appeared to be desirous to avoid receiving my visit though the intervention of the Koorban Feast affording plausible excuse for the delay which occurred. At length I was invited to the Durbar where I found Meer Allum and Chandu Lal.

21 When the Minister had communicated to the Nizam the account of Mr Palmer s proceedings and of Máhipat Ram s proposals His Highness asked me what I thought upon the subject. I replied that I did not perceive my particular objection to either the 1st or 2nd proposal but that I preferred the latter His Highness enquired why I preferred the second proposal. I replied because it would remove from these territories a person who had manifested a dangerous spirit of intrigue and restlessness and had repeatedly interrupted the harmony and good understanding which ought to subsist between the two states. I then reviewed in a rapid manner the whole of Mahipat Ram s conduct since my arrival at Hyderabad, and particularly insisted on the insolence, injustice and violence of his late proceedings at Shahpoor His Highness remarked that precautions might be taken to restrain the future conduct of Mahipat

Ram I told His Highness in the plainest terms that I should have no confidence in such precautions, and that I could place no faith in the assurances and promises however solemn of Mahipat Ram I said that Benares was, of all places, the most proper for the retirement of a Hindu, that Mahipat Ram in addition to his private fortune, would receive a liberal income from this Government, that he would live in security and affluence under the immediate protection of the Company, that the plan proposed by Mahipat Ram was the most prudent that he could adopt, for I was well assured that if he remained in these territories, he would not rest until he had involved himself in difficulty and danger, or had produced some serious misunderstanding between His Highness and the British Government

22 His Highness's reluctance to the proposal seemed to abate after he had heard my sentiments on the subject, and he authorized Meer Allum to acquaint Mahipat Ram, that he would permit him to retire to Benares if he still continued desirous to leave these territories His Highness also desired me to write to that effect to Mr Palmer

23 His Highness then remarked with an air of apparent concern, that the whole of Mahipat Ram's conduct, of which I had complained had been occasioned by a difference of opinion between His Highness and Meer Allum I observed that I had witnessed with deep regret, the existence of that difference, to which His Highness with his usual wisdom and magnanimity would not recur to what had past, but would now be cordially reconciled to a servant, who merited His Highness's most implicit confidence

24 His Highness observed that Meer Allum would never listen to his advice nor concede with him in opinion The Meer said he was not conscious of even having rejected the advice or disobeyed the orders of his sovereign and he trusted that His Highness would at least condescend to point out an instance of his obstinacy or disobedience His Highness considered for some time and at length to my great surprize asked the Minister what was the answer that he had given to the question respecting the difference between a father-in-law and a son-in-law The minister said that the best of his recollection he had replied that there was no difference provided they were friends His Highness looked to me with an air of much confidence as if I could no longer doubt of the existence of that difference of opinion to which he had alluded But I observed that I did not pretend to understand the object of the question, and that it appeared to me to be totally unconnected with the subject before us

25 His Highness continued his complaint, by stating that after my arrival he had been solicitous to retain Mahipat Ram at Hyderabad, but Meer Allum had insisted on sending him to Berar The consequence was that Mahipat Ram had rendered himself obnoxious to the British Government When Mahipat Ram was removed from Berar His Highness wished that he should be brought

to the city That the Minister had insisted on his being sent to Shahpoor The consequence was that Mahipat Ram had effected a change in the affairs of the Sholapoor country to re-establish which it had become necessary to employ a military force. His Highness had expressed his wish that Mahipat Ram should be accompanied to Berar by two battalions of the Subsidiary Force but this proposal had been over ruled by the Minister s objection If two battalions had been stationed in Berar it would have been impossible for Mahipat Ram to have engaged in any improper designs. If he had been kept at Hyderabad instead of being sent to Berar or had returned to Hyderabad instead of being sent to Shahpoor the present unpleasant extremity would have been avoided If Mahipat Ram was of a dangerous character he ought not to have been entrusted with power and he ought not to have been suffered to remain at liberty to prosecute his designs It was Meer Allum who had entrusted him with so much power and had raised to so eminent a station and it was Meer Allum who prevented his being confined to the city of Hyderabad Such were the arguments employed by the Nizam who very distinctly informed that the whole of Mahipat Ram s conduct was to be attributed to the Minister s obstinate rejection of his Sovereign s advice

26 The Minister replied at length to all these accusations and indeed it did not require much strength of argument to refute so absurd and perverted a train of charges. In the first place the Minister asserted that he had not placed Mahipat Ram in the charge of the province of Berar and that he had not invited him to Hyderabad That after Mahipat Ram s arrival he acquired the exclusive confidence of the Nizam and he gradually assumed an entire control over the administration of this country That Mahipat Ram therefore, was indebted for his elevation to His Highness s patronage and favour and not to the Minister s assistance or support That the British Resident had repeatedly urged the propriety of sending Mahipat Ram to Berar because he had no ostensible employment in Hyderabad but had a most extensive and important charge in that province. That the Resident would not accede to the proposal of detaching two Battalions with Mahipat Ram to Berar because such a measure did not appear necessary at that time, and because the Governor-General had insisted that this Government should employ its own troops for the security and defence of its territories That the Resident had suggested the removal of Mahipat Ram to Shahpoor and would have remonstrated against the proposal of bringing that person to Hyderabad that all those arrangements had been discussed with His Highness by the Resident or in his presence by the Ministers of the Government and that they had been sanctioned and ratified by His Highness himself That no person suspected the hostile disposition of Mahipat Ram when he left Hyderabad but after he had betrayed his character and designs in Berar he had been removed from all employment and banished to Shahpore. That since his arrival at Shahpoor the most minute information of his proceedings had

been communicated to His Highness but His Highness was pleased not to pay any attention to that information, nor to sanction the adoption of certain measures of precaution, which had been advised by His Highness's ministers The Minister then said that he felt much distressed at having subjected himself to such grave complaints from His Highness, that he was devoted to His Highness's service and considered his property and life to be at His Highness's disposal but as long as he was entrusted with the administration of the country it was incumbent on him to offer his advice honestly and unreservedly, and that it remained with His Highness to listen, or not to the advice of his servants The Minister took God to witness that he coveted neither riches nor employment if His Highness wished to appoint another Minister he would cheerfully act under him, to the best of his ability, or if His Highness chose to dispense with his services altogether, he was prepared to retire from the world, and pass the remainder of his life in solitude and prayer

27 His Highness appeared impatient to drop the subject, and said that they should so manage as not to differ hereafter, in order to prevent the reoccurrence of such transactions as had recently happened

28 I considered it proper to confirm what the Minister had stated, with respect to the share I had taken in all the arrangements, regarding Mahipat Ram which I assured His Highness were strictly consonant with the wishes and instructions of the Governor-General

29 The singular question respecting the difference between a father-in-law and son-in-law to which His Highness alluded refers to Meer Allum and Moonir Ool Moolk, for the Nizam has always been jealous of the intimacy and cordiality that subsists between them The other accusations preferred by the Nizam against the Minister, are founded upon a conception strongly impressed on the mind of His Highness by Mahipat Ram and his friends, that all the measures against Mahipat Ram originated with the Minister and were merely acceded to by the Resident

30 I shall now resume the narrative of Mr Palmer's proceedings at Shahpoor As soon as I had ascertained that the Minister was anxious to comply with the proposal of Mahipat Ram, to retire to Benares, I wrote to Mr Palmer a letter dated the 4th of February, which is the second in the enclosed series of my correspondence to that gentleman In that letter and in a subsequent one dated the 6th of February I acquainted Mr Palmer with the Minister's assent to Mahipat Ram's proposals and I added such assurances on my part as I thought were likely to convince Mahipat Ram of the ease and security with which he would be suffered to live under the protection of the British Government Rajah Chandu Lal wrote Persian Letters nearly to the same effect both to Mahipat Ram and to Mr Palmer From Mr Palmer's letter of the 10th February, it appeared that Rajah Mahipat Ram was highly gratified by my compliance, with his proposal to retire to Benares

as it was the first object of his heart Nothing therefore remained to be done but to procure the Nizam's sanction to the proposal which was obtained in general terms at the interview which I had with His Highness and the particulars of which I have already described His Highness's determination on the subject was communicated to Mahipat Ram and to Mr Palmer by Rajah Chandulal and by me to Mr Palmer in a letter dated the 11th of February But circumstances which I shall hereafter describe prevented these letters from reaching Shahpoor

31 It will now be proper to direct your Lordship's attention to the movements of the Nizam's detachment and to the proceedings of Mr Palmer for the re-establishment of Rajah Ped Naik's authority over the country of Sholapoor

3 It was always very evident that no satisfactory or permanent arrangement could be made for the settlement of the Sholapoor country until the predatory troops of Inkuppa Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan should be dispersed The number of those troops were estimated and I believe with tolerable accuracy at four thousand men and they consisted of Sindees Arabs Rohillas a few Siddies and a number of adventurers collected by Inkuppah Naik from the districts bordering on either side of the frontier which divides the Nizam's from the Peshwa's possessions. The heavy contributions levied by Inkuppah Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan had almost exhausted the Sholapoor country and they had therefore been compelled to subsist their troops by depredations on the country belonging to the Nizam and the Peshwa Whenever Mahipat Ram should dismiss his troops it was reasonable to conclude that they would flock for service and subsistence to the standards of Inkuppah and Mohammed Raza Khan If those persons should attempt to repeat their depredations on the Peshwa's territories it was certain that the Mahrattah Chieftains would collect their troops for the protection of their districts and although Inkuppah Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan might evacuate the Sholapoor country on the approach of the Nizam's detachment they would be prepared to return as soon as the Nizam's troops should be withdrawn. It would therefore become absolutely necessary to station a large body of troops to the westward both for the protection of the Nizam's territories, and for the security of those arrangements which the Minister proposed for the settlement of the Sholapoor country The Minister had the strongest expectation (which has since been fulfilled) that Inkuppa would be compelled to leave Mohammed Raza Khan and return to Hyderabad. The whole party of freebooters would therefore remain under the command and direction of Mohammed Raza Khan a daring soldier of fortune, who acknowledged no superior is in the service of no Government and who would subsist his troops by plunder To these considerations of prudence may be added the political importance of inflicting a severe chastizement upon a subordinate commander who had first relinquished the service of the state with every circumstance of insolence and contumacy and had afterwards attacked the possessions of the Nizam in an open unprovoked manner

33 When I called upon the Minister he pointed out with great strength and clearness of arguments the immediate necessity of attacking that body of freebooters of whose return to the neighbourhood of Shahpoor he had just received intelligence, both from Mr Palmer and the Rajah of Sholapoor I enquired whether the troops of the Nizam were in sufficient number to venture to attack the opposite party Both the Minister and Chandu Lal assured me that the Detachment consisted of 5,500 men and that it would shortly be reinforced by another body of 2,000 horse The Minister then instructed his Moonshi to prepare orders to be addressed to Nizamat Jung and Mr Gordon directing them to seize the first favourable opportunity of attacking the troops under Inkuppah Naik and Mohammed Raza Khan The Minister likewise requested that I would write to the same effect to Mr Gordon and furnish that Gentleman with such advice as I judged expedient

34. I accordingly wrote a letter to Mr Gordon, dated the 4th February and marked it No 3 in which I pointed out the political importance of destroying the party of Mohammed Raza Khan, and offered my sentiments on the probability of the success of such a measure In that letter I stated to Mr Gordon that not having obtained any accurate account of the force with him or of the number of the party under the Sindee, I was not capable of deciding upon the prudence of attacking him I also gave him to understand that the measures which I had recommended must be left to his discretion, as he was the only person capable of determining whether they could be adopted with probability of success, not to hazard anything unnecessarily as it would be better to wait a little than to risk the danger and disgrace of defeat In a letter of the same date to Mr Palmer (No 3) I observed that such an attack should not be attempted without the almost certainty of giving the Sindee a complete defeat

35 This measure was proposed in the confidence that Rajah Mahipat Ram would have yielded an implicit obedience to those orders of the Nizam which direct that he should not afford any assistance, encouragement or protection to Inkuppa Naik, Mohammed Raza Khan or any of their adherents The readiness with which he delivered up the son of Ped Naik, and his having at length released the family of Timmappa, his Arzee and proposition to the Minister, after he had been joined by Mohammed Raza Khan, the confidence with which Mr Palmer spoke of his desire to retire to Benares, and the disposition of Mahipat Ram, which was notoriously adverse to any measure that might be attended with personal danger, these considerations prevented either the Ministers or myself from suspecting that he would be guilty of such treachery and violence as to renounce all his engagements and join the public enemies of the state

36 It appeared from Mr Palmer's letters of the 31st January No 4, that Inkuppa Naik had manifested a desire to leave Mohammed Raza Khan, but was restrained by his troops on account of the arrears of pay that were due to them However Mohammed Raza

Khan was persuaded by Mahipat Ram to grant to Inkuppah an acquittance in full of all demands which enabled Inkuppah to escape from his camp and throw himself under the protection of Mr Gordon. He was received by Mr Gordon and sent under a guard to Hyderabad where he has since remained The troops immediately attached to Inkuppah separated from Mohammed Raza Khan after Inkuppah s flight but it has since been ascertained that many of them were taken into the service of Mahipat Ram and were present at the late action before Shahpore.

37 In the same letter Mr Palmer writes that Mohammed Raza Khan had agreed to withdraw his troops but required that he should be allowed to remain at Shahpoor three or four days for the arrangement of his private affairs. By this agreement Mohammed Raza Khan ought to have quitted Shapoor on the 3rd or 4th of February

38 When that period had elapsed and Mohammed Raza Khan had shown no disposal to move, Mr Palmer again called upon Mahipat Ram who on the 7th February solemnly engaged that Mohammed Raza Khan should positively quit Shahpoor on the following day the 8th instant

39 On the 8th February Mr Palmer went out to Edgarh to meet Mr Gordon and whilst he was there Mr Gordon received the minister s orders and my letter recommending him to attack the party under Mohammed Raza Khan. As Mahipat Ram had made such solemn assurances that Mohammed Raza should quit Shahpoor on that very day Mr Palmer prevailed upon Mr Gordon to remain at Edgarh during the ninth in order that a scrupulous adherence might be shown to the engagements, that had been entered into the preceding day Mr Palmer resolved to return to Shahpoor on the night of the 8th to communicate to Mahipat Ram the orders that had been received from Meer Allum and to point out the absolute necessity of immediately obliging Mohammed Raza Khan to leave the neighbourhood of Shahpoor

40. Mr Palmer accordingly went to Shahpoor accompanied by Rai Balchand the principal Mootesuddie with the Nizam s troops. Mr Palmer saw Mahipat Ram at 1 or 2 O Clock of the morning of the 9th and called upon him in the strongest terms to remove Mohammed Raza Khan Mr Palmer told him that he had no alternative left but to give Mr Palmer his dismissal or to compel the Sindee to quit Shahpoor and Mr Palmer distinctly informed him that Mr Gordon would move forward to attack Mohammed Raza Khan on the 10th February Mahipat Ram at length complied with Mr Palmer s requisition and Mohammed Raza Khan was induced to change his ground When Mahipat Ram expressed some alarm lest the Nizam's troops should be employed against him, Mr Palmer gave him the strongest assurances of protection from the British Resident and entered into a written agreement with him upon which Mahipat Ram appeared satisfied and repeated his promises that Mohammed Raza Khan should move on the 10th.

41 When Mr. Palmer and Balchand were taking their leave of Mahipat Ram their persons were insulted and their lives menaced by armed men, in the service of Mahipat Ram and who appear to have been under the immediate direction of his nephew Shreepat Ram Mr Palmer seems however, to have behaved with great coolness, determination and dignity, and was at length suffered to return to his tents On the morning of the 10th Mr Palmer was informed that Mahipat Ram had embraced all his principal officers and that they had sworn to defend one another with their lives At nine O Clock Mr Palmer required Mahipat Ram to fulfil his promise of dismissing Mohammed Raza Khan, but Mahipat Ram returned evasive answer as to the requisition manifestly with a view to amuse Mr Palmer and to gain time Mr Palmer was then suddenly informed that Mahipat Ram had ordered his troops to move out of the fort The life of Mr Palmer was again menaced by bodies of armed men and evasive answers were given to his repeated message for permission to leave Shahpoor At length Mahipat Ram moved out with his troops and permitted Mr Palmer to leave Shahpoor These several circumstances are described at length in Mr Palmer's letter (No 7), dated at Suntee the 11th February

42 In reply to my letter to Mr Gordon, dated the 4th of February I received a letter from that Gentleman, dated the 11th of the month, from which it appears that he considered it imprudent to attempt the attack of Mohammed Raza Khan's party, as long as it should remain so strongly posted under the walls of the Pettah of Shahpoor He therefore seems to have determined not to come to any action with the opposite party, until he should drive them out of their strong position Mr Gordon likewise states his opinion that his Infantry would not be able to take the Pettah, and that no Army of the Nizam's would be able to carry the fortress of Shahpoor Under these circumstances he recommends that a detachment from the Subsidiary force should march to the westward

43 The tenor of the last advices from Mr Palmer and Mr. Gordon placed the situation of affairs at Shahpoor on a very different footing and it became necessary to consider what further measures should be adopted to compel Mahipat Ram to renounce his association with Mohammed Raza Khan Sindee and to destroy the parties that had been collected under their standards The union of Mahipat Ram's force with that of Mohammed Raza Khan, the possession of such a fortress as that of Shahpoor, the treachery and insolence of Mahipat Ram's conduct, his pecuniary resources and extensive influence, all these considerations induced me to propose to the Minister to detach a portion of the Subsidiary Force to Shah poor which in conjunction with the Nizam's troops would enable this Government either to compel Mahipat Ram to abide by his former proposals or to disperse the large band of freebooters that were collected under him and Mohammed Raza Khan

44 The Minister acceded to my proposition though he did not consider it to be necessary for he persevered in thinking that Mahipat Ram would not dare to afford Mohammed Raza Khan open assistance and that if his troops should co-operate with those of the Sindee the Nizam's detachment was perfectly capable of defeating their united force While we were arguing this point a camel Hircarrah arrived with a short note to me from Mr Palmer dated at Edghur the 12th of February communicating intelligence of the complete defeat of the Nizam's detachment

45 I beg leave to refer to a subsequent letter from Mr Palmer No 8 dated also the 12th February at Edghur for a more circumstantial account of this unfortunate action I have since collected all the information that I could upon the subject and conceive the following to be a tolerably accurate statement of the affair It is certain that on the 11th Mr Gordon had no intention of provoking an action with the enemy However he thought proper on the morning of the 12th to move towards Shahpoor both for the purpose of showing the enemy that he would not decline an action and of ascertaining the nature of their position near Shahpoor But every account I have received leads me to conclude that Mr Gordon did not intend to fight the enemy without he were previously attacked by them His force consisted of 1 300 Infantry with 5 Guns and 3 000 Horse. He continued to advance towards Shahpoor till he came within sight of the enemy who had marched out of their encampment, advanced nearly two miles from the Pettah of Shahpoor and were drawn up in three distinct bodies Mr Gordon immediately formed his line of Infantry and stationed all his horse on the right of his Infantry When Mr Palmer who was considerably in front of the line with a small party of those observed a body of the enemy moving down towards him, he advanced and attacked it, but being opposed by very superior numbers he was compelled to retreat towards the line of Infantry The enemy then opened their guns and nearly the whole of the Nizam's Cavalry abandoned their station retreated with much confusion and drew up about a mile in rear of the Infantry Mr Gordon repeatedly ordered them to resume their station but no persuasion could induce them to advance towards the enemy and they finally quitted the field in great confusion During their retreat they were harassed by the enemy's horse, and some of them were cut up and others taken prisoners. In the mean while Mr Gordon though so shamefully abandoned by nearly all the horse, advanced with great spirit and resolution, drove back the Infantry that was opposed to him, took their guns and captured the howdahed Elephant of Mahipat Ram. But the infantry advanced with no great regularity and were much fatigued and oppressed by their exertions However at this time it appeared probable that the enemy would retire and Mohammed Raza Khan had been taking some preparatory measures for a retreat. A party of Arabs who were on the left continuing to annoy the Infantry the Battalion on the left commanded by Mr Bridges attacked the Arabs in a tumultous manner and the whole line pressed to the left without order or regularity

This movement completed the confusion of the Infantry, they saw themselves surrounded by large parties of horse, they were panic struck and listened to no command, almost all their European officers were killed or wounded, and the whole line was soon completely dispersed The Officers killed were Messrs Bellan, Pearson and Borta Burgh, the wounded were Mr Bridges and a Portuguese of the name of Ioachem Mr Palmer and another Mr Burgh luckily escaped though they were closely pursued to some distance

46 I have now the melancholy task of relating the cruel fate of Mr Gordon I have not been able to ascertain whether he was wounded or not during the action, but it is certain that he was murdered, soon after the dispersion of the Infantry It was at first generally reported that he was killed by Shreepat Ram, but there is now every reason to conclude that Raja Mahipat Ram committed this barbarous deed The native orderly who attended Mr Gordon, and who is now at Hyderabad, has given me so circumstantial an account of the transaction, that it is scarcely possible to refuse credit to his deliberate testimony I thought proper to call upon this man for a deposition to the fact, and I have the honour to enclose a copy of that deposition, which was taken in my presence

47 The sudden and shameful retreat of nearly the whole of the Nizam's cavalry, at the commencement of the action, and before they had suffered from the fire of the enemy, has afforded just grounds for suspicion, that they were guilty of something worse than cowardice But I should be unwilling to believe that there existed such deep treachery, in so large a body of troops, which were selected for service by Meer Allum and Chandu Lal, and which belong to the lines of the most respectable commanders under this Government, until I had obtained the most satisfactory and unequivocal proof of their guilt I have not yet been able to form any other conclusion than that which naturally results from their shameful conduct, which may indeed have proceeded from cowardice, as well as from treachery

48 It is reported and generally believed that Mahipat Ram had issued orders that no Englishman should be spared, he betrayed the greatest anxiety to seize the person of Mr Palmer, he had given orders that the other prisoners should be put to death, and they owe their preservation from this barbarous sentence to the human and intrepid interference of a Jemadar of Horse named Shaikh Ilahi Buksh Mahipat Ram celebrated his victory with every circumstance of triumph and exultation He fired off all the guns at Shahpoor and distributed rice and sugar to the troops and the inhabitants of that place He spoke to the native prisoners in the highest strain of insolence and asserted that if the yellow Umbaree (meaning the Nizam) came to Shahpoor, he would drive it back to Hyderabad

49 The Minister appeared much distressed and ashamed at the result of the action for he had just before spoken in term of highest confidence of the probable conduct of the Nizam s Cavalry He agreed with me that not a single moment was to be lost in detaching a large portion of the Subsidiary Force against the insurgents I requested him to communicate immediate information of the event to the Nizam and to state that I should require an audience of His Highness the next morning In the mean while I wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor desiring that he would call upon me. I made the Colonel acquainted with all the circumstances that led to the late action and I furnished him with what information I possessed of the numbers and description of the enemy After some deliberation we determined that the detachment from the Subsidiary force should consist of the two Regiments of Cavalry with their Gallopper Guns five Companies of H M 33rd Regiment two Battalions of Native Infantry with a Brigade of 12 Horses and 3 Brigades 6 Horses together with a due proportion of pioneers Military stores

50 The next morning I waited upon the Nizam to whom Meer Allum communicated the particulars of the late action and insisted upon the necessity of immediately employing the most decisive measures for reducing the power of Mahipat Ram His Highness appeared much astonished at the intelligence but did not express any indignation or concern at the defeat of hi troops and shameful conduct of his Cavalry Indeed if it be fair to judge of his feelings by the expression of his countenance the intelligence appeared to excite rather an emotion of pleasure than one of concern in the mind of His Highness. But His Highness was made sensible of the propriety of employing the British troops to quell the Rebellion and readily consented to the proposal His Highness enquired what number of troops would proceed to Shahpoor and what number would remain at Hyderabad After I had communicated that information His Highness directed the Minister to send some troops of this state whose courage could be depended upon and to select a proper person to command them I soon took my leave for the purpose of issuing my orders to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor and of preparing for the equipment of the troops

51 Every exertion was employed to equip the detachment in the most complete manner Colonel Montresor proposed to assume the personal command of the detachment, to which of course I readily assented On the 19th February the troops moved out of their cantonments and made their first march towards Shahpoor on the 22nd instant

52. I shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before your Lordship a copy of the transactions with which I furnished Colonel Montresor for the general regulation of his conduct on this delicate and important service.

53. I lost no time in directing Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to collect all the troops he could at Basim and to be prepared to move the southward in case Mahipat Ram should venture to make

his way to the province of Berar and as it may be necessary to Lt Colonel Doveton to co-operate in the destruction of the insurgents I judged it expedient to place that officer under the immediate orders of Lieut Colonel Montresor

54 I likewise communicated intelligence of the late event to the Resident at Poona to whom I took the liberty to suggest that orders should be issued by the Peshwa's Ministers to the Mahratta Commanders near the frontier, directing them to attack any part of the enemy's troops, that should escape from the Nizam's territories and enter the dominions of His Highness the Peshwa

55 I also conveyed information of the state of affairs at Shahpoor to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St George and to the Officer Commanding the Ceded districts

Letter No 8—This is an enclosure to Sydenham's letter to Elphinstone dated the 24th April In this enclosure Sydenham reports the whereabouts of Mahipat Ram and suggests the possibiltiy of inducing the Sindhia and Holkar to attack him because he carries with him a treasure of 12 lacks The family of Mahipat Ram in Hyderabad had been arrested and removed to a safe place and all their cash and jewellery had been confiscated He dwells upon the possible attitude of the Nizam and others in Hyderabad who are not very pleased with the British domination, in case Mahipat Ram attempts an attack on Hyderabad territories with Holkar. For the time being he suggests the withdrawal of the Subsidiary troops from the forward positions they had taken in courses of their pursuit of Mahipat Ram, who had crossed the Nerbudda.

FROM—T SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Hyderabad, the 21st April 1808

The last advices from Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, confirm the intelligence of the escape of Mahipat Ram and the insurgents On the 11th of April they had passed Shendwa, and were proceeding towards the river Nerbudda It is generally believed that Mahipat Ram will join Holkar, if he should receive any encouragement from that Chieftain to whom he has repeatedly written I have thought it advisable to address letters to Holkar and have

done myself the honour to forward copies of them to the Secretary in the Persian Department I have likewise communicated to the Resident with Sindhia the most particular information of the con duct and proceedings of Mahipat Ram and copies of my letters dated respectively the 22nd of March and 19th of April will have been submitted to your Lordship s notice.

2 If Mahipat Ram should not receive encouragement from Holkar it is supposed that he will either proceed to Jaipur or accompany Mohammed Raza Khan to Sind but these are merely suppositions for it is impossible to anticipate the movements of a man who has been driven in ruin and distress from his own country is completely in the power of a small band of barbarous freebooters who has no settled plans and who will be reduced to seek safety wherever he can find it

3 From the best information that I have been able to procure, the present force with Mahipat Ram does not exceed fifteen hundred men chiefly Sindees with a few Arabs He has with his treasure to the amount of about 12 Lacks of rupees consisting chiefly of Gold coins and jewels. He is completely at the mercy of the Sindees and if any does not feel very comfortable to be in the power of such friends The Sindees are brutal insolent daring and treacherous They claim the merit of having saved the lives of Mahipat Ram and his nephew and as the future safety of those persons must depend upon their services they will not be very moderate in their demands of recompense for their past exer tions or of payment for their future services They are constantly clamorous for pay and rewards and as Mahipat Ram is completely in their power it will not be easy to satisfy them. I do not believe that Mohammed Raza Khan has any personal attachment to Mahi pat Ram considerations of personal safety would induce him to support Mahipat Ram as long as they remained in the Deccan and were closely pursued by the British troops But Mohammed Raza Khan who prides himself on his valour and his birth and affects to call himself the Prince of Sind can have no great respect for Mahipat Ram who has no personal courage, and is a mere moot euddie of a very low description Indeed Mohammed Raza Khan asserted and exercised a complete superiority before the action at Shahpoor He took the whole of the large contribution from Sholapoor for himself and his troops. He received a personal gift of one lack of rupees the day before the action and he collected more than 70,000 Rupees before they quitted Shahpoor During their march to the northward he has directed all their movements. Sreepat Ram has been actively employed but Mahipat Ram suffered himself to be carried from place to place, deserted by his confidential friends and nearly all his own adherents exercising authority and suffering great distress of mind. As long as Mahi pat Ram has any treasure he may still maintain some influence but the very circumstance of his having treasure may expose him to the treachery of the Sindees and the hostility of freebooters to the northward of the Nerbudda.

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4 It has probably occurred to your Lordship to urge Jeswant Rao Holkar to attack Mahipat Ram, to plunder his treasure and to seize his person Perhaps Dowlat Rao Sindhia who is not very rich in treasure, may be induced to plunder Mahipat Ram It can scarcely be supposed that they would give him encouragement or protection as they both seem equally poor and equally intent on raising money The treasure with Mahipat Ram will be a great prize to either of them, and they may at once enrich themselves and render an acceptable service to the British Government

5 Besides the treasure which he carries with him, Mahipat Ram is generally supposed to possess considerable funds distributed in different parts of India It is said that he has many lodged with Soucars at Poona, Surat and Benares He has Lacks of rupees in Company's paper, but I do not know whether it will be legal to restore the property to this Government The Soucars at Hyderabad have signed a paper in which they agree to the confiscation of all their property in event of its being proved that they have in their charge any of Mahipat Ram's money

6 As soon as Mahipat Ram and Sreepat Ram had been proclaimed rebels to authority of the Nizam, I suggested to the Minister the propriety of placing their families in strict confinement The Minister easily the consent of the Nizam to this measure, and His Highness particularly directed that Amanat Ram should be called upon for a statement of his . and that of Mahipat Ram's family A strong guard was placed over their dwelling, and Amanat Ram furnished a statement of money, jewels and personal property amounting to five Lacks of rupees His Highness ordered the whole of the money and property to be sent to the Treasury Amanat Ram accordingly paid one Lack and seventy thousand Rupees and sent the jewels and property to the Minister The principal branches of the family consisting of Amanat Ram, Venkaty Ram, the son of Mahipat Ram about nine years old and the wives of Mahipat Ram and Sreepat Ram, are to be placed in close confinement in the fortress of Ferosnagar The Minister has permitted the family to take with them a few servants their common ornaments, and some of their domestic utensils, and he intends to allow them a decent maintenance All the Jaghirs, Pensions and other grants, which were enjoyed by Mahipat Ram and his family will be resumed and the house in the city on which Mahipat Ram had expended a large sum of money will be given to one of the Omrahs at Court If your Lordship should judge it expedient to require that the family of Mahipat Ram be confined in the Company's territories, I should imagine that the Nizam would not object to such a proposal. This step might operate as a powerful restraint upon the future conduct of Mahipat Ram, it would produce a considerable effect upon the minds of our enemies at this Court, and it would at once secure us against the intrigues of Mahipat Ram's family Amanat Ram has long carried on the intercourse between the Nizam and Mahipat Ram, he possesses considerable tact and cunning and his whol attention is directed to clandestine intrigue

7 The next object to attend to is the removal of such persons as we know are favourably inclined towards Mahipat Ram and will continue to correspond with him Of these persons Raja Sukroodur is assuredly the most dangerous It has long been the Minister's intention to deprive him of the districts which are at present under his charge. The balance of revenue which stands against him and for which he is accountable exceeds 16 Lacks of Rupees. This circumstance will afford a just ground to require his presence at Hyderabad to settle his accounts But it is not so certain that he will obey the Minister's order to come to the presence and therefore I propose to recommend that the measure of ordering him to Hyderabad shall be suspended until there are troops near Beer to enforce his obedience to the Minister's command If your Lordship should think proper to authorize my withdrawing any of the British troops that are at present in advance their return to Hyderabad will enable me to assist the Minister in depriving Rajah Sukroodur of his present extensive employment and in placing those districts in charge of some officer on whom the Minister can place reliance

8 We have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Rajah Rao Rumba and Noorul Omrah who both rejected the overtures of Mahipat Ram with indignation and contempt Indeed it does not appear that Mahipat Ram made his overtures after the action at Shahpoor Rao Ramba immediately communicated them to the Minister and Noorul Omrah directed his agent to assure me that he would not hold any correspondence or intercourse with Mahipat Ram

9. It is generally supposed that Moontizimood Dowlah the Killedar of Dowlatabad is favourably disposed towards Mahipat Ram and that he corresponded with Mahipat Ram through Assaram the father of Mahipat Ram's wife But this Assaram is now in confinement and will be sent to some fort Moontizimood Dowlah is described to be an ignorant profligate and vicious man and extremely hostile to the British nation It would certainly be desirable that the fortress of Dowlatabad should be in the custody of some person less avowedly inimical to us but it will be difficult to persuade the Nizam to remove Moontizimood Dowlah from that situation without your Lordship should particularly request His Highness to do so

10 There are some other persons of inferior condition who are said to be in the interests of Mahipat Ram and whom it will be advisable to confine or remove from Berar These persons are Futteh Chand the Serestadar at Aurangabad the son of Gangaram Pandit the Naib of Ellichpoor Moostufa Yar Jung and Sadoolla Khan Pathan commanders in Berar Futteh Chand will shortly be brought to Hyderabad the son of Gangaram Pandit is already in confinement and the Minister proposes to withdraw the parties of the two Pathan commanders from Berar

11 The conduct of Nawab Soobhan Khan has long been very suspicious He indulges in a very strong language against the British nation and has manifested great reluctance to obey the orders of Rajah Govind Buksh But that this may proceed from his character, which is turbulent, sullen and naughty, I do not believe, that he is attached to Mahipat Ram, whom he used to treat with great insolence and I have not heard that he ever corresponded with Mahipat Ram since the dismissal of that person from Berar

12 As it is probable that Mahipat Ram has crossed the Nerbudda and has proceeded to the northward, I am anxious to be furnished with instructions respecting the future disposition of the Subsidiary Force The troops at present in advance consist of the 1st, 2nd and 8th Regiments of Cavalry, 5 Companies of H M 33rd Regiment nearly the whole of the artillery and 4th Battalion of Sepoys The 4th Regiment of Cavalry is by this time between Gulbarga and Beer and the Battalion of Sepoys, which marched from Belhary may be expected in the cantonment of Secundrabad about the 22nd of the month

13 I have not the means of determining what measures Jeswant Rao Holkar is likely to adopt to oppose the rebels in Khandesh I perceive by Mr Mercer s dispatch No 13 to your Lordship, that Holkar has announced his intention of coming to the southward for the purpose of quelling the insurrection of Wahid Ali Khan Bungaish, and Dadun Khan and their associates But I have not learnt that he has commenced his march from Banpoorah, and his force is described to be inconsiderable If Holkar should actually come to the southward he will probably find great difficulty in overcoming the rebels in the mountainous country along the north side of the Tapti If the rebels should have preconcerted any system of co-operation with the Bheels who infest that mountainous tract their resistance may be very destructive to the troops of Holkar

14 With respect to the future conduct of Holkar the following questions appear to deserve consideration 1st It is possible that Holkar, in the present reduced state of his finances and military power, should violate his peace with the British Government 2nd Is it probable that Mahipat Ram should induce Holkar to proceed to hostilities? It is evident that Holkar must conclude an amicable arrangement with the rebels in Khandesh, or destroy them before he can venture to commence hostilities with the Company 3rd Is it probable that Holkar will succeed in quelling the rebellion in Khandesh and Mhysore either by persuasion or force? 4th Will Holkar attempt to attack the British Government alone, and unassisted by other powers? Is it probable that Sindhia or the Rajah of Berar should again combine with Holkar after their experience of his character and result of the last confederacy?

15 It may indeed be supposed that Holkar would expect to be joined by the southern Mahrattah Jagheerdars, and that he may succeed, through the intrigues of Mahipat Ram, to excite an

insurrection in the Nizam's territories against the British Government. I have mentioned these two circumstances because they are often spoken of at this place. But it must be observed that the possessions of the Southern Jagheerdars lay at a great distance from the point at which hostilities would take place that they are open to the attack of the British troops from Mysore and the ceded districts and that the Poona Subsidiary Force would be ready to intercept the junction of the southern Jagheerdars with an invading enemy from the northward of the southern Jagheerdars the family of the Patwardhans is only one that appears likely to renounce its connection with the Peshwa and to lend its sanction to a confederacy which must be directed against the Peshwa as well as the British Government I have ventured merely to touch upon this topic because it is often spoken of at this place. I do not pretend to determine how far such confederacy is probable and I do not possess the means of judging of the disposition or of the southern Jagheerdars

16 The tendency of nearly all my dispatches will show your Lordship that I am not disposed to place any confidence in the friendship or constancy of the present Nizam But I am not prepared to say whether His Highness's indisposition towards his alliance with the British Government proceeds so much from his own unbiased sentiments as from the impressions which he has received from Mahipat Ram and Ragotim Rao. His Highness scarcely ever thinks for himself on the most trifling subject and his sentiments and feelings on all subjects are generally directed by those who surrounded him. In the maintenance of his first impression he is very capricious If left to himself or assailed by flattery and induced by arguments he can be soon prevailed upon to relinquish any notice. But if his sentiments be opposed or combated he becomes obstinate and every attempt to reason him out of a notion only serves to confirm it more strongly in his mind. His disinclination towards the British Government appears to me to have proceeded from the causes one, an ambition which has been industriously excited by his companions and parasites to restore the house of Asophia to its former splendour reputation and power The other an alarm has been inculcated by our enemies that the British Government intends gradually to subvert his authority and to seize his possessions It is true that their motives are in themselves almost contradictory but the fact is that the character of the present Nizam is an assemblage of contradictions The alarm with which he is impressed, has been increased by the consciousness of his unpopularity and by the circulation of a prophecy that he is to be the last reigning prince of the Asophia family

17 But though the Nizam should never feel any friendship for us and however he may be inclined to release himself from the obligations of his alliance, there are certain parts of his character which will restrain him from proceeding to any desperate extremity and will always render him a most contemptible antagonist.

The parts of his character which disqualify him for any dangerous enterprize are his timidity, indolence, irresolution, parsimony and his total want of every popular quality I do not believe that there is a single Amir of any respectability or influence who feels the slightest attachment to His Highness The populace abuse him without reserve or decency

17-A The sentiments respecting the alliance amongst the greater part of the community at the court appear to me to be nearly these The few men of rank and respectability who are capable of reflection appear to admit that the late Nizam had no other means of preserving his dominions than by a close connection with the British Government To that connection they attribute the security of these dominions from the ambition of Tippoo Sultan and the rapacity of the Mahrattas These persons also admit that the alliance with the British Government ensured the internal tranquillity and repose of these dominions at a period when every other part of India was convulsed with war They appear to be sensible of the extent of our power and resources and of the inability of any confederacy amongst the remaining states of India to overcome us They therefore deprecate all hostilities with a nation to whom every war has terminated in an accession of strength But these reflections are confined to a very few persons A greater number admit that there is no prospect during the reign of the present Nizam to subvert the influence which we have established in the Deccan They are therefore resigned to the present condition of affairs although they look forward to a change of things The turbulent and active are discontented because they are obliged to be quiet, and because, they delight in scenes of disturbances, treachery and plunder The lower orders of Mussalmans detest and abuse us, because we are Christians and are powerful The cultivators of the soil, the manufacturers, artizans and merchants groan under a load of exactions and oppressions and would willingly be transferred to the British Government But under a despotic Government their voice is very feeble Very few men of any respectability or influence would combine in an insurrection directed by Mahipat Ram or sanctioned by the Nizam The authority of His Highness is propped by the support of the Subsidiary force and the alliance with the British Government If these supports were removed only for a week the present Nizam would lose his throne, without bloodshed and almost without a struggle

18 I have ventured to obtrude these observations on your Lordship's notice, in order that your Lordship may judge, how far an insurrection is at all probable in the present state of things, or how far any insurrections likely to be dangerous

19 It will remain for the wisdom of your Lordship to determine whether the general aspect of affairs to the northward requires THE MAINTENANCE OF SO LARGE A FORCE IN as is at present in advance As far as the intrigues or designs of Mahipat Ram may be supposed to extend I am of opinion that

it is only necessary to add 2 Regiments of Cavalry and the horse artillery to the Detachment which is at present in the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Doveton That force added to the Nizam s reformed Infantry and a selected body of Horse under the Naboh Salabat Khan appears to me to provide amply for the security of the northern frontier against the incursions of Mahipat Ram and the Pindaries or other adherents whom he may seduce to join his standard

This arrangement will admit of my withdrawing from Berar 1 Regiment of Cavalry 2 Battalions of Sepoys the Detachment of the 33rd Regiment and the Ordnance and Artillery should propose that the 4th and the Eighth Regiments of Cavalry be kept in Berar that the 2nd Regiment returned to the Poona Subsidiary Force and the 1st Regiment be drawn to Hyderabad. If it should not appear necessary to keep any extra Corps in these territories the 1st Regiment of Cavalry will be the first for relief

20 As the Rainy season is approaching I shall be anxious to be honoured with your Lordship s instructions as soon as possible with a view to prepare for the arrangement which I have suggested. I shall direct Lieutenant Colonel Montresor to return to the neighbourhood of Aurangabad. If your Lordship should approve of my suggestions Lieutenant Colonel Montresor will be at hand to cross the Godavery before that river becomes unfavourable and if your Lordship should require the whole force to be kept in advance or that circumstances should appear to render that arrangement expedient Colonel Montresor will be at a convenient station to pass the rainy season.

21 As His Majesty s 33rd Regiment is much reduced in numbers and has been three years in the Deccan I intend to recommend to the Madras Government to relieve it by a stronger Regiment immediately after the Rains. I understand that such a measure has been in contemplation for some time past and that the 59th Regiment is the Corps intended to relieve the 33rd.

22 By the plan which I have taken the liberty to offer to your Lordship s consideration the force that will be collected at this capital during the rains and immediately after them will consist of one Regiment of Cavalry H M. 33rd Regiment and 5 Battalions of Native Infantry

23 If the Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Doveton be augmented with 2nd Regiments of Cavarly and the Horse Artillery it will be proper that a Quarter Master of Brigade be appointed to the force under Lieutenant Colonel Doveton

Letter No. 9—Sydenham intimates that Meer Allum was reluctant to allow Bhonsla's troops enter Berar in pursuit of the Pindaries The proposals of Meer Allum for the destruction of the Pindaries, the unsettled condition of affairs in Khandesh and the disposition of the British troops and Nizam's troops in Berar to meet the incursions of the Pindaries are matters dealt with in this letter

FROM—T SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad, the 28th October 1808

I have been furnished by Mr Edmonstone with a copy of his letter to your address, dated the 18th of July and I have held frequent conversations with Meer Allum on the subject of permitting the troops of the Rajah of Berar to pursue the Pindaries through the territories of His Highness the Nizam

2 Although Meer Allum admits the necessity of adopting every practicable measure of destroying the Pindaries, and although he promises that no exertion on the part of this Government shall be omitted to repel and chastize those common marauders, I perceive that he is extremely reluctant to consent to the proposition of granting a free passage to the Rajah of Berar's troops in the pursuit of the Pindaries, through the territories of the Nizam His principal objections to this proposal appear to me to arise from an apprehension that the Rajah of Berar's troops will commit considerable depredations in the Nizam's territories, and that being once permitted to enter these territories in pursuit of the Pindaries, they will often avail themselves of that pretext to repeat their incursions He therefore wishes that each Government should confine itself to the defence of its own possessions, and that the troops of the one should not be suffered to enter into the territories of the other Although it is probable that Meer Allum may at length be induced to accede to an arrangement, which has received the sanction of the Governor-General yet I have occasion to know that he will not easily relinquish the opinion which I have stated

3 At one time indeed he proposed that a body of the Nizam's troops should be united to the Bhonsla's Army, and that they should advance to attack the Pindaries in their haunts near the Tapti and Nerbudda But there appeared to me many objections to this proposal, and indeed I soon discovered that it was suggested by the Meer only to get rid of the other plan

4 I should suppose that the ministers of the Rajah of Berar would give the most satisfactory assurances that their troops should not commit any depredations on the Nizam's possessions, and that they should not enter the Nizam's territories excepting in pursuit of the Pindaries, and I imagine that the Ministers would not object to make good such losses as might be sustained by the inhabitants of these territories from the passage of the Bhonsla's troops, but

it will be difficult to distinguish between the depredations of the Pindaries and the acts committed by their pursuers and the Officers of this Government will certainly ascribe all their losses to the latter in the hope of having them renumerated

5 It will probably occur to you to communicate to the Ministers at Nagpur the apprehensions expressed by Meer Allum and their replies will perhaps enable us to afford such assurances to Meer Allum as may remove the violent objection which he has hitherto stated to the proposition

6 The late movements and supposed designs of the rebels in Khandesh and of Holkar's manager of the District of Umber render it of much importance to the tranquillity of the western part of Berar that the British Detachment should continue in its present position near Jalna The rebels have long threatened an attack upon Holkar's places near the frontier and ultimately on the district of Umber which is situated within the frontier An agent from Dadun Khan Asud Ali Khan Bungaish who was deputed to Rajah Govind Buksh put a direct question to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton whether those Chieftains would be permitted to attack the province of Umber" As Lieutenant Colonel Doveton acquainted the Agent in reply to his question that a passage for that purpose could not be admitted if it is probable that they will abstain from the attack of Umber as long as the British Detachment may be in that neighbourhood but it is difficult to foresee what they might be induced to do if the Detachment were drawn from Jalna and stationed on the Eastern frontier

7 On the other hand Holkar's Naib at Umber has collected from 2 to 3,000 men for the defence of that district He has entered into term of agreement with Kesari Singh a principal leader of Bandittee, and he is prepared to resist any attack that may be made upon Umber by the rebels from Khandesh Rajah Govind Buksh and the Ministers here have received intelligence to which they attach a great degree of credit that the Naib of Umber had concerted a plan with the different Naicks (of?) the Bheels to desolate the western part of Berar but the presence of the British Detachment at Jalna has hitherto restrained the Bheels, and I trust that some arrangement will soon be made to prevent their becoming dangerous

8 As long as affairs remain in their present unsettled state, it may be attended with great inconvenience to the interests of this Government to alter the position of the British Detachment, which position is admirably calculated to keep both the rebels in Khandesh and the Naib of Umber in check, to restrain the depredations of the Bheels and to watch the movement of anybody of troops, that may come from the northward by way of Burhanpur

9 But as long as the British Detachment retains its position near Jalna it cannot be employed with any prospect of success against the Pindaries, who might confine their incursion to the

North-Eastern frontier of Berar The distance from Jalna to Ellichpur cannot be less than 160 miles The incursions of the Pindaries are so sudden and their movements are so rapid, that it would always be in their power to retire from the Nizam's territories and escape with their booty, before the British Troops could approach them The detachment might always be prepared for movement, and would be equipped for long and rapid marches, but without the Pindaries await their approach(?), it would be impossible to overtake those freebooters

10 Lieutenant Colonel Doveton has suggested that the Nàwab Salabat Khan should be posted somewhere near the Tank with 1,500 horse, 2 Battalions of Infantry, and 4 guns, and that smaller parties of troops should be advanced towards Hiwarkhed and Sindurjana The force, under so active and enterprizing a commander as Salabat Khan might keep the Pindaries in check until the British Detachment should move to the Eastward There is a considerable body of the Nizam's troops at Malkapur, so that if the Pindaries should attempt to make their way from the Wardha towards Burhanpur, it is probable that either the Nizam's troops or the British Detachment might succeed in bringing the Pindaries to close action, and in giving them a severe defeat If on the other hand they return to the Eastward and cross the Wardha it will be in the power of the Bhonsla's troops to overtake them.

11 On the whole I do not think it would be prudent, under the present aspect of affairs, to alter the position of the British Detachment, but as soon as the rainy season is over, Lt Colonel Doveton may be instructed to hold the whole of his cavalry and a portion of his infantry in a state of readiness for immediate movement, and on his receiving intelligence of any menaced invasion of the Pindaries, he might advance by rapid marches to overtake them, or expel them from the Nizam territories If the Pindaries should move to the westward, it is probable that Lieutenant Col Doveton will have it in his power to overtake them, if they should cross the Wardha and move towards Nagpur, the troops of the Rajah of Berar will be able to bring them to close action

12 As soon as I have been favoured with your sentiments upon these subjects I will issue the necessary instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, and will communicate to Meer Allum such assurances as the Ministers of the Rajah of Berar may be willing to afford respecting the conduct of His Highness's troops in the Nizam's territories

Letter No 10—This is an enclosure to Sydenham's letter to Jenkins dated 25th August, 1808 Sydenham reports to the Governor-General the rebellion of one Govind Pant Tattiah, Naib of Amber in Khandesh, and a servant of Holkar. He discusses all the consequences of this rebellion and the attitude that the British should assume in this matter.

FROM—T SYDENHAM RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

To—THE RIGHT HON BLL LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL, FORT WILLIAM.

Hyderabad the 25th August 1808

The several papers which I have done myself the honour to communicate to the Secretary in the Political Department together with the dispatches from Poona will have made your Lordship acquainted with the condition and proceedings of the rebels in Khandesh There are various accounts of their force but taking a medium of those which are likely to be the most authentic, I do not estimate their combined force to exceed 4,000 or 4 500 men of which about 1 600 or 2 000 may be cavalry They are likewise described to have 10 or 12 pieces of cannon

2. The Naib of Amber has succeeded in regaining possession of from the Dadun Khan s people who retired from that place, on finding they were not capable of defending it against the troops of the Naib of Amber But it does not appear that Dadun Khan and his associates have altogether relinquished their designs on the possession of Holkar situated near the It is generally expected that they will return to the attack of Seogaum with the whole of their force. If they succeed in re taking that place they will probably extend their progress and the consequence will be that struggling warfare will be carrying on near the Nizam s frontier and probably within its limits This is species of warfare which will be very destructive to the Nizam s possessions not only by the unavoidable depredations of both parties in His Highness's country but by affording employment to the numerous Banditti who infest that part of the country The Naib of Amber has already taken into his service a Naik of the name of Keysree Singh who sought refuge in Amber from the pur suit of the Nizam s troops and there is little doubt that both he and the rebels will willingly encourage the leaders of Banditti from whom they may expect assistance.

3. For some time past the Naib of Amber Govind Pant Tattiah has behaved with great insolence and has shown no disposition to perform those offices of good neighbourhood which this Gov ernment has a right to expect from the servant of a Chieftain with whom it is at peace. He has permitted persons from his province to plunder some villages on the Nizam's country He pays no attention to the repeated complaints and remonstrances of Rajah Govind Buksh and he has given protection and employment to Keysree Singh a leader of the Banditti who had plundered all the Nizam s country bordering on the Godavery from Nanded to Masulipatam.

4 As the Naib of Amber does not appear to consider himself under the authority of Khandu Pant, Holkar's Vakeel at Poona, I have been by the particular and repeated of Meer Allum, to address a letter to Jeswant Rao Holkar on the subject of the Naib's conduct and proceedings and I do myself the honour to submit to your Lordship a copy and translation of that letter

5 When Colonel Montresor was marching through the Amber Province, he received a letter from the Naib, written on a very irritating improper force and conveying a . . for which, there was not the slightest foundation To this extraordinary letter Colonel replied with great moderation (No 2 and 3) I have the honour to enclose translation of the letters which passed on the occasion

6 It is scarcely possible to ascertain the real situation and views of the Rebels in Khandesh At one period their open hostility to Holkar, compelled that Chieftain to the desperate measures of having Kashi Rao Holkar murdered They laid waste all the country belonging to Holkar near the river Taptee They are described to continue levying the contributions with great rigour and cruelty It would appear from many papers of intelligence that their proceedings had excited considerable indignation and uneasiness in the mind of Holkar The Naib of Amber and Bukht Ram the Killedar of Talnair have repeatedly solicited assistance from the northward Ballaram Sait and Mahipat Ram are stated to have urged Holkar to send a body of troops to oppose the rebels, and it is said that Mir Khan offered to detach a part of his force for that purpose

7 Later accounts indeed mention that the rebels have made their submission which has been favourably received by Jeswant Rao Holkar, and this circumstance is particularly stated in Holkar's letter to Khandu Pant, which was communicated to Colonel Close But the intelligence from Bampoorah does not warrant conclusion that either the rebels were sincere in the submission, or that Holkar actually them to be so Neither does it appear that the rebels themselves altered their conduct, or avowed the reconciliation with Holkar

8 The Rebels find much difficulty in supporting their troops, who are described to be in the greatest distress They may therefore not feel themselves sufficiently strong to resist the authority of Holkar if that Chieftain either marched to the southward in person, or could send large force to quell the Rebellion In the mean while it is probable that absolute necessity will oblige the rebels to continue to subsist their troops on the plunder of Holkar's provinces If Holkar should march a force to the southward the conduct of the rebels will probably depend upon the opinion which

they may entertain of their own strength and upon the degree of confidence which they conceive may be placed upon the assurances and promises of Holkar

9 On the other hand it does not seem probable that Holkar will be able to detach a considerable force to the southward at all events not till after the rainy season is over It may therefore suit the interests and is sufficiently consistent with the usual policy of Holkar to affect a degree of confidence in the submission of the rebels until he can adopt some decided measure against them

10 As long as the rebels shall confine their operations to places beyond the Nizam s frontier it appears to me that we have no cause for interference on their proceedings But they cannot attack the province of Amber without passing through the Nizam s territories and I do not think it just to grant a free passage through the Nizam s territories to the rebels of a Government with which we are at peace and preserve a friendly intercourse. If the rebels should be permitted to pass through the Nizam s territories for the avowed purpose of attacking the province of Amber it is probable that the ingenuity of Holkar would discover in that proceeding a justification of his own conduct towards Mahipat Ram which conduct at present is unjustifiable. Holkar might reason in this manner You require that Mahipat Ram a rebel to you should be delivered up by me and at the same time you allow rebels to my Government to pass through the territories of that ally for the purpose of seizing my possessions A free passage to those rebels might indeed be considered a fair retaliation for the conduct of Holkar in receiving, protecting encouraging and employing a rebel who had been expelled by force from the territories of his sovereign But the propriety of such a measure will depend upon the light which your Lordship in Council may be disposed to view the conduct of Holkar towards Mahipat Ram and his nephew

11 It may be presumed that after the conclusion of the rains Jeswant Rao Holkar will adopt some means of putting down the rebellion which has been suffered to continue so long unopposed and almost unobserved. If by the assurances and promises of Holkar Dadun Khan Wahed Ali Khan Bangaish and Mahipat Rao Holkar should be induced to return to the duties of allegiance, all inconvenience and danger will be at an end. But if it be necessary to employ force to crush the rebellion it is prudent that we should be prepared for operations of a much more serious and critical nature than a mere contest for superiority between Holkar and the rebels

12 Holkar may either march to the Deccan in person or detach a considerable part of his Army to re-establish his authority in Khandesh The anxiety which Holkar has always manifested to retain his influence amongst the Rajput states in Hindustan and

to prevent that influence from falling into the hands of Dowlat Rao, renders it improbable that Holkar should come to the Deccan in person The late success of Sindhia's troops over the Jaipur Army is an additional to keep Holkar at Banpoorah or even to take him to the northward, for the purpose of counteracting the effects of the late victory obtained by Sindhia's troops Indeed many of the late Akhbars state that Holkar had resolved on the marching to the assistance of the Rajah of Jaipore If the treasury of Sindhia were better furnished his Ministers united, his troops obedient, and if his personal character were consistent with bold proceedings Sindhia might give a severe blow to the powers and influence of the Holkar by pursuing the success obtained by Bapooji Sindhia But neither the character nor the resources of Sindhia afford any expectation, that he will derive a permanent superiority from the late victory However, it will probably require the presence of Holkar in Hindustan to prevent Sindhia from obtaining the ascendancy, and I therefore conclude, that Holkar will not come to the southward

13 But it may be in his power to detach a portion of his Army to the province of Khandesh Although the body of Regular troops may be small, yet it will probably be joined by a host of Pindharies and other freebooters, who wander along the Nerbuddah, and are always ready to join any expendition from which plundering be expected It is possible that Mahipat Ram or Sreepat Ram, or Mohammed Raza Khan may be employed on this expedition, and that the troops which were lately expelled from the country may return to it Whether these troops be opposed to the rebels, or whether they unite, it will be necessary to watch their movements with constant vigilance, and adopt every measure of precaution for the security of the province of Berar

14 In the event of the actual approach of a body of the Holkar's troops towards the frontier of Berar, I beg to enquire which line of conduct your Lordship would wish me to pursue I am anxious to learn whether the whole, or any part of such troops is to be permitted through the Nizam's territories to Amber Whether the Naib of Amber is to be allowed to increase his force or to give protection and employment to the Naicks who reside in the Nizam's dominions, and who may from time to time seek refuge in the province of Amber If Mahipat Ram or his nephew Sreepat Ram, should accompany Holkar's troops to the southward whether they are to be considered merely as officers in the service of Holkar, or whether they are to be regarded and treated as rebels to this state

15 Hitherto I have directed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to observe the most scrupulous neutrality towards both the rebels and the Naib of Amber As Dadun Khan has deputed a Vakil to Rajah Govind Buksh, I have instructed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to hold a language of perfect neutrality towards that person, and have requested Meer Allum to point out to Rajah Govind Buksh the

propriety of avoiding everything like the appearance of encouragement to the Rebels As soon as the Agent of Dadun Khan has communicated his message to the Rajah the Agent will be directed to leave the Nizams territories and return to his master but I trust that it may be in the power either of Rajah Govind Buksh or of Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to procure from the Agent some more accurate information than we at present possess of the real disposition of the Rebels towards Holkar and of their future views and intentions

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Letter No 11.—The letter explains why and how Mahipat Ram had been given shelter and intimate the Governor-General that Mahipat Ram was proceeding to Calcutta to claim justice from the Governor-General.

From—JESWANT RAO HOLKAR.

To—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(Received 12th August 1808)

I have had the honour to receive your Lordships two obliging letters one on the subject of my receiving for the present the net collections of the district of Koonch from the date on which it was transferable to my daughter (who is most dear to me, and possesses a claim upon our mutual regard) and informing me that I was at liberty hereafter either to form the district or to commit the charge of it to your Lordships Agent in Bundelkhand as may be most consonant to my wishes, and that the Agent will be to act accordingly under the instructions with which your Lordship has furnished him for that purpose. The other describing the and singular situation of Rajah Mahipat Ram who has been proclaimed as a rebel.

Previously to my receipt of the letters from the Residents at Poona, Nagpur and other places such officers are stationed Rajah Mahipat Ram had actually arrived on the bank of the Nerbudda and had sent me the message offering to come to me certain conditions and as I was not fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case, I deputed a confidential person to conduct him to my Camp and entertained him. After his arrival letters poured in in rapid succession from all quarters expressing but one desire that he should be seized and delivered up.

In this quarter many illustrious Rajas and Nobles of distinguished rank, happy and contented under the protecting power of this favoured servant of God, and occupied in the peaceful administration of their hereditary possessions, unconscious of fear, sleep in the cradle of undisturbed security If any of them should chance to commit a fault, since as the proverb expresses it, "Man is compounded of forgetfulness and error" I not only pardon his offence, but in a season of exigency, I furnish him with military aid in the settlement of his affairs When my name has obtained so much celebrity throughout the countries of Hindustan, and the English Chiefs aware of this, manifest their friendship and regard, and gratify me by their correspondence, to what a degree would it exact my reputation if I were to seize and deliver up the Rajah

With a view, however, to cement the ties of cordiality and harmony and friendship which have long subsisted between the two states without interruption, I upon an expedient in the present case, and having ascertained the real views and sentiments of the Rajah I have with great judgment address, resolved to give the Rajah his dismission and to dispatch him to Calcutta

Since the Almighty has caused your Lordship to be nobled by his Britannic Majesty (may it be propitious to all friends) I hope that on the Raja's arrival your Lordship will summon him to your tribunal, and keeping in the reciprocal friendship and mutual honour of the two states, be pleased to dispense justice and settle the affair in such a manner as shall admit of his actions and past transactions being overlooked and of the recognition of his sincerity and loyalty

With respect to the subject of Koonch, on which your Lordship has written to me in detail with the pen of kindness, I have fully understood all that your Lordship has stated I have no objection to the proposed arrangement.

I shall settle all affairs relative to the district with your Lordship's Agent in Bundelkhand, and communicate the result of my proceedings to your Lordship

I trust that your Lordship will always be pleased to gratify the wish of my heart, by the transmission of friendly letters

What more shall I write with the pen of amity

Dated 22nd Jammaudeeool Awil 1224 Hizree, 17th July 1808.

A true translation

J. MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government

Letter No 12.—This is an enclosure to Sydenham's letter to Jenkins. Sydenham reports to the Governor-General how his (G-G's) letter to the Nizam was presented and its contents impressed upon him. He suggests that Mahipat Ram's family should be removed from Hyderabad to some place within British territories, Moontazimud Doula the Killedar of Doulatabat to be dismissed and Subhan Khan should be removed from Berar These two were friends of Mahipat Ram. This is a piece of fine diplomatic correspondence, containing choicest phrases and words and most expressive and elegant expressions.

FROM—T SYDENHAM RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD MINTO GOVERNOR GENERAL, FORT WILLIAM.

Hyderabad, the 5th September 1808.

Various circumstances connected with the state of affairs at this court prevented me from carrying into immediate effect the instructions, which were conveyed to me in Mr Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 30th of May last, at the period When I had the honour to receive that dispatch I was engaged in the frivolous, but perplexing task of persuading the Nizam to visit me and I considered it to be of so much importance to remove the absurd apprehensions which His Highness entertained of the object of that visit that I determined to postpone the delivery of your Lordship's letter until the entertainment which had been prepared for His Highness should have taken place.

2 It appeared to me that your Lordship's remonstrances were intended to produce two effects One, to remove every unjust suspicion from His Highness's mind, the other to demonstrate the real danger of His Highness permitting his conduct to be swayed by those suspicions. Of these two effects, it occurred to me that the former ought to be first produced in order that His Highness's mind might be prepared for the reception of the salutary counsel which is contained in your Lordship's letter As long as His Highness's mind continued to be agitated by the absurd alarms, described in my last dispatch, so long would His Highness have placed an improper construction on the motives of your Lordship's remonstrances In that state of mind, your Lordship's remonstrances, though conveyed in the most conciliating language and blended with the most encouraging assurances, would only have confirmed his suspicions and increased his alarm. It was to be expected, that the manner in which the proposed entertainment would be conducted and concluded, might convince His Highness with more certainty than the most serious arguments, of the utter falsehood

and absurdity of the reports, which had been communicated to him As long as those apprehensions continued to be entertained by His Highness, it would have been impossible to produce that degree of confidence, which should enable him to comprehend the real motives of your Lordship's remonstrances

3 I have already observed in my dispatch No 11, that the Nizam appeared to be much gratified by the entertainment, that several Omrahs, who attended his person were no less pleased at the attention which was paid to them, and even the apprehension of the Begums, for the safety of the Nizam, were entirely removed For some short time it was not my wish to disturb this state of general satisfaction, and harmony, by discussions, which were calculated to rouse fears of the Nizam, and were likely to be offensive to his friends and favourites In the mean while, His Highness continued to amuse himself at the gardens of Lingumpally and after his return to the city, he observed so little moderation on his pleasures, that he was seized with a violent fever, which confined him to the Mahal, and suspended the transaction of all public business at the Durbar

4 During this interval, the persons of Rajah Sukroodur and of his Deputy Eknath Pandit had been seized and sent to Hyderabad The troops belonging to Sukroodur manifested no disposition to resist the orders of the Minister Measures were immediately taken to settle the heavy arrears of pay which were due from them The Amildars, who were appointed by the Minister, established their authority over the districts, which were held by Sukroodur, and the perfect tranquillity which prevailed throughout those districts admitted of my withdrawing the Battalion of Native Infantry, that had been stationed at Bheer

5 The removal from all influence and authority of Rajah Sukroodur, and the tranfer to persons, on whom the Minister could place confidence of the extensive country which was held by the Rajah, had accomplished a principal object of your Lordship's instructions, and rendered it of less urgent necessity to propose the other measures, which are detailed in the Secretary's dispatch

6 During His Highness's illness and confinement, both the Minister and myself received repeated intelligence, that constant correspondence was maintained between Moontizimood Dowlah and Raja Mahipat Ram, and the Minister ascertained that Moontizimood Dowlah was in the habit of sending Arzees, once or twice a week, to the Nizam through the Begums For some time I was led to expect that the Minister would have succeeded in intercepting some of Moontizimood Dowlah's packets to the Mahal, but after many fruitless attempts we were obliged to be satisfied with having ascertained that a frequent intercourse by letter subsisted between the Begums and Moontizimood Dowlah and between

Moontizimood Dowlah and Mahipat Ram Various circumstances which were communicated to me by persons of respectable authority induced me to believe that the Tyniatoo Nissa Begum herself was actively engaged in a clandestine correspondence with Mahipat Ram and Jeswant Rao Holkar but the minister from all his intelligence concluded that the Begum's name was employed only as a cover to the proceedings of the Nizam.

7 I confess that I have very little doubt in my own mind that the Nizam did expect Mahipat Ram to return to Berar assisted by Jeswant Rao Holkar and a considerable Army with a large train of artillery but His Highness seemed gradually to become convinced that neither Mahipat Ram nor Holkar had sufficient resources to raise an Army and that Holkar was by no means seriously disposed to enter into a contest with the British Government It was said that the conditions prescribed by Holkar as the price of his commencing hostilities with the Company were extravagant beyond all measure, and they appeared more calculated to amuse the Nizam than furnish any indication of a serious design to violate the subsisting peace. It is reported that Mahipat Ram himself discouraged the Nizam from undertaking any measures, that might subject him to the suspicions of the British Government but rather advised His Highness to wait patiently till the arrival of the French and Persians in Hindostan when all the states in India might unite with certain success in the expulsion of the British nation

8 I discovered that the Nabob Soobhan Khan wrote several letters, under a feigned name to Mahipat Ram and at the same time frequently corresponded with Moontizim Dowlah Indeed the conduct and proceedings of Soobhan Khan have for some time past been of so extraordinary a nature, that I consider it to be necessary to communicate the fullest information of them to your Lordship particularly as I have been induced by the advice of the Minister and from the result of my own reflection to advise the Nizam to resume the Jaghires which are held by Soobhan Khan.

9. The whole of the Nizam's possessions north of the river Godavery is infested by large bands of Freebooters, known by the appellation of Naicks and Bheels who prevent the cultivators from reaping their harvest, compel travellers and merchants to travel with large escort for their safety and by their depredations and cruelties have completely deprived the province of Berar of all internal tranquillity At all times the ranges of hills which interesect Berar were chiefly inhabited by Freebooters, who subsisted either by plunder or by contributions from inhabitants or travellers who purchased an exemption from robbery by certain stipulated payments of money The inhabitants secured their crop from depredation by giving up a certain portion of their harvests to the robbers and travellers and merchants paid a certain tax to secure their persons and property from danger In the

course of time, these duties or Roosoom, as they are called, became established and defined and they entitled the inhabitants to protection from all depredations whatsoever The Government sensible of the difficulty of extirpating a band of robbers, whose haunts were situated in the recesses of mountains, inaccessible to the operations of regular troops, considered it a wise policy to encourage a mode of settlement which furnished a general security to the inhabitants, travellers and merchants against all thefts, robberies, and depredations. The Government not only acknowledged such engagement but provided for the regular payment of the Roosoom gave lands to the Naiks, and sometimes employed them in the service of the state

10 But owing to the late war, and subsequent famine, many villages were deserted, and the Naicks and Bheels lost the contributions which they had formerly procured from them The freebooters took advantage of the disturbed state of the country to extend their ravages, many needy adventurers from all parts of Berar, and some of the disbanded troops of Sindhia, Holkar and the Bhonsla, joined them These parties become more large and formidable, and as the difficulty of subsistence increased with their numbers, their predatory excursions become more frequent, more distant and more destructive Different bands sometimes quarrelled about their plunder, and many sanguinary engagements have taken place between them But their injuries against one another have never been so destructive as their common injuries against the peaceable inhabitants of the country Large tracts of country near the hills have been left uncultivated Most of the villages in their neighbourhood have been deserted The inhabitants have flocked to the walled towers, and near them even, the crops are not secure from the wanton and merciless depredations of the Bheels Large bodies of these freebooters headed by their daring leaders, range unrestrained throughout the country, and keep whole districts in a state of terror

11 Rajah Mahipat Ram from indolence, from despair of subduing such enemies, or with a view to employ their services on some future occasion, not only took no active measures to restrain them, but is even accused of having afforded them secret encouragement, and of having shared their plunder Rajah Govind Buksh has often attempted to restrain their depredations, but the Bheels have in general succeeded in avoiding such parties of Troops as have been employed against them The service is of so laborious and dangerous a nature that none of the Nizam's officers enter upon it with any great degree of zeal The Cavalry is incapable of acting in the strong and rugged country to which the Bheels resort when they are pursued and even the Infantry cannot resort to their interior haunts

12 But the chief obstacle, to the success of Rajah Govind Buksh's measures, has been the encouragement which the several Naiks have received from Officers in the Nizam's service, particularly from the Nabob Soobhan Khan. It is a notorious fact that

Soobhan Khan concerts the expeditions of plunder with the Naiks employs some of his own troops in those expeditions, supplies the Naiks with ammunition and provisions receives the plunder in his own forts and retains a certain share of it for his own benefit Many of the Naiks with their families and property reside in the districts belonging to Soobhan Khan under the immediate protection of his amildars When an excursion has taken place the plunder is conveyed to places belonging to Soobhan Khan Some part is retained by the Naiks and a certain portion is given to the Amils of Soobhan Khan I have procured a statement from a Portuguese Officer in the service of Soobhan Khan by which it appears that his share of the plunder since the termination of the late Mahrattah war exceeds the sum of sixteen lacks of rupees.

13 Soobhan Khan has never concealed his enmity to the present ministers or his abhorrence of the English nation not satisfied with loading us with rancarous abuse, he applies the most contumacious and degrading epithets to the Nabob Salabat Khan for his obedience to the present minister and his attachment to many British Officers Since the period that Lieut Colonel Doveton has been in Berar Soobhan Khan has on no one occasion showed the slightest disposition to attend to the Colonel's suggestions or to obey any of the orders of Rajah Govind Buksh. His time and attention are entirely occupied by his connection with the Naiks, and in the accumulation of wealth derived from the plunder of the country

14. Soobhan Khan is described to be a brave enterprizing soldier of a fierce and turbulent disposition proud naughty and ambitious From his character of irregular ambition his connection with many of the principal banditti in Berar his enmity to the present ministers and his aversion for the British Government, I consider him be one of those military leaders who might in times of difficulty and confusion become extremely dangerous to our alliance with the Government and to the stability of our interest in the Deccan

15 I have considered it necessary My Lord to be very full upon the character and conduct of this person in order that your Lordship may be acquainted with the grounds upon which I was induced to comply with the Minister's earnest solicitation that I should unite with him with suggesting the removal of Soobhan Khan from the Jagheers which he holds in the province of Berar

16. The Minister has often expressed his anxiety to liberate Berar from the present oppressions of the Bheels and Naiks, who have desolated the country and reduced its revenue so low that great difficulty is found to pass the troops that are stationed there for its defence. The Minister declared his inability to accomplish any settlement with those freebooters so long as Soobhan Khan should retain his Jagheers in Berar that the conduct of that Officer had invariably been insolent presumptuous and contumacious that he was worse than useless, and that he would himself

propose Soobhan Khan's dismission from the service if such a proposition unsupported by my influence were likely to be acceded to by His Highness the Nizam

17 It was therefore determined that I should take no notice of Rajah Sukroodur but that the Minister should propose the removal of Soobhan Khan from his Jagheers in Berar, and that I should support that proposition in the presence of the Nizam The Minister in his usual spirit of moderation, declared his readiness to retain Soobhan Khan in the service of the state, with a party of 500 Silledar horse, to be paid from the treasury, and to continue to Soobhan Khan his personal Jagheer of fifty thousand Rupees

18 As soon as the Nizam was sufficiently recovered to hold a public Durbar, I was invited to be present at His Highness's reception of the Poona Vakil, Kistnajee Mankeshwar and I had the satisfaction to observe that His Highness's demeanour and language towards the Vakeel were perfactly courteous and conciliatory Both the Vakeel and his Deputy received the usual presents of Jewels, and they were conducted to Durbar, and from the Durbar to their dwelling, with the customary attentions and ceremonies

19 On a subsequent day I proceeded to the palace for the purpose of presenting to His Highness Lieutenant Colonel Montresor and his general staff, on their return from the expedition against Mahipat Ram The Colonel and the officers who accompanied him were treated with great politeness by the Nizam, and received presents of jewels suitable to their respective ranks

20 At length I wrote a note to the Minister to acquaint him that I had received a Khureetah from the Governor General to His Highness the Nizam, and to request that a day might be appointed for the delivery of the letter When my note was conveyed to the Nizam, His Highness expressed great anxiety to learn the contents of the letter, and desired me to send a copy of it for his perusal On many occasions, I have declined furnishing the Minister, or the Nizam, with copies of the Governor General's letter, in order that the contents of them might not become public amongst a description of persons, who are ready to prepare the Nizam for resistance against every proposal from the British Government, but on the present occasion I thought it might be productive of considerable benefit to give the Nizam an opportunity to examine, and comprehend, the nature tendency and object of your Lordship's remonstrances and advice It was my wish that the impression upon His Highness's mind should be rather the deliberate result of his own reflection upon the contents of your Lordship's letter, than the sudden effect of such arguments and remonstrances, as I might have to employ in his presence I therefore wrote a note to the Minister, enclosing an authenticated copy of your Lordship's letter, and stating, that as the letter contained matter of high importance which would require the serious attention and deliberation of the Nizam, I had sent it with a view that His Highness

might at his leisure weigh and reflect upon its contents before I waited upon him to propose the measures which I had been instructed to submit to His Highness's considerations.

21 In the course of three or four days I was invited to an audience and accordingly proceeded to the Durbar After the usual enquiries and compliments had passed I delivered your Lordship's Khureetah to His Highness who opened it and desired that the letter might be read to him by principal Moonshee. His Highness appeared to direct all his attention to the contents of the letter and after the reading of it was finished he spoke to me nearly to the following effect That he was perfectly sensible of your Lordship's motives in communicating to him your sentiments with freedom and candour on the late occurrences and the present state of affairs at this court That he considered the British Government to be the guardian of the Asophia state and in that capacity he looked up to your Lordship for advice upon all subjects in which the interests of the two states were concerned that when a reference to your Lordship were inconvenient or unnecessary he looked to me for counsel and assistance. That he had always shown a ready disposition to be guided by such counsel as I had from time to time given to him That he was determined to adhere faithfully to all his engagements with the Company and that he trusted your Lordship would give credit to his assertion and would relinquish the suspicions which you appeared to entertain of the sincerity of his sentiments.

22 I replied that I was happy to learn from His Highness himself that he was sensible of the motives which had induced your Lordship to write the present letter that I could assure His Highness of your Lordship's reluctance even to employ the language of remonstrance or complaint, or to entertain suspicions of His Highness's sincerity But whatever your Lordship's personal feelings might be, it was necessary to sacrifice them to the important duty of watching over the rights and interests of the British Government and of securing the benefits of the alliance from the machinations and hostility of those, who were inimical to the mutual interests of the two states. That I had repeatedly informed His Highness of the danger of trusting to mere assertions and protestations of sincerity and friendship that one Government must judge of the feelings and disposition of another Government by its acts and its general conduct and not by its language alone. That although His Highness had, after much tedious altercation, gradually consented to various measures which I had been the instrument of proposing to his consideration yet I had never discovered any great willingness on the part of His Highness, to adopt the advice of his ally and that I did not recollect one instance of His Highness' having spontaneously taken any means to justify the sincerity of his professions of regard towards the British Government. Indeed I was well convinced that many of the unpleasant measures, which I had been compelled to propose to His Highness might have been avoided, if His Highness had either followed the advice of his minister or had of himself consulted his

own interest or dignity, and the obligations of his alliance with the British Government That certainly the whole course of events for the last six months was sufficient to produce the most unfavourable impressions on the mind of the person least liable to suspicion or distrust That I should have betrayed the most sacred part of my duty if I had hesitated in communicating my apprehensions to the Governor General, or had concealed from the knowledge of your Lordship, any of the circumstances upon which those apprehensions were founded I then reviewed the proceedings of Rajah Mahipat Ram and his associates from the period at which I arrived at Hyderabad till their late rebellion, and I commented in severe terms on the character and conduct of a desperate faction whose design was evidently to dissolve that alliance, which was essential to the existence of His Highness's Government

23 The Nizam did not attempt to offer any excuse for the conduct of Mahipat Ram which His Highness persisted in attributing to madness, but His Highness observed that he could not be responsible for the proceedings of a man, who was either so mad, or so foolish, as wantonly to bring destruction upon his own head I replied that no one could deny the folly of Mahipat Ram's conduct, but I was by no means so certain of his madness That I attributed his conduct partly to his mischievous spirit and restless ambition, and partly to the knowledge or supposition, that his conduct was encouraged, and would be supported by persons in higher authority His Highness's attention was much excited by this remark, but after musing for some time, he only observed, that it was the character of madness to fancy the most improbable things

24 I then reverted to the subject of your Lordship's letter and requested His Highness's attention, both to the matter which it contained, and to the spirit in which it was written It was the constant object of the Governor General's solicitude to prevent the relations of harmony and friendship between the two states from being disturbed It was equally the wish, the duty, and the interest, of the British Government to provide for the security of His Highness's throne, the dignity of his family, the prosperity of his country, and the independence of his power But whatever our inclination might be our anxiety and our exertions would be vain and useless, if His Highness should refuse all confidence to his ally, and took to other quarters for assistance and support No friendship could be permanent, of which mutual confidence was not the basis, and how could His Highness feel that degree of confidence, which was so essential to the continuation of the subsisting alliance, if he persisted in looking for counsel to those alone who were inimical to the British Government, and if he suffered his mind to be agitated by the most unjust and unfounded suspicions of our character and designs As long as His Highness did not feel implicit confidence in the justice, probity and faith of his ally, so long would the principle and essence of the alliance continue vitiated and corrupted, and the alliance itself be subject to all the accidents, which attended friendships that were not

cemented by affection The present alliance was founded on a union of interest though it was true that the interests of each state were of a very different degree The particular interests of the British Government as connected with His Highness s Government were merely those of every civilized state that cultivated the arts of peace, and was naturally anxious to live on terms of friendship and harmony with its neighbour and the general interests of the British nation were connected with the repose and tranquillity of the whole of India. But the interests of His Highness s Govern ment in its alliance with the British nation comprehended its very existence as an independent power Every consideration therefore of policy as well as of honour and good faith required that His Highness should manifest a religious observance of his engage ments and should act towards us with the most cordial spirit of attachment

25 The Nizam appeared to pay great attention to this discourse and the Minister went over the same ground and illustrated the principles which regulated the conduct of the British Govern ment by the history of our transactions in India The Minister was very profuse in his assurances that the Nizam understood and felt all the advantages of his present connection with the British Government and said that I was not to judge of His Highness s sentiments by the opinions and conduct of a few desperate men who were inimical to the alliance and might wish to prejudice the Nizam against it

26. I observed that late occurrences had made so unfavour able an impression on the mind of the Governor General that his Lordship had deemed it necessary to recall the attention of the Nizam to the obligation of his alliance and to point out the line of conduct which was requisite for the Nizam to pursue if His High ness wished to preserve those advantages which he had derived from our friendship and support. That the whole letter was written in the most conciliatory tone, and contained just that kind of language which one friend would address to another on a subject concerning their most important interests That it was his Lordship s wish to remove from the mind of the Nizam, every impression of alarm and apprehension and to restore to it that confidence, which was to essential to the harmony and union of the two states. That I fervently hoped His Highness would regulate his conduct by the salutary counsel which the letter contained, and that he would not compel the British Government to adopt any measure of a different complexion from those, which I should have to offer to his consideration.

27 I then stated that Mahipat Ram continued to employ the Nizam s name as an authority for all his late violent proceedings that he kept up a constant correspondence with his friends in these territories that the names of persons of very high rank and con

sideration, for whom I had always entertained a profound respect had been mentioned as facilitating the transmission of letters from Holkar's Camp to the Nizam's palace, and from the palace to Holkar's Camp I particularly observed that Moontizimoo Dowla whose partiality towards Mahipat Ram was sufficiently notorious had continued to maintain a regular intercourse with that rebel and with certain persons in the city The Nizam, apparently with some surprize, asked me whether I credited all the intelligence I received I said that I had taken particular pains to ascertain the truth of the information which had been communicated to me, that it had been procured from several distinct sources, and that I had no cause to imagine that I was much deceived I then read some papers of intelligence, which I had procured from the city, from Aurangabad, from Burhanpur and from Holkar's Camp, respecting the language held by Mahipat Ram, and his intercourse with Hyderabad and Moontizimoo Dowlah His Highness turned towards the Minister and enquired whether he had received any intelligence of that description The Minister replied that all the Akhbars he had received corroborated what I had mentioned and that copies of those Akbars had been regularly submitted to His Highness

28. I then said that the Governor General had, in his letter, alluded to certain arrangements and measures, the adoption of which was calculated to secure the tranquillity of these territories from the machinations of our common enemies, and to convince the Governor General of His Highness's disposition to discourage those who were inimical to the combined interests of the two states That the measures, to which the Governor General particularly alluded, were the removal of Mahipat Ram's family from Hydrabad to some convenient place under the dominion of the British Government, and the dismissal of Moontezimoo Dowlah from the Killehdaree of Dowlatabad That the first measure would deprive Mahipat Ram of all hope of return to Hydrabad, and might operate as some check on his future proceedings That with reference to the tranquillity of Berar, it was highly expedient that so important a post as the fort of Dowlatabad should not remain in the custody of an officer who was notoriously associated with a rebel to the state I observed that the family of Mahipat Ram might perhaps wish to retire to Benares, where it might remain in perfect security and would be subjected to no unnecessary restraint or personal danger

29 The Nizam showed no symptoms of dissatisfaction at these proposals, but merely desired the Minister to see that they were carried into effect The Minister then addressed the Nizam upon the subject of Soobhan Khan's conduct developed the whole of his connection with the Naiks and Bheels, produced statements of the plunder which had been collected by that officer, and loudly complained of his insolence and disobedience After the Minister had concluded, I observed that I was happy he had made the Nizam so fully acquainted with the proceedings of Soobhan Khan,

whose conduct had long excited my attention and surprize. That Soobhan Khan had never shown the slightest disposition to act in obedience to the orders of Lieut Colonel Doveton that latterly he had engaged in a clandestine correspondence of a suspicious nature with Mahipat Ram and Moontezimoo Dowlah that the sentiments he always expressed of the British Government and of its alliance with this state convinced me that he is one of that desperate faction who were impatient to unite in open hostility against us. The Minister resumed the subject and stated that it would be impossible to come to any satisfactory arrangement with the freebooters who desolated Berar as long as Soobhan Khan retained his Jagheer in that province That the connection of Soobhan Khan with those freebooters the turbulence of his character his open contempt of all the minister s orders added to the dangerous tendency of his views rendered it of extreme importance to recall him to the capital to resume his Jagheers, and to deprive him of all influence in Berar The Nizam appeared to be sensible of the propriety of the Minister s advice and asked me whether I thought this arrangement would tend to remove the unfavourable impression which the Governor General had received from the late occurrences in these territories I replied that I was perfectly confident of the expediency and importance of adopting the Minister s advice and that I could venture to assure His Highness of your Lordship s being much gratified at the anxiety which he expressed to remove those impressions which your Lordship had reluctantly admitted after an attentive review of the state of affairs at this Court The Minister proposed that Soobhan Khan should be retained in the service with a party of 500 horse to be paid from the Treasury that he should continue to enjoy his personal estate and that he should be recalled to the capital. The Nizam expressed his approbation of these measures and authorized the necessary orders to be prepared for his signature.

30. His Highness then directed the Minister and Ihtisamool Moolk to prepare an appropriate answer to the letter from the Governor General and desired that when the draft was prepared it might be brought to him for examination and correction His Highness afterwards addressed himself to me and repeated his usual professions of regard and attachment towards the British Government assured me that he was much gratified by the warm interest which your Lordship expressed for the prosperity of the Assofiah state, and that he would on every occasion implicitly follow your Lordship s advice. His Highness also said many flattering things to me and thanked me for the repeated proofs he had experienced of my attachment to his person and family But he requested that I would not suffer any suspicion of his sincerity to remain in the mind of your Lordship but that I would exert myself to restore the most entire confidence to both parties I made a suitable answer to what His Highness had said and I assured him that your Lordship s confidence would be restored the moment His Highness s conduct should justify the sincerity of his professions

Letter No 13—Sydenham reports the death of Meer Allum on the 8th December 1808 and his last interview with him

FROM—T SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT HYDRABAD.

TO—THE RT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FORT WILLIAM

Hyderabad, the 10th December 1808

I am much concerned to announce to your Lordship the melancholy intelligence of the death of Meer Allum Since the commencement of the cold season, he complained of oppression at his chest and of rheumatic pains in his head But there were no symptoms which foreboded any danger until the 4th or 5th of December, when his debility became more apparent and it seemed doubtful whether he could live much longer I saw him on the evening of the 5th when he was scarcely able to sit up on his bed to receive me He was in the clear and entire possession of his faculties, and spoke to me with great calmness of his approaching fate Without despairing of recovery, he had prepared his mind to meet death with composure and resignation He thanked me for the many proofs he had received of my friendship, and said that he carried with him to the grave the warmest feelings of gratitude and attachment towards the British Government He alluded, very distantly and delicately to the situation in which his family and especially Moonirul Moolk, would be left by his death and he recommended them all to my protection and guardianship of the Nizam or this Government he said very little His voice became so feeble that I could not understand him distinctly, but he appeared to mean that the Nizam was surrounded by men who would bring destruction on this state, if we did not watch them narrowly and remove the Nizam from their influence After a short pause, he said "God in Heaven only knows what will become of him" meaning I thought the Nizam

2 During the 6th and the 7th he remained nearly in the same state, but on the 8th his weakness was extreme, and it was evident that he had not long to live Towards the evening of that day he became drowsy and reluctant to move His memory began to fail and his apprehension and utterance to get indistinct About 10 o'clock at night he was almost insensible and motionless and in that state he lingered on till the midnight, when he expired without a struggle or a groan There was no symptom of any particular disease so distinctly marked, as to enable his medical attendants to attribute his death to any other cause, than the gradual exhaustion of his debilitated frame, and the slow and almost insensible dissolution of his vital powers

3 On the morning of the 9th his remains were carried to a small tomb at the common burial place of the Musalmans of the Shiah Sect The Mir as soon as he was appointed Minister had caused a tomb to be built in a small spot of ground within the city which he had purchased for that particular purpose. Before his death he gave directions that he might be buried in that tomb but the Nizam thought proper to prevent the Meer s will from being carried into effect and ordered that his remains should be placed either in the Tomb of Austoojah or in the common burying ground The Mir s relations preferred the latter The funeral was perfectly simple All those Omrahs who were in any way connected with or attached to the Meer attended his body to the grave and many thousands of the poor of the city crowded the streets through which the body was carried. There was a general emotion of concern and distress through the city I believe that there are very few persons who do not look upon the Mir s death as a great public calamity

4. I directed that the minute guns to the number of fifty-five, should be fired in the British Cantonment and both there and at the Residency the flag was hoisted half mast high as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Minister

5 The Nizam very foolishly ordered a body of troops to assemble at the place, and this order joined to his preventing the Mir s body from being deposited in the Tomb which was prepared for it excited considerable disgust and some clamours amongst the populace. However there was no tumult or disorder and there is not the slightest appearance that the present tranquillity will be in any way disturbed

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Letter No 14—The enclosure to this covering note is important. The enclosure is a copy of Sydenham s address to Lord Minto dated the 20th January 1809 in which Sydenham discusses the three plans about appointment of a successor to Meer Allum—the late Prime Minister to the Nizam. The three persons in view are Prince Nasir Jung, Shamsul Umra and Munirul Mulk. Having stated the advantages and disadvantages of each plan he awaits the pleasure of the Nizam and views of the Governor General.

FROM—T SYDENHAM RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hyderabad, the 9th March 1809.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of my dispatch No 17 to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General

To—THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL

MY LORD,

The several dispatches, which I have done myself the honour to address to your Lordship, respecting the present state of affairs at this court contain perhaps all the information which is sufficient to enable Government to come to an immediate decision upon the important subject that has been referred by the Nizam to the consideration of your Lordship in Council, but it may be satisfactory to your Lordship to be furnished with the result of my deliberations upon the most advantageous arrangement for the Government of this state, with reference to the actual condition of affairs at this Court, the personal disposition and character of the Nizam, and the future stability of our alliance

2 As the Right of the British Government to interpose its influence in the selection of a successor to the office of prime minister and consequently in the general arrangement for the Government of this country has been clearly and formally acknowledged by the Nizam and as His Highness has declared his resolution to be guided by the advice of his ally in framing that arrangement, it only remains for us to consider which mode of arrangement is likely to be most agreeable to the Nizam himself and most conducive to the permanent interests of the allied states

3 I have already taken the liberty to express an opinion that the interests of the British Government will be best consulted by that mode of arrangement which shall leave to Rajah Chandulal the largest share of active influence and authority in the future administration of the country, and although I am far from ascribing to the Rajah any distinguished or extraordinary merit on his capacity of a minister yet when his character and qualification are brought into comparison with those of any other public officer at this Court, I can consciously declare that in my judgment there is no other arrangement which is likely to be more conducive to the prosperity of this country

4 From the confidence which the Nizam on the whole has reposed in Chandu Lal for the last two years, and the influence which that person has acquired over the greater part of the Mahal, it may fairly be concluded that there is no man on whose character we could place any dependence, who would altogether be so acceptable to the Nizam and his family

5 I am therefore of opinion that the permanency of Chandulal's influence and control over the executive branch of the Government should be made the leading principle of every arrangement for the future administration of this country

6 It is very much with a view to that important object, that I should be disposed to estimate the comparative advantages of the several plans that have been referred to your Lordship's consideration

7 The two plans which I consider the most eligible are, either the appointment of the Prince Nasir Jang as Wullee Ahud leaving all the Executive duties of the ministerial office to the control and direction of Rajah Chandulal or the appointment of a regular successor to Meer Alum who would be likely to admit Chandu Lal to his confidence and allow him to exercise the same authority which was delegated to him by Meer Allum.

8 In my official dispatch No 14 I have ventured to express my opinion of the advantages of the former of these plans but at that time I conceived that it would not suit the jealous temper of the Nizam However since that dispatch was written the subject has been much discussed in the Mahal and the plan has been seriously recommended to the Nizam both by the eldest Begums and the Chandnee Begum his favourite wife and the mother of Nasir Jang The Nizam has consented to the celebration of the nuptials of Nasir Jang with the daughter of the Prince Akbar Jah and intends that his son shall in future have a separate establishment suitable to the rank and dignity of the ostensible heir to the throne. I do not exactly know whether these arrangements should be considered as indicative of the Nizam's wishes to confer the office of Wullee Ahud upon his son but I understand that His Highness has expressed no objection to the plan and the Begums seem assured of his ultimate consent to it.

9. If the Nizam should prepare the plan himself or if we could ascertain that it would be agreeable to him I am of opinion that it should be encouraged though not pressed upon his acceptance. The advantages of this plan appear to me to be these —

1st —It will secure Rajah Chandulal the exercise of that degree of influence and authority which will be so conducive to the tranquillity and prosperity of the country and to the interests of the alliance.

2nd —It will be acceptable to all the family of the Nizam, with the exception of the Furzand Begum and Juhanparwar Begum, the sister and niece of Mooneerul Moolk, and it will secure to us the friendship and regard of the Chandni Begum, who possesses the entire confidence of the Nizam.

3rd.—It will put an end to all competition for the office of Minister and it will obviate those feelings of jealousy and disappointment and ambition which may be produced by conferring the office upon any of the Omrahs about the court.

4th.—It will be agreeable to the chief of the Pagah Party and to many of the principal Omrahs of the state.

5th.—It will facilitate the natural succession to the throne without any danger of disturbance or dispute.

6th—It will remove the young prince from the tutelage of ignorant women, and dispel the prejudices and of his costly education before they have time to take too deep a root in his mind It will exercise his understanding in the business of life, it will render him gradually acquainted with our character principles and maxims of policy, it will familiarize him to our measure and habits it will enable him to acquire correct notions of our power and resources, and a just conception of his real interests In short it will give him a good political education and will insensibly qualify him to fill the throne to which he is heir

10 The two Omrahs who appear to me to have the strongest pretention to the office of Minister are Shamsul Omrah, and Moonirul Mulk Neither of them are qualified for the situation, but certainly of the two, Moonirul Moolk has more natural talent, experience, more practice in business, and more knowledge of the European character On the other hand the family of Shamsul Omrah is more ancient, more powerful and more respected He is at the Head of the largest Military party in the state and possesses exclusive Jaghirs Moonirul Moolk has no Military power, and though his personal property be considerable, his Jaghirs are very trifling Shamsul Omrah looks more to the dignity of the station, and Moonir-ul-Moolk more to its emoluments Though Shamsul Omrah be inferior in talent, yet his character is by no means so exceptionable as that of Moonirool Moolk Besides Shamsul Omrah will have the benefit of his uncle's advice and assistance, who has a very sound judgment and is much respected by the Nizam Shamsul Omrah will place implicit confidence in Chandulal and I am very much afraid that Moonirool Moolk will always be jealous of him

11 The advantages which are likely to attend the appointment of Shamsul Omrah are —

1st—That Chandulal would possess and would be at liberty to exercise, complete authority over the Government of the country

2nd—That the ministry would probably be conducted with becoming dignity, steadiness and regularity

3rd—That we should be able to attach to ourselves the most powerful and respectable party in the state

12 The advantages which would arise from the elevation of Munirul Moolk to the office of minister, proceed, first from his close connection with Meer Allum, which would probably induce him to follow the system of his predecessor, and ought to attach him to the interests of the British Government and secondly, from the personal experience he has had of the operation of the alliance and his knowledge of our character, habits and modes of transacting business

13 The objections against his being appointed are —

1st—The uncertainty whether the Nizam's sentiments of Moonirul Moolk be really changed and whether Moonirul Moolk is likely to retain any influence over His Highness

2nd—The jealousy which Moonirul Moolk entertains of Rajah Chandu Lal and the uncertainty whether they can ever be cordially united

14. In estimating the degree of weight that ought to be attached to these objections it will be necessary to take into consideration the following circumstances —

1st—That Chandni Begum being the eldest and favourite wife of the Nizam must feel some jealousy at the Juhan Parwar Begum who though she does not enjoy so much consideration in the family of His Highness aspires to more dignity from her connection with Azimul Omrah and from the ceremony of her marriage having been celebrated with the greatest publicity and splendour Both these Begums have borne several children but those by the Chandni Begum are much older and her eldest son is called Burre Saheb and is considered to be the natural heir to the throne. It has already occurred to the Chandni Begum that if Moonirul Moolk be appointed Minister and be supported by the British Government he may endeavour to fix the successor in the eldest son of the Nizam by the Juhan Parwar Begum who is anxious to marry her eldest daughter to Abdulla Sahib the son of Moonirul Moolk and grandson of Meer Allum At all events Moonirul Moolk and his family will always be objects of jealousy to the Chandni Begum who has most influence in the Mahal and he must depend upon the support of his niece who is by no means a favourite with the Nizam.

2nd—That Chandu Lal from the sincere respect which he feels for the memory of Meer Allum, would not attempt to oppose the views of Moonirul Moolk, yet it is certain that he would prefer the appointment of a Wullee Ahud or of Shamsul Omrah He is fearful that Moonirul Moolk, when once fixed in office would endeavour to deprive him of the confidence of the Nizam and to drive him from the situation of Paishkar To account for the alarm which Chandu Lal feels on this subject it is necessary that I should state to your Lordship that some months before the death of Meer Allum Moonirul Moolk attempted to deprive Chandu Lal of the office of Paishkar and to procure it for Shiv Prasad who had either paid, or offered, to Moonirul Moolk one lack of rupees for his services on that occasion I do not know how far the intrigue set on foot by Moonirul Moolk might have proceeded if I had not disclosed it to Meer Allum who instantly put a stop to it by threatening to banish Moonirul Moolk to Aurangabad. The Meer afterwards reconciled Chandu Lal to Moonirul Moolk, and as both parties seemed satisfied the Meer

solicited that I would not mention the circumstance in my public correspondence nor should I think it necessary to recur to it at present, if I were not desirous of showing that the apprehension felt by Chandulal is not quite imaginary and if Moonirul Moolk had not lately repeated his attempts to injure Chandu Lal, by accusations before the Nizam very prejudicial to the character of the Rajah, and by getting his niece to advise the Nizam to bestow the office of Paishkar on Roop Lal

15 If the three plans, which I have mentioned, were equally agreeable to the Nizam, and that his choice did not appear to induce more to one than the other, I should prefer the appointment of Nasir Jang as Wullee Ahud or Nominal Minister, leaving all the executive duties of the office to the control of Rajah Chandu Lal If the Nizam did not manifest some anxiety to carry that plan into effect, but seemed to incline to the regular appointment of a Minister, I should on the whole prefer the appointment of Shamsul Omrah to that office But if His Highness evinced the slightest objection to the appointment of Shamsul Omrah and continued to manifest a favourable disposition towards Moonirul Moolk, it might then be advisable to confirm his choice of the latter person

16 It would not perhaps be difficult to ascertain the real sentiments of the Nizam, by laying the three plans before him and by desiring him to exercise a perfect liberty in the choice of one of them Nor would it be difficult to direct his choice if your Lordship should conceive any of the plans to be decidedly superior to the other two an indirect hint to Chandu Lal, Rooplal, Umjudul Moolk, and the Begum would probably be all that is necessary to get the Nizam to propose either of the three plans and the slightest recommendation from your Lordship would determine His Highness's choice in favour of that plan, which your Lordship might consider to be the best suited to the mutual interests of the allied states

17 Until I shall be honoured with your Lordship's decision upon this important subject, I shall continue to observe the most scrupulous neutrality and shall cautiously abstain from all further agitation of the question, so that I may be at perfect liberty to give the fullest effect to any system of measures that your Lordship may judge to be best adapted to the temper of this Court, most agreeable to the personal feelings of the Nizam, and most favourable to the permanent interests of the British Government

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hyderabad
The 20th January 1809

T SYDENHAM,
Resident at Hyderabad

Letter No 15.—The enclosure to this covering note is important. The enclosure is a copy of Sydenham's address to the Governor-General dated February 1809 The entire address has not been communicated to Jenkins but only from para. 17 This document contains the names of all the claimants to the office of Prime Minister and an estimate of their character and suitability to the office. The part played by the Begums is significant and is fully explained The accompanying papers are also important.

FROM—T SYDENHAM RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad the 17th April 1809.

I have the honour to transmit to you copies of the enclosures to my official dispatch No 15 to the Governor General

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17 I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the papers marked A which form an appendix to this dispatch for an account of the measures taken by Umjudul Moolk to obtain the office of Minister for his nephew and of the communications which have passed between us on that subject. Your Lordship will observe that these Omrahs at first declined the encouragement which was held forth to them to apply for the situation that afterwards they did not agitate the subject at Court until they had previously ascertained that I should not oppose their views and that their proceedings and communications are distinguished by great frankness and dignity

18 As it will rest with your Lordship to decide what degree of support it may suit our interests to afford to the pretentions of these Omrahs it may be satisfactory to your Lordship to be made acquainted with my sentiments respecting their character Shamsul Omrah is a young man about 28 years old, fair handsome, of mild disposition and manners. His understanding is said to be weak and there is a vacancy in the expression of his countenance which strongly confirms that report He has a difficulty of utterance, and seldom speaks He is curious in all articles of European manufacture and is ambitious of having his house, furniture and equipage as much as possible according to the European fashion. He takes great delight in mechanics handicrafts and the popular experiments of natural philosophy The whole of his time is devoted to those and he leaves the management of the affairs and the command of his party to his maternal uncle Umjud-ul Moolk.

19 Umzud ul Moolk is an elderly man with much the appearance of a respectable old soldier His demeanour is grave, and his manners are formal. He is perefectly illiterate, and very ignorant, but he seems to possess a certain rectitude of judgment and a plain downright sense, which enable him to conduct himself with admirable decorum, properiety and steadiness He was

always treated with great confidence by the late Nizam and the present Nizam looks up to him with much deference and respect He is not often consulted, but whenever his opinion has been required it always appeared to me to be plain, honest and much to the purpose He is said to be constant and uniform in his friendship, and extremely punctual in the performance of his engagements He has not much experience in business and the concerns of the Pagah Lands and the payment of the Pagah troops are let entirely to the management of Mootesuddies of whom Jaishankar Dass is at present the principal

20 In both these Omrahs I have always observed considerable dignity and steadiness of character and conduct, a pride which renders them much above all petty intrigue and all jealousy of the advancement and good terms of other persons · They seem too conscious of the superiority of their rank and station to fear any competitor They confine themselves to their own business and appear to take no interest in other people's concerns They are fond of having Europeans in their service and treat them with great consideration and kindness Since my arrival at this place their conduct has been perfectly unexceptionable I have never heard anything of them which could lead me to suspect that they are at all inimical to the interestts of the alliance and indeed Umzad-ul-Moolk (as your Lordship will perceive by some of my dispatches to Sir George Barlow) has frequently exerted his influence over the Nizam's mind to the benefit of the alliance Although I have had very little personal intercourse with them, we regularly exchange complimentary messages and they have always been extremely civil and courteous to me

21 Though Umzudul Moolk announced his intention to me of addressing an Arzee to the Nizam on the subject of Shamsul Omrah's views, yet I have not learnt that he has made so direct an application to His Highness to appoint his eldest son, Minister Indeed it is probable that the measure of constituting the young prince, Wallee Ahud, would be so agreeable to the leaders of the Pagah party as well as to most of the Omrahs about the Court that Umzadul Moolk would not think of placing the pretentions of Shamsul Omrah in competition with such an arrangement

22 Previously to the death of Meer Allum, it did not appear that Moonirul Moolk had the most distant expectation of succeeding his father-in-law When the Meer, a short time before he became insensible, took a last leave of the females of his family, he looked at his daughter, the wife of Moonirul Moolk, with great tenderness and concern, and said "If your brother Mir Dowran, had been alive, my office might have descended to my family, but the Nizam bears such enmity towards your husband that His Highness will never be brought to confer my office upon him God knows whether he will be suffered to enjoy liberty or life I have lived longer than I expected and I am satisfied The only anxiety I feel is for you, your husband and your children I leave you

all to the protection of my friend Captain Sydenham and I know he will never forsake you Consider him as the guardian of your children If it had not pleased God to take away my son but the Meer could not proceed and burst into tears. These were almost the last words that he uttered Even at the funeral of Meer Allum the grief of Moonirul Moolk seemed to be quite absorbed in fears for his property and life. He repeatedly asked my Mowlvee whether he might depend upon the safety of his person that he would abandon his property and be satisfied with an asylum at the Residency From this state of suspense and agitation he was received with great kindness by the Nizam who spoke to him in terms of consolation of the death of Meer Allum and who sent a message of assurance to the whole family His Highness ordered him to attend at the palace twice a day and by his language and demeanour taught him to believe that he would immediately succeed his father in law Indeed such was the general expectation of this event that some of the Courties and Mootesuddies proposed to present their Nuzzurs to him

23 Moonirul Moolk suggested the propriety of His Highness's writing a note to me to announce his intention and that the Juhan Parwar Begum sent the draft of a note for His Highness's consideration The Nizam approved of the draft the note was written and sealed and I was led to expect the receipt of it However His Highness did not send the note and when he was urged to dispatch it by the Juhan Parwar Begum he replied that neither she nor her uncle understood the forms, which ought to be observed on such occasions. That a letter to the Governor General informing the death of the late Minister must precede any intimation to the Resident of his intention to appoint another that measures of such importance should not be hastily taken and that he ought not to make the appointment without first consulting the Resident's advice At the repeated solicitation of Juhan Parwar Begum he promised to speak to me on the subject the first time I should attend the Durbar and when I went to the palace Moonirul Moolk said to me aside that His Highness intended to require any opinion respecting a successor to Meer Allum that he was the servant of the Company and that he looked up to me for everything in life. However the Nizam neither on that nor a subsequent occasion spoke a word upon the subject nor did His Highness give me any opportunity of alluding to it

24 The sudden and violent change in His Highness's disposition towards Moonirul Moolk was the cause of no less surprize and wonder to me than to every person in the city For the last three years His Highness has uniformly betrayed the most rancorous animosity against Moonirul Moolk, and never mentioned his name but with the most abusive epithets. I recollect that Moonirul Moolk in the presence of Meer Allum, once told me that the Nizam declared, that he wished that Moonirul Moolk was cut into small pieces to feed the Crows at the palace gate. Indeed I imagined

that a great deal of the Nizam's ill-humour towards the Meer proceeded from his violent hatred of Moonirul Moolk, and I often recommended to the Meer that they should live separately, or that Moonirul Moolk should go and live at Aurangabad, with expectation that absence might diminish His Highness's animosity

25 It was sometime before I could come at any distinct information of the courses of this extraordinary change I have now ascertained that Moonirul Moolk set on foot a negotiation for the place of Minister as soon as Meer Allum's case became hopeless, that he procured the support of Jyniatoonissa Begum (the Nizam's mother) by the promise of a large sum of money and by engaging to effect the release of Rajah Rajendra that he prevailed upon the Chandni Begum to use her influence in his favour by the offer of 50,000 Rupees and by making her believe that Chandu Lal's interests were as much concerned as his own in the proposed arrangement, and that he obtained their general consent to the plan, by persuading them, that he had secured the support of the British Government There can be no doubt, that not only the Begums, but even the Nizam were impressed with a belief amounting to conviction that it would be vain to propose any other person but Moonirul Moolk for the office of Minister because we were resolved at all hazards to insist upon his nomination The corresponding reports which have reached me from distinct sources of intelligence, the frank declaration of Chandu Lal, the eagerness and anxiety of Moonirul Moolk to precipitate the Nizam into formal declaration of his intention and finally the course of subsequent events, all these, taken together amount to a clear proof of the means which Moonirul Moolk employed to secure the object of his ambition

26 It was some time before the Nizam and the Begums began to suspect that we had not come to a previous determination to favour the pretentions of Moonirul Moolk against every competitor for the office, but since the Begums have been undeceived, their anxiety for his success with the exception of his own sister and niece, has nearly subsided, and I believe the Nizam is at least quite indifferent towards him I have never expressed the slightest objection against him, at the same time I have not thought it prudent or becoming to encourage pretentions, that were founded upon gross misrepresentation If the Nizam had voluntarily preferred Moonirul Moolk, either from motives of respect to the memory of Meer Allum or from an uninfluenced desire to do a gracious and acceptable act to the British Government, I should have endeavoured to confirm his choice but as it became evident that the Nizam's seeming preference was in some degree a constrained act, and proceeded from a mistaken notion of our views, I thought it a wiser as well as a more dignified policy to undeceive the Nizam by my general conduct and language, and to leave him a perfect liberty of choice

27 There are certainly some circumstances which would render it desirable to favour the views of Moonirul Moolk but as it is of importance that your Lordship's election should be made with a perfect knowledge of his character and habits I think it necessary to communicate what I have observed of them from a constant intercourse with him for the last three years

28 Moonirul Moolk has all the little vices of a man of weak understanding who has been bred up by women and spends most of his time amongst them He is timid ignorant bigotted, extremely superstitious full of little jealousies and suspicious, curious of other people's concerns effeminate in his language and manners and abounding in professions and compliments He seems incapable of any warm and steady attachment listens to every little tale of calumny and has not candour or spirit enough to trust any person He is fond of money and never refuses the smallest or largest bribe. He is not quite illiterate. He has gone through some part of the common Book language of the Mussalmans but he has no other knowledge and has no curiosity for liberal or useful information He has not been accustomed to the transactions of affairs of importance but he has acquired some facility in the management of small concerns and in expediting matters of more detail He has no experience in the business of any of the principal departments of the state, but he is well acquainted with all the current business between the Residency and the Durbar He mixes with ease and addresses in the society of Europeans and has become familiarized to some of their peculiar habits and customs. He is of course acquainted with the most striking parts of our national character and has caught up some of our leading maxims of policy and Government His timidity would deter him from engaging in any deep or dangerous intrigues, and there is nothing of a restless or turbulent ambition in his character He would probably be contented to carry on business as smoothly as possible and would think it prudent to be guided by the advice of the Resident The most objectionable parts of his character as a public man are his duplicity and his inveterate propensity to secret intrigues which render it difficult to under stand on what ground he stands, and dangerous to trust him with information of consequences I observed that Meer Allum never permitted him to be present when any subject of importance was to be discussed by us. It would not be safe therefore to trust entirely to his principles but it would not perhaps be difficult to control him by his fears

29. With respect to the intelligence which has been commu nicated to me regarding the late proceedings of Moonirul Moolk and the Nizam's real sentiments towards him, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the separate packet of papers marked 'B It is proper that I should mention that the numbers 1 and 2 are translations of the reports sent to me by Moonirul Moolk. I believe that entire credit may be given to every word of the state ment furnished by Chandu Lal on No 3. Rajah Roop Lal has

charge of the Nizam's private treasury both in Hyderabad and in Golkunda, he manages all the expenses of the Mahal, and is superintendent of the Jagheers held by the different Begums He was attached to the present Nizam before His Highness ascended the Musnud, and since the expulsion of Mahipat Ram, Roop Lal is supposed to be the greatest personal favourite of the Nizam

30 A short time after Meer Allum's death, Jyniatoonissa Begum sent me a message which led to several communications between us respecting Rajah Rajendra The messages to me from the Mahal were brought in the name both of Bukshi Begum and Jyniatoonissa Begum, but I discovered that the former, who takes little concern in public affairs and spends most of her time in devotional exercises had been persuaded to lend her name to give a greater importance to the messages Jyniatoonissa Begum has always been a firm advocate of Rajah Rajendra, and she thought the present a good opportunity to procure his release, and if possible, his elevation to some post of consequence I entered very largely and unreservedly into the subject of Rajendra, because I thought it right to convince her and the Nizam that we should oppose the enlargement and a the return to power of Rajendra

31 I do not believe that the Nizam himself is much interested about that person, for he has firmly and steadily resisted all the Begum's efforts to bring Rajendra into office She certainly gave assurances which Moonirul Moolk made her, of procuring at least the liberty of Rajendra, and she no doubt entertained hopes, that sooner or later Rajendra might be brought into his former office of Paishkar But the result of her communications with me convinced her of the vanity of those hopes and of the duplicity of Moonirul Moolk She immediately withdrew her support from Moonirul Moolk, made a slight struggle to induce the Nizam to appoint Rajendra Minister and failing in that, she has now united with Chandni Begum to prevail upon the Nizam to make his eldest son Wallee Ahud

32 Moonirul Moolk must have been perfectly aware of the total impracticability of effecting the Begums wishes respecting Rajendra, and he probably made those assurances to her, merely because he knew that there was no way so certain to obtain her good offices in his favour The papers marked 'C' contain statements of the several communications which passed between the Begums and myself respecting Rajah Rajendra

33 Another competitor for the office of Minister is Sheyaroo Dowlah He is a young man of very prepossessing appearance, has paid some attention to his studies, and is accomplished in all the Military exercises of the country The Nizam has always treated him with great kindness, and considers him faithfully attached to his person But he is quite unaccustomed to business, rapacious, and his disposition is said to be rather oppressive Most of his own connections are of a turbulent character and his family which is

not respectable, owe their elevation to the patronage of Azimool Omrah and to the marriage of Sheyaroo Dowlah with the illegitimate daughter of Shaool Moolk

34 Although Sheyaroo Dowlah has constantly maintained a friendly intercourse with the Residency and is most profuse of his professions of attachment to the Company yet I have often had occasion to suspect him of insincerity I believe that to the last he espoused the interests of Mahipat Ram and I have good grounds for supposing that he still corresponds with hat person

35 I do myself the honour to convey to your Lordship a translation of the Arzee which Sheyarool Moolk presented to the Nizam through the Nawab Begum widow of the late Azimool Omrah soliciting the appointment of Minister The Nizam returned no answer to that Arzee and did not grant the request of Sheyaroo Dowlah for a private audience. Indeed the ascendancy of Moonirul Moolk was so great that Sheyaroo Dowlah soon relinquished all expectation of procuring the office of Prime Minister and aimed at the renewal of the office of Vakil or Minister for foreign affairs But not meeting with much encouragement upon that point he affects at present to look to nothing more than an increase of his personal Jagheer and the command of a large Russalah of horse. The fact is that Moonirul Moolk had so completely monopolized the good offices of the female attendants of the Mahal by his bribes and presents that it was not in the power of Sheyaroo Dowlah to convey an Arzee to the Nizam or to any of the principal Begums

36 Within these few days Ihtisamul Moolk by the advice of his family has thought of aspiring to the Ministry but though a most worthy respectable character and an old and faithful servant of the state, he is now so infirm and decrepit that he is quite incapable of the active duties of so high an office. However Moonirul Moolk has manifested some jealousy of his views and has endeavoured to persuade the Nizam that Ihtisamool Moolk is nearly blind and that it would be charitable to relieve him of the duties of principal Moonshi and to dispense with his attendance at Durbar During Meer Allum s life time Ihtisamool Moolk seldom went to Durbar except when he was particularly required in his official capacity leaving all the business of his office to be performed by his son Rashiduddoula But since the Meer s death Ihtisamul Moolk has been regular in his attendance at Durbar which circumstance seems to have excited the jealousy of the Moonirul Moolk

37 I understand that Mustikim Uddoula had addressed an Arzee to the Nizam soliciting in general terms His Highness s favour and protection but I do not know whether the Arzee reached the Nizam or whether if it did any answer was given to it. Mustakim Uddoula possesses more talent of a particular description than any Omrah at Hyderabad He is very expert in intrigues and has great cunning address and worldly knowledge There is

no Mootesuddie under the Government who is more thoroughly acquainted with the business and state of every department But he is void of all principle and is very tyrannical

38 I shall lose no time in submitting to your Lordship in a separate dispatch, statements of the several communications which have passed between the Nizam and myself relative to the appointment of a minister, and in forwarding to the Persian Department a Khureeta from His Highness to your Lordship upon that subject

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hyderabad
February 1809

T SYDENHAM,
Resident at Hyderabad

A No 1

On the evening of the 11th December the Nizam directed Chandu Lal to go to Shamsul Omrah and Umzadul Moolk and ask them what it would be prudent to do in the present conjuncture of affairs Rajah Chandu Lal went to Shamsul Omrah and proposed the question to him but Shamsul Omrah referred them to Umzadul Moolk who said "this a very delicate question, which cannot be answered immediately but I will think of it, and give you an answer tomorrow' However neither Umzadul Moolk nor Shamsul Omrah would state distinctly what they thought or wished, and the Nizam did not repeat the question

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant

A No 2

Soon after the death of Meer Allum, Umzadul Moolk sent me a message to the following purport That during the life-time of Meer Allum all the respectable Omrahs were confident that the Government of the country would be carried on in a manner suitable to the interests of the state But now they must look to me to watch over those interests That the selection of a proper successor to Meer Allum would be difficult, but he and his friends had no doubt of my advising the Nizam to confer the appointment on some trust-worthy person who would be acceptable to the Omrahs and would protect the inhabitants of the country

That he and his friends were soldiers, unaccustomed to political business or accounts, and who had no anxiety for the station of Minister He therefore hoped that I did not think of any of his party as a successor to Meer Allum That the day after the Meer's death, the Nizam had given him some encouragement to apply for the situation, but that both Shamsul Omrah and himself had thought it prudent to keep on one side, and not to interfere

I made a suitable reply and said I was much flattered by the good opinion of so respectable a party as the Pagah party That I had no other object in view but the good of the country and the interests of the alliance and should give such advice to the Nizam as I thought most conducive to his advantage

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant

A No 3

A few days after this the Mowlavi received a message from Jaishankar Das the Paishkar of the Pagah Party to state that Shamsul Omrah and Umzadul Moolk did not require the situation of minister but they wished to know whether if it were offered to either of them I had any objection to their accepting it. That they would do nothing without my advice and consent.

I replied that I know of no objection to their accepting any situation of importance which might be offered to them but that I could make no promises until I had received the instructions of the Governor General.

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant.

A No 4

On the evening of the 6th January Umzadul Moolk sent to me to say that he intended to address an Arzee to His Highness soliciting the situation of Minister for Shamsul Omrah. That he should communicate his intention to the Bukshee Begum and prevail upon her to deliver the Arzee to the Nizam.

That the regard which the Chief of the Pagah Party felt for me, and the confidence they had in my candour and justice had induced him to make an immediate and frank disclosure of their views to me. That they should enter into no intrigue to obtain the situation. If the Nizam chose to confer it upon them, it was well if not, they should not be displeased or disappointed. That they should not have thought of the situation if they conceived that the appointment of Shamsul Omrah would be disagreeable to me, because they were convinced of the necessity of a perfect cordiality between the Resident and the Minister But hearing I took no interest in the promotion of any particular person and that I only required such a minister as would attend to the prosperity of the country and to the interests of their alliance they had thought it proper to advance their claims That I knew their characters, and if I should be called upon by the Nizam for my opinion, they only wished me to tell His Highness what I really thought of them.

However if any circumstances with which they might be unacquainted should render me adverse to the promotion of their views, they requested I would tell them so, and they would not agitate their claims, they did not wish to solicit the situation, in opposition to my wishes, nor would they accept it if offered to them, without they were certain of my sanction and support

My reply to Umzadul Moolk was nearly as follows That every thing which I had heard of Umzadool Moolk and Shamsul Omrah had given me a very favourable opinion of their characters, and I had no doubt they would do credit to any office That I was not personally interested in the success of any person and only required an upright honest minister who had a proper sense of the benefit of the existing alliance and would contribute to the prosperity of the country That further I could only repeat what I had said on a former occasion that my conduct would be guided by the instructions which I should receive from Calcutta and by the wishes of the Nizam

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant

A No 5

On the evening of the 7th of January Bukshi Begum took an opportunity of recommending Shamsul Omrah as a noble man, Omrah of distinguished birth and irreproachable conduct, whose family had always enjoyed, and deserved the confidence of the Asofia house That at present there was no person at court particularly celebrated for talent or experience in public business, and that in point of birth and rank and fidelity there was no person who has higher pretentions to the office of Minister than Shamsul Omrah

The Nizam replied that he admitted what the Begum had said That he had hitherto fixed upon no particular person for the office of Minister That his only wish was to find out a man capable of doing the duties of that office, and who would be acceptable to the British Government That he had communicated his sentiments to the Resident who had recommended him to address a letter on the subject to the Governor General, which he intended to do That in the letter it was his intention to allude to the advice which Rajah Chandu Lal had given to him That Chandu Lal had mentioned the name of Shamsul Omrah in the list of Omrahs That the pretentions, characters and capacities of those persons were perfectly known to the Resident, who would of course communicate his sentiments of them to the Governor General That the Governor General would give him such advice as he might judge, best for the interest of the state That he should take no other step but wait for the answer of the Governor General, and be directed by his advice

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant.

A No 6

The day before the Nizam sent the Khurreetah to the Governor General to the Resident he directed Mama Burrain to go to Umzadul Moolk and obtain his answers to the three following questions 1st Have you heard what has passed between Mowlvee Mir Abn Ali and me and what do you think of it? 2nd Shall I send the Khurreetah to the Governor General or not? 3rd What arrangement do you think should be made regarding the appointment of a Minister?

To these questions Umzadul Moolk returned the following answers —

1st.—I have heard all that has passed between your Highness and the Mowlvee and I think that the Resident has given your Highness excellent advice and has proved his attachment to your person

2nd.—I think your Highness should lose no time in dispatching the Khurreetah to the Governor General because it is proper that the advice of your ally should be taken upon an arrangement of such importance

3rd —I think Chandulal is the most capable and faithful servant your Highness has and as long as he is entrusted with the management of your affairs I think that the country will prosper He is also a friend to both Governments and he will contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between your Highness and the Company I am of opinion that your Highness should confer the situation of Minister on your eldest son and leave the Management of the country to Chandu Lal.

His Highness heard those.

B No 1

Substance of a conversation between His Highness the Nizam and Moonirul Moolk which took place on the 11th December 1808

Moonirul Moolk received His Highness the Nizam's command to attend the presence after sunset. He accordingly repaired thither at the appointed time. The Vakeel of Juhan Parwar Begum represented to him that it was His Highness's pleasure that he should communicate his thoughts to His Highness without reserve or concealment. Moonirul Moolk and Chandu Lal were much perplexed at this message, and begged to know on what subject High Highness wished Moonirul Moolk to address him. His Highness returned for answer that Moonirul Moolk should state all his views and sentiments. From the tenor of this communication Moonirul Moolk discovered that His Highness wished him to apply for the office of Minister He accordingly sent in an application to that effect. His Highness after perusing the address sent for Moonirul Moolk alone into the Zanana. When Moonirul Moolk had paid his respects, His Highness requested to know what

he had to say on the subject of his address Moonirul Moolk observed that it was impossible for him to speak on the subject, that His Highness was his sovereign and that his office was "to carry His Highness's slippers" That this office had been hereditary in four generations of his family, that whatever His Highness did, was just and proper, and that if His Highness should honour him with the appointment of Minister, his life, property and family should be devoted to His Highness's service His Highness said "very well but there must be no interruption in the good understanding and friendship subsisting between the allied states" Moonirul Moolk replied that by the blessing of God this good understanding and friendship had attained a degree of stability which it was not in the power of any person to disturb, and that he who was guilty of the attempts, would be the only sufferer, that he had lived between four and five years with Meer Allum, and was well convinced that it was the earnest desire of Captain Sydenham and of all the officers of the Hon'ble Company's Government that His Highness's mind should void of anxiety and apprehension, and that His Highness's happiness and the prosperity of his country should increase daily and he swore by God and his prophet, and by his allegiance to his sovereign that his conduct should be strictly conformable to these principles His Highness was satisfied with these assurances and dismissed Moonirul Moolk, with instructions to repair with Rajah Chandulal to the presence on the following morning His Highness appeared in great spirit during this interview

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,

First Assistant

B No 2

Substance of intelligences from the city, of the 13th December

On the night of the 13th instant Farzand Begum, the mother of Juhan Parwar Begum, who is His Highness the Nizam's wife sent to Jyniatoonissa Begum, the mother of His Highness, a written agreement from Moonirul Moolk which she requested might be forwarded to His Highness, who she trusted, would be induced to place every degree of confidence in Moonirul Moolk Furzand Begum further stated that she would be answerable that Moonirul Moolk would on every occasion consult His Highness's pleasure Jyniatoonissa Begum accordingly delivered this paper to her son, assured him that Furzand Begum would be responsible for the good conduct of Moonirul Moolk and requested that he might be appointed to the office of Minister His Highness observed to his mother that there were political matters in which she could have no pretentions to interfere and as for Farzand Begum, how was it possible for a person of her age to be answerable for the acts of Government, that until he had consulted the British Government who were the guarantees of the permanence of his prosperity and of the stability of his state, he could not confer the appointment

upon any person that he was confident that whatever might be his own inclinations on the subject the British Government would not oppose but acquiesce in them but that it was necessary and proper in the first instance to consult the British Government.

B (a)

Translation of an application from Moonrul Moolk to His Highness the Nizam for the office of Minister, dated 11th December

If your Highness with your accustomed favour towards your dependants should be pleased to honour me with the appointment of Minister my life and property shall be devoted to your Highness's service and I will never act against your Highness's wishes. Whatever may be your Highness's pleasure I shall strictly conform to on all occasions

Translation of a memorandum prepared by His Highness the Nizam to which Moonirul Moolk is required to subscribe

I will pay constant attention to the conduct of the affairs of the Government to the welfare of the inhabitants to the prosperity of the country and to the protection of the state from those who are hostile to its interests and I will guard against their deceitful and malicious insurrections I will consult His Highness's tranquillity by preventing complaints from reaching His Highness and I will preserve unimpaired all subsisting engagements Let His Highness's mind be perfectly at ease, on all these points.

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL.
First Assistant.

B No. 3

Memorandum of the conversation which passed between Rajah Chandu Lal and Mowlvee Mir Ebn Ali on the night of the 21st December 1808

MOWLVEE The Resident since the death of Meer Allum has received various reports of the circumstances which have taken place relative to Moonirul Moolk Many of those reports are so contradictory that the Resident, relying on your veracity and attachment is extremely anxious to receive from you a particular account of all the circumstances within your knowledge, which led to the sudden change of the Nizam's disposition towards Moonirul Moolk The whole city is acquainted with the violent animosity which the Nizam has shown to Moonirul Moolk for the last three years and therefore his present partiality for the same person without any ostensible cause is the more extraordinary and required to be explained

RAJAH CHANDU LAL The Resident may depend upon my veracity and attachment, and I will freely communicate to you all I know upon this subject. Three or four days before the death

of Meer Allum, Moonirul Moolk sent for his sister Furzand Begum, under a pretence that she might see Mir Allum but in fact to commence through her means a negotiation for the succession to the Ministry Moonirul Moolk said to his sister "you see the state of Meer Allum which is altogether hopeless, and he can scarcely live more than a week After his death it will be necessary to appoint a successor to him You know that Meer Allum has strong claims on the friendship and support of the British Government, and those claims will descend to me and my family. I have reason to know that the British Government is anxious that I should succeed Meer Allum and will recommend me for that purpose to the Nizam To this recommendation it will be necessary for His Highness to pay attention Whatever objections the Nizam may have to my person, he can have none to my birth, rank and character and connections He will, therefore, have no plea for objecting to my appointment and whatever be his own sentiments, he will in the end be compelled to follow the advice of the British Government I am sincerely anxious to avoid all contention and dispute, and I wish to appear to owe my elevation to the spontaneous selection of the Nizam I, therefore, desire that you and my niece will urge the other Begums to espouse my cause, so that you may all combine to procure the appointment for me There is no person at Hyderabad whose pretentions are superior to mine There is no person who is so well acquainted with the customs, habits, and character of the English, their mode of conducting business, and the maxims of their Government I shall be careful to carry on the administration of affairs in such a manner as shall give satisfaction to all parties I will make a present to Jyniatoo Nissa Begum of two lacks of rupees, and to my niece Juhan Parwar Begum, of one lack and to Chandni Begum of fifty thousand rupees I wish you to communicate all I have said to those Begums, and prevail upon them to suggest my appointment to the Nizam, so that the appointment may from His Highness before any direct application in my favour comes to the Resident Moonirul Moolk also sent messages to a similar effect to Jyniatoo Nissa Begum through Izzat Yar Khan The Begums were satisfied with these arguments, and united in recommending the arrangement to the Nizam

The arguments, which they employed with the Nizam, were nearly the following —

That Moonirul Moolk was a descendant from an old and respectable family, the different members of which had always held important situations under this Government That his connection with His Highness, with Aristoojah and with Meer Allum would secure to him the support and assistance of the English. That when vacancy occurred, the English would certainly recommend Moonirul Moolk to be Minister, and would prefer him to any other Omrah about the Court That it would be impossible for His Highness to oppose such a recommendation, because there

was no other Omrah who was better qualified for the office, or who from birth rank or connection had superior pretentions to it. On the contrary if His Highness would appoint Moonirul Moolk without waiting for any recommendation from the English it would make him their own and would give them a claim on his attachment and fidelity It would likewise be acceptable to the English and would obviate all dispute, altercation and loss of dig nity That if Moonirul Moolk should be disappointed in his expectation the English would be displeased and Moonirul Moolk would become a violent enemy to the Nizam and it was difficult to say what he might not do with his influence and wealth supported and assisted by the English

THE MOWLVEE In your conversation with the Nizam you proposed several arrangements for the future regulation of the Government of this country What are your own sentiments upon those different arrangements and what do you imagine to be the real wishes of the Nizam upon the subject?

CHANDU LAL I am assured that the Nizam did never con sent to any of his sons being appointed Wallee Ahud though Chandni Begum is most anxious to procure that appointment for her eldest son.

2nd—I do not think that the Nizam will propose Shamsul Omrah for the situation of Minister because he has no opinion of Shamsul Omrah's understanding and the Rajah are too proud to solicit any office •

3rd—I hope that he will not appoint Sheyaroo Dowlah who is young, unexperienced and tyrannical It would be impossible for me to hold my appointment under Sheyaroo Dowlah If he were made Minister I should immediately retire from office.

4th—If the Nizam would attend to political concerns himself and would give no full authority to regulate the internal admini stration of the country I think the Government would go on very well But I am afraid of making everybody my enemy and of getting into a thousand difficulties.

5th—On the whole it might be as well if Moonirul Moolk were appointed minister I should not act under him with much confidence and I should require all the support which the Resident could conveniently give me.

The MOWLVEE I have no particular objection to him In deed when I reflect upon the claims which Meer Allum the whole of his family the most distant of his relations, or the poorest of his servants have upon my good offices, I strongly wish that Moonirul Moolk may be appointed Minister At other times when I reflect upon his character and disposition and recollect the several attempts which he made to deprive me of the confidence and good opinion of Meer Allum, and to drive me from my office, I feel alarmed to place myself so immediately within his power He makes me the strongest assurances of his friendship and says that

he regards me as a brother, but I know his character too well, to place the slightest confidence in the sincerity of his professions, however, as long as I enjoy the friendship and support of the Resident, I hope it will not be in the power of Moonirul Moolk to injure me

A true copy.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant

B No 4

Memorandum of the conversation which passed between Rajah Roop Lal and Mowlvee Ebn Ali on the night of the 12th of December

Shortly after the Mir's death the Mowlvee received a message from Rajah Roop Lal intimating his wish to see the Mowlvee privately The Mowlvee, with the Resident's permission, met Roop Lal on the night of the 12th December, and the following conversation passed between them —

Rooplal began by speaking warmly in praise of Meer Allum, lamenting his death, and observing there was no person left at Hyderabad capable of succeeding him He then praised, Rajah Chandu Lal, and said that although there was formerly some jealousy between them, they were now reconciled and were excellent friends That Chandu Lal never interfered with him, and that the situation he held of Treasurer and the confidence with which he was treated by the Nizam, were sufficient to satisfy his ambition That he required no further promotion, and only wished to remain as he was

Roop Lal then said that it appeared probable that Moonirul Moolk would be appointed Minister, provided the Resident did not object to him, for certainly the Nizam would not appoint any person to that office who was objectionable to the British Government

Roop Lal observed that he was afraid, Moonirul Moolk was not pleased with him, and suspected him of hostility at least of indifference That if Moonirul Moolk should be appointed minister, he wished the Resident to bring about a perfect reconciliation between them That from his constant attendance on the person of the Nizam and the confidence with which His Highness treated him he might be of some use to Moonirul Moolk That he wanted nothing being perfectly satisfied with his present situation That he looked to the Resident for favour and protection, and should be careful to supply the Resident constantly with accurate intelligence of every thing that passed at the palace and in the Mahal

The Moulvee asked Roop Lal what could have induced the Nizam to change his opinion so suddenly of Moonirul Moolk

Roop Lal replied that it was not so certain that the Nizam's real opinion of Moonirul Moolk has much changed though his Highness affected in public to be so well disposed towards him That the sister and niece of Moonirul Moolk had prevailed upon Jyniatoo Nissa Begum and even Chandni Begum to interest themselves in favour of Moonirul Moolk That Moonirul Moolk had promised all those ladies large sums of money if he succeeded and to attend to their several wishes after his appointment That he had persuaded them that the British Government would recommend him to the Minister That whatever might be the inclination of the Nizam he would be obliged to take any minister that the British Government chose to recommend and therefore it would be better to appoint him at once

The women employed these arguments with the Nizam as Moonirul Moolk is connected with His Highness with Aristoojah and with Meer Allum and as there is no Omrah at Hyderabad whose pretentions are superior to those of Moonirul Moolk the Nizam thought it prudent to follow the advice of the women

Roop Lal stated that Moonirul Moolk had applied to him for assistance and that he had done what he could to promote his success. That both Moonirul Moolk and his brother Aminul Moolk had been very active in securing the good will and assistance of every person who is supposed to have any influence either with the Nizam or his women

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant.

B No 5

Intelligence procured from the Mahal on the 16th of December

Although formerly the Nizam never mentioned the name of Moonirul Moolk to dislike him very much yet that person has contrived to produce an alteration in His Highness's disposition by the following methods —

1st—By securing the support and assistance of Jyniatoo Nissa Begum by promising to bring forward Rajah Rajandra and if possible by giving him a share in public business.

2nd—By employing the strongest profession of devotion and attachment to the Nizam He said that both Meer Allum and Chandu Lal were quite subservient to the British Government and frequently concealed papers of importance and public accounts from His Highness's inspection That Chandu Lal Govind Buk h and the several Mootesuddies under them owed the Sirkar more than a crore of rupees, and he can prove that balance against them if he were made minister He then took a *Koran* and placed it on

his head and swore that he would be the slave of His Highness and would never act contrary to His Highness's orders and wishes that he would conceal nothing from him with many asseverations of the same kind

The Nizam listened to all he said, but made no reply and soon afterwards retired to his sleeping apartment.

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant

B No 6

21st December 1808

The Chandni Begum sent word to say that the Nizam when along with her had addressed her to the following effect —

> You perhaps are surprized at the preference which I give to Moonirul Moolk But in fact I am not favourably inclined towards him, still dislike him as much as ever He assures me that he will realize for me one crore of rupees, by a particular adjustment of the public accounts I am waiting to see how he intends to fulfil his promise, and when I have satisfied myself on that point I shall put him in a level (barabar) with the other Omrahs

B No 7

30th December 1808

Rooplal sent word that Moonirul Moolk addressed an Arzee to the Nizam, proposing that the Mootesuddies of the different departments should attend and transact their business at his house. This Arzee was conveyed to the Nizam by an Asseel named Mama Amina The Nizam was much offended at this Arzee, drove Aseel from his presence, and desired another person to tell Moonirul Moolk that he had no concern with the Mootesuddies that they were to attend at the palace with Chandu Lal and carry on their business under his superintendence

On the same day I heard from a respectable person in the Mahal, that Mama Amina had been prohibited from waiting on the Nizam in future

The day afterwards I heard that when Chandu Lal quitted the palace with Moonirul Moolk, the Nizam enquired whether Chandu Lal was in waiting When His Highness was informed that Chandu Lal had retired as usual, with Moonirul Moolk, he said angrily "What has Chandu Lal to do with Moonirul Moolk He is to attend Durbar regularly and not to retire till I give him leave, and he is not to come and go with Moonirul Moolk"

B No 8

10th January 1809

Rajah Roop Lal sent me word that Juhan Pawar Begum told the Nizam that she was surprised His Highness did not think of promoting Rajah Roop Lal to the situation of Paishkar, who had

always enjoyed his confidence before he ascended the musnud was entrusted with all his domestic concerns and was much attached to His Highness. She added Chandu Lal is a stranger to you is not exact in his accounts keeps many things from your knowledge and is a mere servant of the Resident

The Nizam appeared to listen to this so favourably that Juhan Parwar Begum sent to Roop Lal to enquire whether he would wish to be Paishkar as she had no doubt of being able to procure that office for him

Roop Lal replied that he was perfectly satisfied with his present situation and did not aspire to the office of Paishkar which was already in the possession of the person most worthy of it. That he therefore begged the Begum would not think of agitating that subject as it was contrary to his inclination and might bring him into danger

Roop Lal further states that Moonirul Moolk pays him particular attention and has sent for him twice or thrice privately That although nothing particular passed still that Moonirul Moolk told him that this was the time to unite and push their interests together and that he hoped if he obtained the office of Minister that they would be associated (Sharik) in the management of affairs.

True copies

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant

C

Statement of the various communications that have passed between the Resident and the two Begums Bukshee Begum and Jyniatoo Nissa Begum

But previously to entering upon this statement it may be useful to convey some information respecting Kadir Nawaz Khan Izzat Yar Khan and Syed Himayat Ali

Kadir Nawaz Khan and Izzat Yar Khan are both physicians and are first cousins to one another

The Jyniatoo Nissa Begum mother of the present Nizam, was a slave girl of Bukshee Begum s and when she became a favourite of the late Nizam s she discovered or pretended to discover that she was related to the father of Kadir Nawaz Khan. That person was of course very willing to acknowledge a relationship which promised so much advantage to his family and since that period, the Begum has always called the old man her father and his son Kadir Nawaz Khan her brother

The three physicians who attended the Begums are Kadir Nawaz Khan Izzat Yar Khan and Syed Himayat Ali. But the former is most frequently employed and often visits Jyniatoo Nissa Begum, over whom he is said to possess considerable influence.

Izzat Yar Khan is the principal physician of the Nizam, and has been dignified by the title of Hakimul Moolk He is also Sudderoo Soodoor, is much esteemed as a scholar, but is known to be of a vicious intriguing disposition He is the confidential friend and adviser of Moonirul Moolk and manages all his intercourse with Jyniatoo Nissa Begum

Syed Himayat Ali is a poor, modest, unassuming man, who bears an excellent character, and though a native of this country has travelled over most parts of Hindostan, Arabia, Egypt and Persia

1st Syed Himayat Ali called upon the Mowlvee and said he was directed by Bukshee Begum and Jyniatoo Nissa Begum to convey the following message to the Resident —

That as long as Meer Allum was alive, they felt no anxiety about public affairs knowing that he was much attached to the Nizam and perfectly capable of conducting the Government That from Meer Allum, as well as from public report, they had received the most favourable account of my character and disposition and were convinced that I had a sincere attachment to the Asophia family Now that Meer Allum was no more, they naturally looked to me as the guardian of the state, and they depended upon my conducting the affairs of Government in such a way as would promote the interests of the Nizam and increase my own reputation

That they were desirous of establishing a confidential intercourse, with me, in order that we might occasionally consult upon public affairs That they considered me as a son of their own and a brother of the Nizam's, that they admired truth and plain dealing and requested I would communicate to them my sentiments without reserve That I must be well acquainted with the character of the Nizam, and that if I found him obstinate they would give him advice and persuade him to attend to whatever I might recommend On the other hand they hoped I would listen to their suggestions and conform to their wishes They had sent Pāndāns to me of which they requested I would accept, as a mark of their regard and confidence

I directed the Mowlvee to desire Himayat Ali to make my respects to the Begums and to assure them that I felt much honoured by their confidence and much flattered by their favourable opinion unreservedly upon the state of affairs and that if I should ever require the support of their influence, I should be happy to avail myself of it with the conviction of its being irresistible over the mind of the Nizam That we were accustomed to truth frankness and plain dealing and that they might depend upon my attachment to the house of Assofia That we had no other object in view but to preserve the present alliance unimpaired and to contribute to the prosperity and security of this state That we entertained no design hostile to the dignity or authority of the Nizam, or to the honour of his family and nobles, or to the happiness and ease of his subjects.

That I should be happy to do everything in my power to prove my attachment and respect to the Begums on all proper and justifiable occasions but I hoped they would not exact from me any service which might be inconsistent with my public duty or injurious to the real interests of the state

That I accepted their pandans with suitable feelings of gratitude and begged they would always consider me as one of their son But I ventured to suggest to them the propriety of the Nizam being made acquainted with their intention of establishing an intercourse with me because I made it a rule of conduct not to keep any part of my proceedings concealed from His Highness

The Mowlvee endeavoured to ascertain what particular objects the Begums had immediately in view because it was impossible that I should bind myself to my obligations of doing all that they required Himayat Ali said that I could guess at the two objects but would afford no further explanation The two objects at which he hinted are evidently the enlargement of Ragoum Rao and the recall of Mumtazool Omrah

and A few days after this the Begums sent a message to the Mowlvee desiring him to get at a certain time to a particular garden near the city where he would meet Mama Champa their confidential Aseel

The Mowlvee in consequence of this message, repaired to the garden at the appointed hour and met Mama Champa waiting for him

She told him that the Begums were well satisfied with the answer which I had sent to them through Syed Himayat Ali whom I was to consider as their confidential messenger and to whom I might safely entrust all I have to communicate to them Mama Champa then made several indirect observations regarding the immediate wishes of the Begums but though she could not be prevailed upon to speak plainly she evidently alluded to Rajah Rajendar and Mumtazul Omrah

The Mowlvee repeated general assurances of my sincere desire to pay attention to the wishes of the Begums but frankly declared that there were some transactions in which I could not possibly engage. That I would willingly promote any object that was for the real interests of the Nizam, but must decline countenancing any plan which might be injurious to those interests

Mama Champa desired the Mowlvee to acquaint me that the Nizam was informed of the intention of the Begums to establish a confidential intercourse with me. She likewise said that Jvniatoo Nissa Begum was very anxious that Moonirul Moolk should be appointed Minister That he was a freind to both Governments, and one of their own family

3rd The Mowlvee received a separate message from Jyniatoo Nissa Begum through Kadir Nawaz Khan who called at the Residency and said many things to the same purport, as Himayat Ali and Mama Champa

Kadir Nawaz enquired what person I was desirous should be made Minister, as the Begums would undertake to procure the appointment for any person that I chose He also said that both the Begums were favourably inclined towards Moonirul Moolk whom they considered a friend to both states

4th On the 11th of January Sayed Himayat Ali called again upon the Mowlvee and said that Rajendra had not been guilty of any positive crime, that suspicions had been excited against him which had produced his disgrace, dismissal and confinement, that he had suffered severely for whatever he might have committed, that the best men in the world were liable to error, and that it was to mercy to forgive what had passed That the Begums themselves would be responsible for the future good conduct of Rajendra That they did not wish to exalt him to any situation All they required was that he might be permitted to leave his house and occasionally to attend the Durbar That the Nizam was solicitous for his enlargement and that Moonirul Moolk would not object to it

I desired the Mowlvee to tell Himayat Ali that as the Begums had at length declared their wish I would not deceive them but acquaint them at once that I would never consent to the enlargement of Rajendra That I could not imagine the Nizam should be solicitous for his release and as far as Moonirul Moolk, it was of little consequence whether he did, or did not, object to it Indeed I was ignorant what right he possessed to offer any opinion upon such a subject

The Mowlvee enquired which of the two Begums were most interested about Rajendra, or whether they were equally so Himayat Ali replied that Bukshee Begum took little concern in public business that Jyniatoo Nissa Begum was in fact the advocate of Rajendra, and that she had persuaded Bukshee Begum to allow of her name being used in the occasion

5th Kadir Nawaz Khan called upon the Mowlvee on the night of the 1st of January and delivered the following message from Jyniatoo Nissa Begum

That friendship were of two kinds One fictitious and the other real That the former consisted of the interchange of compliments and polite enquiries The latter of doing such things as are agreeable to one another That the friendship which the Begum wished to establish with the Resident is of the latter description and she only required some proof of a similar disposition on the part of the Resident The Mowlvee enquired what the proofs should consist of Kadir Nawaz would not mention in direct terms, but hinted plainly enough at the enlargement of Rajendra

I directed the Mowlvee to tell Kadir Nawaz that no consideration should induce me to deviate from my public duty that if the Begum really meant the enlargement of Rajendra I could not comply with her wishes but that I should at all times be ready to do anything that was agreeable to the Begum and not inconsistent with the duty which I owed to the Nizam as well as to the Government I represented I begged she would consider this as final anwser upon that subject and that she would abstain from any further recommendation of Rajendra

A true copy
CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant.

D

Translation of an Arzee from Nawab Begum the wife of the late Ghulam Syed Khan, to His Highness the Nizam

We who are the slaves and dependants of your Highness constantly implore the almighty disposer of gifts to diffuse over our heads the shadow of your Highness in all its splendour and glory Your faithful and devoted servant Shah Yarool Moolk is desirous of making certain representations to your Highness

Translation of an Arzee from Shah Yarool Moolk to His Highness the Nizam enclosed in the above address

Every part of the conduct of the Ministers of your Highness Government for three or four years past is manifest to your enlightened mind Under the divine aid your Highness's prosperity will increase and the affairs of your Government will be conducted in the manner most agreeable to your Highness and most conformable to the wishes of your sincere dependants and I am convinced that the representations of the Hon'ble Company's Government to whom your Highness favour is extended will pay due deference to your Highness's interests. I have presumed to touch upon those subjects in a brief manner If your Highness will honour me with a private audience, I will enter upon them largely

True copies
CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant

Letter No 16—The enclosure No 1 to this covering note is important. It is a copy of Sydenham's address, to the Governor General, dated 6th February 1809. In this address Sydenham again discusses the claims of the aspirants to the office of Prime Minister refers to the Nizam's inclination to revive the office of Vakeel and closes by intimating that the Nizam

to the prosperity of his country and to the interests of the alliance For the terms in which that message was conveyed I begged leave to refer your Lordship to the 7th paragraph of No 1 of the accom panying papers. I also gave the Mowlvee particular instructions cautiously to avoid any declaration on my part but to draw the Nizam to an unreserved communication of his sentiments

6. Your Lordship will remark that the Nizam appeared to balance on his choice between Moonirul Moolk and Sheyaroo Dowlah though perhaps with some degree of preference to the former His Highness also hinted at a renewal of the old office of Vakil or person especially appointed to conduct the intercourse between the Resident and the Durbar perhaps with a view of providing for both the Omrahs in question

7 The decision between the comparative merits of the two persons whom His Highness thought had the strongest claims on his favour rested entirely with himself and if I had declared any positive opinion upon the subject I have little doubt that His Highness's choice would have been determined by that opinion Being thus called upon I thought it expedient to avoid any declara tion of my sentiments and to advise His Highness to refer the subject to your Lordship's consideration

8 The right of the British Government to interpose its in fluence in the selection of a successor to the office of the Prime Minister had been acknowledged by the Nizam not only by his general language but by the reference which he made to me through my principal Moonshi If any part of that right had been exercised by the Resident our proceedings might have been attributed to partiality private views or to motives even of a more doubtful nature It therefore appeared to me more suitable to the importance of the subject to advise the Nizam to refer it to the consideration of the Governor General in a letter from himself written expressly for that purpose. This procedure not only leaves our right of interference perfectly clear and unimpaired but it renders the exercise of that right much more public and formal I would also be attended with the further advantage of giving us time to ascertain the real inclination of the Nizam towards the several candidates and an opportunity of judging whether the influence, which Moonirul Moolk in particular had acquired would be as permanent as it was sudden and unexpected

9 For the arguments which were employed to prevail upon the Nizam to address a letter to your Lordship on the subject of the arrangements for a new administration I beg leave to refer to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the report No 8 in the accompanying papers

10 The renewal of the office of any distinct channel of intercourse between the Residency and the Durbar appeared to me to be unnecessary and likely to be productive of much future inconvenience It is quite unnecessary because all affairs of im portance are transacted by the Resident himself either with the

Minister or the Nizam in person and all matters of mere detail are managed with ease and facility by the principal Moonshies of the Resident and the Minister It might be productive of future inconvenience by exciting jealousy between the Minister and the Vakeel, by encouraging that practice of secret and separate intrigues of which there is already too much at this corrupt court, and by rendering the Minister less dependant on the advice and control of the Resident If the Vakeel were a man of ordinary rank and condition in life immediately subordinate to the Minister, there could be no advantage gained by the creation of an office of which the duties can be just as well carried on by our Moonshies If the Vakeel were an Omrah of rank, who enjoyed the confidence of the Nizam, then the creation of the office would be likely to produce the inconvenience which I have mentioned Such is the importance which is attached to the intercourse between the Residency and the Durbar and such the consequence and influence which it confers upon the person who conducts it That I am well assured that most of the Omrahs would prefer the situation of Vakeel to that of Minister, if their Offices were made distinct, and so much must every minister depend upon the support and assistance of the Resident, that I doubt whether any person of rank and prudence, would willingly accept the office of the Minister, if it were not connected with the entire management of all public inter course with the Resident It would be vain to say that the office of Vakeel should be made subordinate to that of Prime Minister, for in the present situation of affairs of two Omrahs nearly of equal rank and pretentions, were appointed to those offices the person who held that of Vakeel would soon rise superior to the Minister in consideration and influence

11 From all these considerations I thought proper to discourage the renewal of this office, and your Lordship will observe that the Nizam acceded to the justice to the opinion which I directed the Mowlvee to communicate to him upon that subject

12 If the selection of a successor to Meer Allum rested entirely between Moonirul Moolk and Sheyaroo Dowlah, there can be no doubt that the preference ought to be given to the former, but still, as I had resolved to persuade the Nizam to refer the subject to your Lordship, I thought it becoming to avoid any positive declaration of my sentiments respecting the character and pretensions of those Omrahs Notwithstanding this I authorized the Mowlvee to let the Nizam understand in an indirect and delicate manner, that of the two Omrahs in question, I should prefer the appointment of Moonirul Moolk to that of Sheyaroo Dowlah

13 Your Lordship will remark that the result of the second conference which my Mowlvee had with the Nizam was perfectly satisfactory and that His Highness very cheerfully consented to the propriety of his addressing a letter to your Lordship respecting the appointment of a successor to the late minister

14. His Highness deliberated for a long time on the terms in which he should address your Lordship Many drafts of letters were prepared but none suited His Highness's fancy and during this period he was recommended by his physicians to make an excursion in the country for the benefit of his health While he was out in this excursion he passed most of his time in hunting and other amusements appeared to be in the most cheerful temper and seemed to forget all public business As the Government continued to be conducted in its usual routine and with perfect regularity under the superintendence of Rajah Chandu Lal there was no immediate necessity for urging the Nizam to carry into effect his intention of writing to your Lordship and indeed I was anxious that every step in the arrangement for a ministry should be well considered by the Nizam himself and should seem to proceed from His Highness's uninfluenced judgment. I heard that His Highness had conceived some doubts of the propriety of addressing a letter to your Lordship but I could not ascertain whether they arose from a reluctance to acknowledge in so formal a manner the right of the British Government to direct His Highness's judgment in the choice of a minister or from a notion that such a step would be contrary to custom and Punctilio to both of which His Highness pays great regard However I did not reagitate the subject till the 4th of January when I sent the Mowlvee to His Highness to enquire whether he has made up his mind respecting the terms in which the letter was to be written and when he intended to dispatch it

15 The paper No 3 contains a report of what passed on that occasion between the Nizam and my Mowlvee. His Highness did not express any objection to write the proposed letter but seemed to be afraid of doing something informal and unusual. He also made Chandu Lal recapitulate in the presence of the Mowlvee the substance of the conversation which passed between them the day after Meer Allum's death respecting several arrangements for a new administration a report of which conversation I had the honour to convey to your Lordship and he was very pointed in declaring that he was indifferent as to any particular mode of arrangement and was only desirous that such a mode should be adopted as might be beneficial to the mutual interests of the two states. He mentioned the names neither of Moonirul Moolk nor of Shevaroo Dowlah and the object of his declaration to the Mowlwee, which immediately followed the relation of Chandu Lal's conversation was evidently to give your Lordship a choice amongst the several plans, that were suggested by the Rajah

16 The fact is, that the Nizam from the result of his former conference with the Mowlvee and from other circumstances was in some degree assured that we felt no particular interest respecting the nomination of Moonirul Moolk at least, that we should not urge it against His Highness's declared will. As Moonirul Moolk was present at the last conference, it could not be expected that His Highness should make any more explicit declaration of his

indifference towards that person's appointment, but his intention was evident enough, when it is considered that Moonirul Moolk's name was only classed according to his rank in the long list of Omrahs which included almost every person of any rank or respectability at the Court

17 There can be no doubt that Jyniatoo Nissa Begum withdrew her support from Moonirul Moolk when she discovered that it was quite out of her power to perform his promise of assisting the views of Rajah Rajendra and Chandni Begum was certainly prevailed upon the favour of Moonirul Moolk's promotion under the supposition that it would be the best mode of securing the interests of Chandu Lal But she detected Moonirul Moolk's attempts to injure the character of Chandu Lal in the opinion of the Nizam for His Highness spoke to her unreservedly respecting the accusations which Moonirul Moolk preferred against Chandu Lal, and the wish expressed by Juhan Parwar Begum to procure the situation of Paishkar for Rajah Roop Lall Since that period, Chandni Begum who has more influence over the Nizam than any other of the women about him, has discontinued her support in favour of Moonirul Moolk and both this Begum and Jyniatoo Nissa Begum have united to persuade the Nizam to make his eldest son by Chandni Begum, Wallee Ahud

18 After the Nizam's return to the city he was engaged in preparing with his own hand the draft of a letter to your Lordship, and when he had satisfied himself upon the forms in which the letter should be written he required the attendance of my Mowlvee who accordingly waited upon His Highness on the 10th of January I have made out a statement of the conversation which passed between them and which is reported in No 4 of the papers attached to the present dispatch

19 His Highness appeared to be still apprehensive of the informality of addressing the first letter to your Lordship on such a subject as the appointment of a minister His Highness did not appear to doubt the propriety of consulting your Lordship's wishes, but hesitated merely on the mode of doing it But the assurances made in my name by the Mowlvee, together with the arguments employed in the 5th paragraph of the report No 4 completely satisfied His Highness, who promised to admit of no further delay in the dispatch of the letter

20 However before the letter was sent to me, His Highness consulted his mother and Chandni Begum respecting the propriety of writing such a letter to the Governor-General The former said that she would take the subject into her consideration and give His Highness a reply the following day In this interval she sent to consult Rajah Rajendra who, I believe, was adverse to the measure and the Begum consequently objected to it The Chandni Begum advised the Nizam to dispatch the letter without loss of time. In this dilemma the Nizam determined to take the opinion

of Umjudool Moolk whose advice was so favourable to the dispatch of the letter that His Highness no longer hesitated but sent the Khureetah to me the following morning

21 I shall do myself the honour to transmit His Highness's Khureetah to the Persian Department by this day's post

22 I can venture to assure your Lordship that the letter which the Nizam has addressed to you is entirely of His Highness's own composition The draft was made out in his own hand and was sent to be copied by Rashiduddowla the son of Ihtisamull Moolk The first paragraph alluded to the representations made by Rajah Chandu Lal which His Highness was so anxious should be particularly explained to your Lordship

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Hyderabad J SYDENHAM
The 6th February 1809. Resident at Hyderabad

Report by Moulvee Mir Fluz Ali of what passed at the Durbar on the morning of the 22nd December

I went into an interior apartment in the Mahal where the Nizam was sitting with Moonirul Moolk and Rajah Chandu Lal Zeeahool Moolk (the Arz Begee) and two servants were in attendance At some distance there were some female servants and as there were Kanauts placed behind the Musnad I conjecture that some of the Begums were sitting in the other side of them.

After I had been ordered to sit down His Highness desired Zeeahool Moolk and the servants to retire and he told Moonirul Moolk to approach the Musnud After making enquiries after the Resident's health the Nizam turned towards Moonirul Moolk and directed him to mention certain circumstances to me.

3 Moonirul Moolk accordingly addressed me, and said that during the administration of Ghulam Syed Khan and Meer Abool Kasim there were many papers which required the signature of the minister and His Highness wished to know what was to be done with similar papers at present.

4. I replied that His Highness would of course determine upon that according to his will and pleasure.

5 His Highness said no Do you tell me what ought to be done. I ask your advice and request that you will give me your opinion without reserve.

6 I answered that His Highness's question was connected with certain circumstances which the Resident had desired me to represent to His Highness That as these circumstances were of a delicate nature, and suited only to His Highness's ear, I begged he would permit me to communicate them to him in private Upon this His Highness ordered Moonirul Moolk and Rajah Chandu Lal to retire to the furtherest end of the room I approached the Musnud and spoke as follows

7 The Resident is of opinion that a powerful and extensive Government requires a Minister, and that your Highness should think of some person to fill the office, which has been left vacant by the death of Meer Abool Kasim The selection and appointment rest with your Highness, but of course the British Government has a right to expect that your Highness's choice should fall upon a person properly qualified for that important and difficult office, who is acquainted with the forms of conducting business between two powerful states, and who is disposed to contribute to the stability of that alliance which connects your Highness with the British Government The Governor-General, who naturally feels the most lively interest in the welfare of your Highness's state, will be anxious to be made acquainted with your Highness's intentions upon this subject The Resident participates on that anxiety and has desired me to say that he has no doubt that your Highness's choice of a successor will be such as will do credit to your wisdom and judgment

8 The Nizam replied, there are two offices to be thought of, one that which is properly called the Diwani, and the other the Wakalat or office of foreign affairs There are two persons, who from their services, have the strongest claims upon the state I mean Ghulam Syed Khan and Meer Abdul Kadir Their dependants therefore are the best entitled to my favour Of the principal descendants of both those persons which do you think the most worthy of preference Neither of them, I am assured are likely to become dangerous to the interests of the alliance

9 I replied that His Highness's question was of so delicate a nature, that I did not feel myself at liberty to reply to it But I would communicate it to the Resident and convey his reply to His Highness

10 The Nizam said that do you think what will be the Resident's answer I replied that I could not exactly say, as I had never heard the Resident express any opinion on the comparative merits of the persons to whom His Highness alluded

11 The Nizam enquired what degree of confidence the Resident placed in me I answered that on such subjects as the present, I had only to communicate to the Nizam what the Resident said and to the Resident what His Highness might say.

12 The Nizam observed I speak to you as a friend and wish to ascertain your opinion. I replied that His Highness did me too great an honour that I was not authorized to declare any opinion of my own upon so delicate a subject and I could not venture to step beyond my instructions His Highness was the best judge of the relative merits of his own servants and I was a stranger to them

13 The Nizam said that certainly Moonirul Moolk was a man of experience and wisdom and after a short pause, His Highness added nor is Sheyarool Moolk deficient in understanding

14. Presently afterwards His Highness said suppose we propose the question to both of them I observed that I thought it quite unnecessary to propose such a question to the persons themselves. His Highness should weigh in his own mind their relative merits and pretentions and determine who was most worthy of preferment

15 His Highness then called Moonirul Moolk to him and said the Mowlvee tells me that the Resident proposes a minister should be appointed who bears a good character who is skilled in business, who is acquainted with the mutual interests of both states and whose appointment would do me credit. This is exactly what I told you and I desire that you will relate to the Mowlvee what passed between us on this subject.

16 Moonirul Moolk related what had passed which coincided exactly with the report that was sent to the Resident on the 11th of the month. He afterwards went on to profess his attachment and devotion to the Nizam and his resolution to promote the prosperity of the country and the friendship between the allied states.

17 The Nizam said that Sheyar Dowlah had applied for the office of Minister and had made similar professions to him. That he had heard Shamsool Omrah would not decline the situation and was one of the principal and most trustworthy officers under the Government. Turning round to Chandu Lal His Highness asked did you not mention this to me. Chandu Lal replied that he did mention the name of Shamsool Omrah with those of the other principal Omrahs at Court but made no particular remark regarding him.

18 His Highness then said to me you see how matters stand at present. You will communicate to the Resident all that has passed between us and you will come to me tomorrow to let me know what he says upon the subject. I have told you without any reserve all that has passed in my mind and I am assured the Resident will be equally unreserved with me, and will give me such advice as he thinks most conducive to my interest and the welfare of my state.

Report of the Mowlvee, of what passed at Durbar on the morning of the 23rd December 1808

I found the Nizam in the same room, with the same persons and servants as yesterday.

2 His Highness enquired with an appearance of anxiety whether I had brought from the Resident any answer to the question which he had put to me yesterday I replied that I would do myself the honour to represent to His Highness what I had been charged to say on that subject, if he would permit us to be quite private His Highness immediately ordered Moonirul Moolk, Chandu Lal, and the attendants, to retire, after which, I stated that yesterday at noon I had communicated to the Resident every word that His Highness had said to me, that the Resident had taken it all down in writing and desired me to wait upon him in the evening That in the evening I attended the Resident, who directed me to make the following reply to His Highness

3 That the Resident was much gratified and honoured by the confidence which the Nizam reposed in him, that he would be careful to offer no opinion, which he did not believe to be for the benefit of His Highness That His Highness's question lead to a decision upon an arrangement of peculiar delicacy and importance upon which the Resident was reluctant to offer a determinate opinion, until he had first consulted the sentiments of the Governor-General That he was only the medium of communication between His Highness and the Governor-General and that on all occasions which admitted of a reference, it was his especial duty to consult the Governor-General and to be directed by his Lordship's instructions That owing to the wisdom of His Highness and the merits of Chandu Lal, affairs were in so favourable a state, that no inconvenience or danger would arise from a short delay, and that the present subject demanded and admitted of the fullest deliberation If circumstances had been such as to require an immediate decision, the Resident would have offered his advice, honestly and unreservedly, to the best of his judgment, and in consonance with those general principles, which regulate the conduct of the British Government in India But there was no necessity for an immediate decision, and therefore, the Resident was extremely anxious to refer the subject to the wisdom of the Governor-General in Council

4 That His Highness might be assured that the Governor-General would give the subject his most serious attention, and would offer such advice, as he, in his conscience, thought most suitable to the times, and most conducive to the honour and dignity of the Nizam, the prosperity and welfare of the country and to mutual interests of the two states That His Highness was of course at entire liberty to choose his own servants, but where an appointment was of such essential consequence to the harmony and good understanding of both Governments and which required so much knowledge of their relative interests, it was extremely proper to obtain a knowledge of the sentiments of the Governor-General before His

Highness proceeded to confer it upon any particular person That the Governor-General would be much pleased and flattered at so unquestionable a proof of His Highness's confidence and friendship and of His Highness's anxiety to consult the interests and wishes of the British Government From all these considerations the Resident seriously recommended the Nizam to suspend his determination until he had consulted the Governor-General and he thought that the most becoming and formal mode of consulting his Lordship would be by addressing a letter to his Lordship on the subject.

5 His Highness listened with great attention to the whole of this message and said that the Resident's advice was extremely proper and judicious and such as might be expected from his prudence knowledge and attachment. That he entirely approved of what the Resident had recommended and would immediately conform to it

6 His Highness enquired which of the two persons he had mentioned yesterday the Resident thought best qualified for the situation of Minister and what he had said regarding the two officers of Dewan and Wakil

7 I replied that with regard to the latter question the Resident had expressed himself his opinion nearly in the following manner

8 The appointment of a Vakil for the express purpose of carrying on the public intercourse with the British Resident, was well adapted to former circumstances and to the nature of the connection as it then subsisted between the two states. That it was conferred upon Meer Abool Kasim because he was particularly well versed in political knowledge and was acquainted with the forms and customs of the English at a time when they were not familiar to people at Hyderabad But the nature of present connection which completely united the interests of the both states no longer required such a situation distinct from the dewani. In fact the appointment of Vakil had ceased to exist since the year 1798 from which time all business had been carried on between the Resident and the Minister That since Captain Sydenham's arrival at Hyderabad all affairs of importance had been transacted with the Nizam in person or with the Minister and all matters of more detail had been managed through the agency of the Moonshees of the Resident and Minister That Captain Sydenham was desirous to continue that mode of transacting business because he thought it the most direct simple, certain and satisfactory to both parties. That in his opinion therefore the Vakil as a separate and distinct appointment was unnecessary and might be inconvenient.

9 His Highness desired that what the Resident said upon this subject was perfectly just but he wished to know what was the Resident's opinion of the comparative merits of Moonirul Moolk and Sheyarpo Doulah

10 I replied that I was not authorized to make any communication upon that subject, and indeed the Resident appeared reluctant to offer any opinion, that might lead His Highness to conceive that he was personally interested in the promotion of either of those persons

11 His Highness replied that he was assured the Resident could have no other object in view than the real interests of the state, that he was desirous to ascertain the Resident's private opinion of those persons, and requested with much earnestness that I would give him some general notion of the Resident's sentiments on that subject

12 I then observed that without entering into a particular comparison of their merits, the Resident had remarked that Sheyaroo Dowlah was still young and perfectly inexperienced in public business, and that never having conversed with Sheyaroo Dowla it was impossible for the Resident to judge how far he was qualified for the highest office in the state Moonirul Moolk was more advanced in years, and had been in some degree accustomed to business and that being well known to the Resident, he would naturally feel more confidence in transacting business with Moonirul Moolk than with a perfect stranger

13 His Highness assented to the justice of this remark, and terminated the conversation by saying that he would reflect upon the terms in which he should write to the Governor-General, that being a subject of great delicacy and importance it required deliberation, but that the Resident might in the mean time, be assured that His Highness would take no step without the previous advice of the Resident

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,

First Assistant

Report of Mowlvee Meer Ebn Ali, of what passed when he waited on the Nizam at Umberpeth the 4th of January

1 I went to an open verandah on the outside of the garden wall, where I found Moonirul Moolk and Rajah Chandulal After waiting a short time we were summoned to attend the Nizam, whom we found in a small tent within the garden

2 Rajah Chandulal represented to His Highness that the family of Mahipat Ram had arrived at the Tarbund near the city and that he thought they had better come to the Foundry on the north side of the river, to be delivered over to the officer who was to escort them to Benares His Highness replied that it would be very proper and then addressing himself to me, made many enquiries of the city of Benares and the river Ganges

3 After speaking upon these and other indifferent subjects His Highness enquired what I had to say to him I answered that I was desired by the Resident to put His Highness in mind of the

letter which His Highness had consented to write to the Governor General respecting the appointment of a successor to Meer Allum. That the Resident thought the subject too important to be dropped and if His Highness still intended to write to the Governor-General upon it the sooner the letter was prepared and dispatched the better

4 His Highness said that he admitted the propriety of the Resident's advice and would follow it but that on a former occasion no such letter had been written by him to Lord Wellesley on the contrary his Lordship had first written a letter to His Highness respecting the appointment of a successor to Ghulam Syed Khan, and therefore His Highness was afraid of doing any thing on the present occasion which might be thought informal or unusual

5 I replied that different circumstances required a different measures that there would be nothing improper or informal in His Highness's writing a letter to consult the Governor-General respecting an arrangement which was of such material consequence to both states On the contrary the Governor-General would be much pleased with His Highness for having shown so much solicitude to obtain his advice before he proceeded to make any appointment and it was with this view that the Resident had recommended the measure to His Highness's notice.

6 His Highness then said I may write this letter without any future evil consequences. I replied assuredly

7 After some further conversation His Highness said I shall remain in the country for a few days longer and visit the shrine of Mowlah Ali after which I shall return to my palace in the city and write an appropriate letter to the Governor-General

8 His Highness then told me that Rajah Chandulal had represented some circumstances for the good of the state, which I must listen to and relate to the Resident in order that the Resident might communicate them to the Governor-General. Accordingly Chandu Lal mentioned the several arrangements which he had proposed to the Nizam on the day after Meer Allum's death. When Chandu Lal had concluded the Nizam said to me tell the Resident to write all these circumstances fully to the Governor General All that I require is that the affairs of Government should be properly conducted that my subjects should enjoy peace and security that I should not be troubled with complaints and that my alliance with the British Government should not be disturbed Provided these objects be attained I do not care who is the Minister Shortly after this we all retired

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL,
First Assistant.

Report by Mowlvee Meer Ebn Ali of what passed at the Durbar on the 10th January

I went to the palace and found Moonirul Moolk and Rajah Chandu Lall waiting in the Dewan Khana. I joined them and

after my arrival had been made known to the Nizam, an Aseel came to us, and said that His Highness still felt some doubts, upon the propriety of dispatching the letter to the Governor-General and was desirous to consult me once more upon that subject I told the Aseel that if His Highness would honour me with a private audience, I hoped to be able to remove all doubts from his mind When the Aseel communicated this message to the Nizam, His Highness directed us to attend him

His Highness repeated the same observations which he had made at Umbarpeth and said he was afraid of doing any thing that was unusual, particularly as on a former occasion, precisely similar the Governor General had addressed the first letter to him

I said every thing that occurred to me likely to remove those doubts from His Highness's mind and assured him that the Governor-General could feel nothing but gratified at His Highness's anxiety to consult him on an arrangement of so much importance to the interests of both states

His Highness replied that he was fully aware of the propriety of consulting the Governor General He was only in doubt as to the proper mode of consulting the Governor-General whether by a letter to his Lordship or by a message through the Resident

I replied that the effect of both was the same, but the Resident thought it more suitable to the importance of the occasion that His Highness should himself consult the Governor-General in a letter written expressly for that purpose It was both a more formal and more complimentary way than the communication of a mere message through the Resident

This remark appeared to satisfy the Nizam, and he observed that he could place implicit confidence in the rectitude of the Resident's judgment He added that he would lose no time in preparing the Khureetah and in sending it to the Resident for transmission to Calcutta

A true copy

CHARLES RUSSELL

Letter No 17—It is a covering note to a copy of his address to the Vice-President in Council, dated 2nd July 1811 In this address he describes the strange conduct of the Nizam and his demand of accounts of money from Raja Chandu Lal, the Peshkar The details of the court intrigues and lady's influence are also described

FROM—HENERY RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad, the 16th July 1811.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of my despatch No 4 to the honourable the vice-president

To—HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT-GENERAL HEWETT VICE PRESIDENT FORT WILLIAM

HONOURABLE SIR

I am sorry to acquaint your Excellency that the Nizam has within these few days renewed his altercation with Rajah Chandu Lal about his accounts and has behaved with great folly violence and indecency

2 I stated to your Excellency in the 5th paragraph of my address No 2 dated the 21st of May that the Nizam had directed that all matters of business might be referred to him through Moonirul Moolk s niece Juhan Parwar Begum Since that time the Nizam has generally given his orders to her in the first instance, and she has conveyed them to the person to whom they related. The paper in the Nizam s hand writing requiring Rajah Chandu Lal to refund the amount pretended to be due by him to the Government was sent by the Begum to Moonirul Moolk and delivered by him to the Rajah.

3 A few evenings ago the Nizam asked Juhan Purwar Begum whether Rajah Chandulal had yet paid the money he had directed her to demand of him. The Begum said that the Rajah had neither paid the money nor appeared as if he intended to do so. What said the Nizam he has not refused to pay it to you has he ? Yes he has replied the Begum and I have failed in every attempt I have made to get from him" "Then I will get it from him myself" said the Nizam. The Begum said very artfully that she had doubted whether the Nizam would be able to get money that she had tried every means in her power but that the Rajah seemed obstinately resolved not to pay it to any body 'But I will get it though exclaimed the Nizam 'as you shall see I have tried mild measures without success I will now try other If he will not pay the money by fair means I will take care that he shall pay it by foul"

4. The next morning soon after Chandulal and Munirul Moolk s arrival at the Durbar the Nizam who was as usual in the inner apartments of the palace, sent out Sahir Ali Khan to the Rajah to desire that he would discharge the balance due to him to the Sirkar The Rajah replied he really did not know what balance his Highness meant. He had rendered his account faithfully and so far from there appearing to be any balance against him the expenses considerably exceeded the receipts. If his Highness thought there was any error in the accounts the Rajah entreated he would be pleased to point it out. The Nizam then sent an absurd statement to the Rajah estimating the Revenues of a great part of the country by the Kaumil instead of the Woosool* inserting many districts which had been granted out in Jagheer taking credit for the Choute collected by the Peshwa s officers and

*The Kaumil is the nominal amount of revenue of each district of village according to a statement prepared when the Deccan belonged to the Kings of Delhi The woosool is the real amount now collected. The woosool generally varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Kaumil In a very few particular instances it equals it.

for a large portion of the secunnee or minister's fees, and exhibiting a balance of about four crores of Rupees against the Rajah Chandulal in his answer very patiently and respectfully explained the fallacy of this statement, he said he was afraid His Highness might not have accurately understood the different parts of the intricate and voluminous accounts he had submitted to him, and earnestly entreated that he might not be denied the privilege of waiting on His Highness to explain them to him in person To this the Nizam sent a very foolish though a very characteristic reply "What do you mean' said he "by insinuating that I do not understand your accounts I do understand them perfectly I have examined them with great attention Bunnee Begum too has seen them Sahir Ali Khan has seen them And will you pretend to say that they do not understand accounts? Pay the money immediately or I will take measures to make you pay it" Bunnee Begum is a writer in the service of Juhan Parwar Begum, and Sahir Ali Khan is one of the mirdates of Choubdars The Rajah again sent word to the Nizam that he was deeply concerned he could not prevail upon His Higness to see him, and that nothing he had urged could produce any effect upon His Highness's mind, he had already said every thing he had to say, and it would be disrespectful in him to persevere in merely repeating it If the money His Highness required from him was demanded according to any account, he entreated that the account might be submitted to a fair examination If it was demanded without any reference to accounts, all that he could say was, that the whole of his property even his life belonged to the Nizam, and might be taken from him at any time His Highness chose to require them , he was conscious in his own breast of having performed the part of an honest, faithful servant and was at all times prepared to lose his property as he gained it, and to end his life as he had passed it, in the service of his master This temperate respectful appeal however was entirely thrown away upon the Nizam He said "It was money and not fine words he wanted and that it was of no use therefore to amuse him with empty talking It seemed that Sahir Ali Khan through whom all the messages were conveyed backwards and forwards, was not able to get the money from Chandu lal and that he would therefore employ some other servant who would be both able and willing to get it too" The Rajah still continued to remonstrate patiently and temperately but he could get no other answer from the Nizam than merely "Bring the money, bring the money (Paise Lao paise Lao) which the Nizam towards the close of the day repeated over and over again, with the most absurd and stupid obstinacy At last at about eleven 11 O' clock at night, the Rajah being quite exhausted with anxiety, fatigue, and want of sustenance and finding that no impression was to be made upon the Nizam, sent in word that he had not eaten any thing since the morning and was very much tired, and with His Highness's permission therefore would then go home The Nizam desired him to go, and return to the palace early the next morning and at the same

time he sent a message to Munirool Moolk which was delivered in the open desiring him to depute officers of his own to assume charge of the country and to appoint Mootusuddies to take charge of the different departments here To this message Moonirul Moolk made no answer He had been present with the Rajah at the Durbar all day but had not taken any active share in the discussion that was going on It was near mid night when Moonirul Moolk and the Rajah left the palace

5 This took place on the 28th ultimo On the 29th the Rajah went to the Durbar at an early hour Moonirul Moolk was there The Nizam was asleep When he got up Chandulal desired Sahir Ali Khan would take in a message from him saying he anxiously hoped His Highness would be pleased to admit him to an audience and to listen to the explanation he was desirous of affording on the subject of his accounts Sahir Ali Khan refused to take in the message because he was not on duty that day and the Choubdar who was on duty said he would not take it in because the subject of it belonged to Tahir Ali Khan The Nizam has of late been so violent in his behaviour that even his own menial servants are afraid to approach him Chandulal could not prevail upon any body to take a message in to the Nizam and the Nizam sent no message out to either him or Moonirul Moolk At last at about one O clock Moonirul Moolk said that he would send in a Sirnama of his own with a message to his niece Juhan Parwar Begum which he did and received for answer from her that Nizam had said nothing more about the accounts and that she did not dare to speak to him about them until he could tell him that the money had been paid that she imagined unless the Nizam gave any orders to the contrary Moonirul Moolk and Chandulal might go home at the usual hour and the servant was going on with the answer when Moonirul Moolk stopped him saying very well very well I understand " and then turning to the Rajah said he believed they had better go home which they did immediately

6. I called on Rajah Chandulal directly he returned from the palace. He repeated to me every thing that had passed between himself and the Nizam the day before, and told he was quite distracted with the difficulties of his situation and realy knew not either what to do or what to expect He imputed all his embarrassments to Moonirul Moolk s intrigues He said he still thought notwithstanding all that had passed that the Nizam had no personal dislike of him at bottom at least that he liked him as well as he liked any body else about the Durbar and that the only personal interest the Nizam felt on the present occasion was the desire of extorting money from him. In every other respect, he was persuaded the Nizam was a mere tool in the hands of Moonirul Moolk and his associates

7 I said every thing I could to encourage and animate the Rajah and assured him that he had nothing to apprehend I had already told him he should have my zealous support whenever it became necessary and I was now prepared to give it to him firmly and decidedly The Rajah expressed himself in terms of great gratitude to the British Government for the consideration they had for him, and said he now feared it would become absolutely necessary for him to appeal to me for assistance, but that for his own sake, he wished to defer calling in my active interposition as long as he thought there was any chance, left of his being able to do without it I told the Rajah that I should be guided very much by his opinion regarding the time at which I should interfere between him and the Nizam, and as he evidently wished that I should wait a little longer, it was determined that the Rajah should go to the Durbar again as usual the next day, if the Nizam would listen to him, he was to endeavour to obtain an audience, and bring him to reason, but if the Nizam persisted in his violence and either enforced his orders to Moonirul Moolk, or attempted any other decided step against Chandulal, the Rajah was to remonstrate in a written Aizee and upon that proving ineffectual, as in all probability it would, I was myself to demand an audience of the Nizam, and act as his temper and disposition of mind might appear to make most desirable for diverting him from his present disgraceful line of conduct My visiting Chandulal at such a time would of itself show, that (unless) we interested ourselves in his favour, and might perhaps in some degree deter the Nizam from continuing to act against him, especially if he had been encouraged in any part of his late conduct by a supposition, that we would not interfere for the Rajah's support

8 The next morning which was the 30th and yesterday, Rajah Chandulal went to the Durbar as usual The Nizam was in his female apartment He remained at the palace the whole of the morning both days, but receiving no communication of any kind from the Nizam both he and Moonirul Moolk returned to their own houses at the usual hour

9 I have not thought it necessary to trouble your Excellency with any tedious detail of the objections raised against Rajah Chandulal's accounts The extravagant sum demanded by the Nizam and the method in which he has conducted his enquiry are of themselves amply sufficient to stamp a character of fiction upon the whole proceeding

10 It will be satisfactory to your Excellency to hear that Chandulal in his present difficulties, carries with him not only the esteem of all the Omra of any rank or respectability and of of the Begums in the Mahal except Munirul Moolk's niece, but also the cordial good will of the whole community Umzadul Moolk, Shumsul Omrah, Shah Yarool Moolk, Zeeaool Moolk, and Ihtisamool Moolk, the only persons of any real consequence now left at Hyderabad, are all decidedly attached to the Rajah's cause His office as Peshkar of the Pagah Party connects him particularly with

Umzadul Moolk and Shamsul Omrah In the Mahal Chandni Begum the Nizam's favourite wife has always been his peculiar patronness The Bukshee Begum's Jagheers have long been entrusted to his brother Govind Buksh and a part of Jyniatoon Nissa Begum's Jagheers are in the charge of one of his servants They have all expressed themselves to the indignity to which every body is liable, who approaches the Nizam in the paroxysms of his anger Among the ladies of the Mahal Bukshi Begum has long ceased to take any active part in the concerns of the Government and even the Nizam's own mother and his favourite wife are now afraid to speak to him Umzadul Moolk has ceased to attend the Durbar for some time past. Ihtisamul Moolk is very seldom there. Shamsul Omrah and Shah Yarool Moolk are generally on duty at the palace but they rarely see the Nizam and they are at any rate both of them too young to offer any opinion to him Zeeaool Mulk from his office of Arazbegee is always in attendance but the Nizam hardly ever sends for him. Now and on the present occasion he has paid him the compliment of not conveying any of his indecent messages to the Rajah through him

11 The prevalent opinion openly expressed of the Nizam even by the members of his own family is that he is insecure and his present violence is imputed to his not having been bled as usual during the hot weather He desired his physicians to bleed him some time ago but the operation from some accident was unsuccessful and it has not been attempted since. The whole tenour of the Nizam's recent conduct certainly seems to justify this opinion though I forbear from relating in an official address any of the ludicrous proofs he frequently exhibits of his degrading and unhappy calamity For some time past he has ceased to trust any body to cook his victuals for him and now eats nothing but what is dressed by his own hands. He never appears in public, and never pays any attention to the concerns of his Government He generally eats in a sullen melancholy silence in his female apartment and if he does admit any body to his presence it is either his menial servants or his foster brothers or Izzat Yar Khan and Sikandar Yar Jang, the two persons mentioned in the 15th paragraph of my last address to your Excellency It is the original misfortune of the Nizam's disposition and the source of the errors of his life, that he is uneasy in the society of the only persons who are fit companions for his rank, and who could inspire him with a recollection of what he owes to his people and to himself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

HENRY RUSSELL,

Resident at Hyderabad.

Hyderabad

July 2nd 1811

Letter No. 18.—The enclosure to this covering note is important The enclosure is a copy of Russell's address to the Vice-President in Council, dated the 15th July 1811. In this address Russell points out what the revenues of the state were in 1803-04, what Chandulal's relations with the British Resident and what Chandulal had planned to win back the Nizam's confidence

FROM—H RUSSELL, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hyderabad, the 27th July 1811

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of my address No 5 to His Excellency the Vice-President

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT-GENERAL HEWETT, FORT WILLIAM

HONOURABLE SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your Excellency's commands conveyed to me in the Chief Secretry's dispatch of the 21st ultimo

2 It is very gratifying to me to find that the report contained in my address No 2 on the 21st of May had proved satisfactory to your Excellency and that your Excellency had been pleased to approve of the advice I had given to Rajah Chandu Lal In the event of its becoming necessary for me to exert my influence for the Rajah's protection the delivery of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's letter on the 20th September to His Highness the Nizam, and Moonirul Moolk will still probably be attended with the same beneficial consequences that they were originally intended to produce I have already thought it right as a measure of precaution to communicate copies of these letters confidentially to Rajah Chandu Lal

3 For some days after the date of my last address to your Excellency no further discussion took place about the Rajah's accounts The Rajah went to the Durbar every morning and stayed there until the usual hour but the Nizam neither appeared himself in the public apartments of the palace, nor sent any messages to the Rajah

4 On the morning of the 7th however Munirul Moolk told Chandulal that Juhan Parwar Begum had sent to him by the Nizam's desire for a written explanation of the statement made out under the Nizam's inspection and communicated to the Rajah on the 28th of last month The Rajah had taken the precaution to prepare the explanation now called for and immediately sent it to the Nizam The article explaining the item of Jagheers in the Nizam's statement was the only one on which His Highness made any remark He asked why so much of his country had been

granted away without his knowledge or authority The Rajah replied that that was a question out of his power to answer None of the Jagheer referred to in the statement having been granted by him but having all been conferred during Meer Allum s administration when the accounts of the country were kept by Sooraj Want and Mahipat Ram The Nizam said they were traitors (Nimak Haram). You must not follow their example For the future let the charges be reduced to the amount at which they stood in 1213 Faslee 1803-04 by which means a balance of revenue will always be left to me at the end of the year The charges for 1803-04 were Rupees 1,40,15,337 the receipt for last year were Rupees 1,85,97,340 The Rajah thought it prudent in the present temper of the Nizam s mind to avoid entering into any argument with him about the practicability of keeping the charges stationery when the extent of the country had increased and he therefore sent for answer to the Nizam s message merely that he would turn the subject over in his mind and endeavour to make as large a reduction as he possibly could in the expense of the Government

5 This is the only occasion on which any thing has lately passed. The tone of the Nizam s messages was rather kind to the Rajah than otherwise, and he has taken two or three opportunities since of showing a favourable disposition towards him He has desired the Rajah to appoint a servant of his own to superintend a house His Highness is now building within the enclosure of his palace, and a report having gone abroad that the Rajah s enemies intended to incite some ruffians to assassinate him the Nizam sent messages a few days ago to both Shamshul Omrah and Umjadul Moolk desiring that they would give orders to the Pagah troops to be particularly careful of the Rajah s person

6 I have all along had reason to suspect that one of the means Munir Ool Mulk and his agents made use of to encourage the Nizam in his measures against Chandu Lal was the assuring him that the examination of the Rajah s accounts was a matter belonging exclusively to His Highness s domestic policy and one therefore in which the British Government could have no pretext for interfering and reports where very industriously circulated through the city that the Rajah had earnestly and repeatedly appealed to me for assistance but that I had peremptorily refused to give it to him. The scene of one of these appeals was laid at Munirul Moolk s house, where it was said, that on the day I visited him the Rajah had thrown himself at my feet in Munirool Moolk's presence and implored my assistance as the only possible means of intricating him from his difficultuies and that I had told the Rajah in reply "I was exceedingly sorry for the embarrassment he was involved into but that I had no authority to interfere in any of the internal arrangements of the Nizam s Government and that in the present instance, His Highness s pleasure must take its course."

7 It is probable therefore that the Nizam understood my sudden visit to Chandulal on the 29th ultimo in the sense in which I meant he should understand it and that he has changed his conduct from discovering that the Rajah will have my support, if he should stand in need of it I have since paid another visit to the Rajah, which seems to have produced the best effects in encouraging the Rajah himself and repressing the hopes and activity of his enemies

8 The Rajah is now endeavouring to obtain an audience of the Nizam at which he means to try to remove any doubts His Highness may still pretend to entertain of the correctness of his accounts and to conciliate him by assurances of a faithful attachment to his person and Government and by professing the most sincere devotion to the interests of his service The Rajah s manners are very mild and insinuating and he is so well acquainted with the peculiarities of the Nizam's temper, that if he can but get personal access to him, I am in great hopes he will succeed in effecting a reconciliation

9 The Rajah has abandoned the design of purchasing the Nizam's favour by the offer of a large sum of money and he has now devised a plan, which does not seem to be liable to the same objections for making a permanent increase to the monthly sum paid to the Nizam for the support of his household The good effects of this measure will be lasting instead of temporary, and will give the Rajah a permanent hold upon the Nizam's mind by authorizing the declaration that it will not be without the greatest difficulty the Rajah will be able to make the increase the projects, and that it will be absolutely impracticable for him either to accomplish or continue it, without His Highness's unlimited confidence and support

10 The Rajah also intends to endeavour to make some reduction in the charges of the Government a measure which if it is cautiously planned and steadily maintained, will certainly be attended with the most important and beneficial consequences I fear however that this design is rather specious than practicable

11 Rajah Chandu Lal attaches great importance to the object of conciliating the Nizam by his own efforts alone It being generally known that he will have our support if he should be driven to require it will of itself give him considerable weight It may possibly deter the Nizam from taking any decided steps against him, and will at least make Munirul Moolk cautious in the prosecution of his intrigues But the active exertions of our influence in his favour would confirm his enemies in one of the chief advantages they have over him in their insinuations to the Nizam, it would at

at the same time he sent message to me mentioning what had occurred One of the Julian Parwar Begum's Aseels then went to the Rajah to ask what was the reason of my wanting to see the Nizam The Rajah replied that I had received a Shookka for His Highness from the King and I wished to present to him. I know nothing about the King said the Nizam Who is he? What has he got to write to me about? Who brought his Shookka here? How did it come? Did it fly?" The Rajah said that the Shookka he believed was in answer to an Arzdusht which His Highness had addressed to the King, a considerable time ago thanking him for the titles His Majesty had been pleased to confer upon him and that it had been forwarded to me by the Resident at Delhi The Nizam said he knew nothing at all about the matter and desired the Rajah to refer to Meer Allum The Rajah reminded His Highness very respectfully that Meer Allum had been dead three years but that the former Shookka from the King and the copies of His Highness's Arzdushts were in the Moonshy's Office and could be produced immediately if His Highness wished to see them. The Nizam saw that although Meer Allum himself was dead many of the members of his family were living to whom the Shookka might be delivered much more properly than to him But he desired that the papers mentioned by the Rajah might be sent to him.

6. The next morning the Rajah took those papers to the palace, and sent them in to the Nizam who pretended to forget all that had passed the day before and asked what the papers were about and why he was troubled with them. The Rajah told the Nizam, that the papers had been sent to him by his own express desire, and as soon as he had read them requested His Highness would fix a day for granting me an audience. The Nizam was astonished at the Rajah's requiring him to receive me after giving him a formal release, under his seal and signature, declaring that no transactions remained unsettled (alluding probably to the circumstance mentioned on the 3rd paragraph of Lt-Col Russell's address to the Governor-General dated the 14th June 1810). The Rajah said he was not aware that any transaction did remain unsettled that I merely wished to pay a visit to His Highness and that nothing surely could be more easy then for His Highness to receive me and entertain me in the usual manner for half an hour The Nizam said it might perhaps appear very easy to the Rajah but it was by no means so to him it weighed upon him like a stone Ghulam Syed Khan and Meer Abdul Kasim never troubled him in this way they did every thing that was to be done at their own houses and left him as he wished to be left, entirely to himself. The Rajah replied that all the duties which belonged to the Minister he discharged, as his predecessors had done, but that there were certain acts which could be performed by His Highness alone and that the giving audience to the Resident was one of them. "I have no objection" said the Nizam, to give audience to the Resident, when there is any real necessity for it but it is quite impossible that he can have any

thing to say to me now how should he? He has got no money of mine, and I am sure I have got none of his" The Rajah answered that all this was very true, but that I had applied for an audience, and it must be granted to me, that in a former instance His Highness had declared, that he would unconditionally receive the Resident upon all occasions, and that His Highness's objecting to do so now would inevitably lead to very serious and painful discussions I know nothing said the Nizam "about the declaration you speak of, or about the Resident's right to have an audience, every thing that was said or done before, was by Meer Allum, why cannot you do as he did? You are the Minister, and conduct all the business, you write my letters, and seal them for me, you issue orders, manage the country, and collect the Revenues, why therefore cannot you receive the Resident too? And have me entirely to myself I am a poor man (Garib Admee) and live quite secluded I keep a few female servants, and have few pots and pans to cook my victuals I do not trouble my head about any other man's business and do not wish any other man to trouble his head about mine

7 The whole of this absurd discussion was conducted by the Nizam with the most indecent violence, and the emotions which prevailed in the Durbar, where the Nizam's messages were delivered aloud to the Rajah, seemed to be alternately of pity, laughter and disgust For several days afterwards the Nizam shut himself up entirely in his own apartment and he occasionally betrayed such violence of passion, that the servants of the palace were afraid to approach him. During the last few months indeed, he has shown a ferocity of disposition, which, admidst all his extravagancies never appeared in him before He lately had one of his female servants tied by the hands and feet to four wooden pegs driven into the ground, for no greater offence than a mistake in the method of boiling some eggs, and after keeping her in that situation for several days, he had her beaten until she actually expired in his presence About a fortnight ago he had another of his female servants so unhumanly beaten for some equally trifling offence, that she died in a few hours, and a day now hardly passes without his exercising some cruelty towards his women which makes his character as odious, as it is contemptible The impression which this conduct has occasioned may easily be imagined Those pesrons who are able to get away from the Nizam, are naturally eager to do so, and nothing I am told can exceed the misery of those whose situations unavoidably expose them to the paroxyms of his rage Both the Bukshi Begum and the Jyniatoo Nissa Begum left the palace in disgust about six weeks ago and are now living at a village of Jyniatoo Nissa Begum's about six miles from the city They had for some time been upon bad terms with the Nizam in consequence of the violence and indecency of his conduct

8 At length after waiting nearly a week Rajah Chandu Lal sent an Arzee to the Nizam, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation I hope your Excellency will think the

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1937.

Provident Fund Account.

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Subscribers' contributions Account	2,31,877 10 1		By Advance to subscribers ..	41,363 15 0	
Less—Payments made to subscribers resigned	46,871 11 11	1,85,005 14 2	*Less*—Recoveries made up to 31st March 1937	37,661 12 0	3,702 3 0
Committee's contributions ..	2,26,720 8 10				
Less—Payments to subscribers resigned and for forfeitures for Committee's contributions disallowed	44,502 11 2	1,82,217 13 8	Accrued interest on Government Paper upto 31st March 1937, credited to subscribers for distribution		3,980 0 10
Suspense Deposit of Mr. Dutt's own contribution		1,085 14 1			
Investment Fluctuation Account		26,205 1 5	By Balance		3,89,859 1 2
Lapse and Forfeiture Account ..		2,026 9 8			
Suspense Receipts—Indian Central Cotton Committee Account (since adjusted)		1,000 0 0			
Total ..	....	3,97,541 5 0	Total ..	....	3,97,541 5 0

...ENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1937.

Rs.	a. p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
		Administration of the Committee (including Improvement of Cotton Marketing, Seed Distribution and Extension, Printing and Propaganda, Statistical Research and Travelling Allowance of Non-official Members)					3,73,980	0 0
[illegible]	4 1[illegible]	Agricultural Research Grants-in-Aid ..					4,85,855	3 8
		Technological Research					1,91,400	15 1
		Closing Balance (Government Paper at Cost):—						
[illegible]	[illegible]	3½% Government of India Loan 1947-50 of the Face Value of	2,75,000		2,18,032	13 0		
[illegible]	[illegible]	3½% Government of India Loan 1960-70 of the Face Value of	8,08,900		6,92,998	12 10		
[illegible]	[illegible]	4% Government of India Loan 1955-60 of the Face Value of	26,000		25,004	0 0		
		4% Government of India Loan 1939-44 of the Face Value of	1,89,000		1,87,057	15 6		
		4% Government of India Loan 1940-43 of the Face Value of	3,80,000		3,93,342	8 0		
		4% Bombay Municipal Bonds 1954 of the Face Value of	50,000		58,500	0 0		
		4% Karachi Port Trust Coupon Debentures, 1955, of the Face Value of						
		4% Karachi Municipal Debentures 1958 of the Face Value of	1,33,[illegible]		1,41,212	8 0		
		4½% Port of Sterling Bearer Bonds of the Face Value of	3,93,5[illegible]		4,15,724	2 0		
		(Market Value on 31st March 1937 Rs. 27,34,522-3-0)	[illegible]		2,21,[illegible]	14 10		
		Imperial Bank of India Current Account			23,25,123	10 2		
		Advances:—			41,[illegible]	15 1[illegible]		
		[illegible] Accounts, as certified by the Secretary ..	1,500	0 0				
		Technological Laboratory, as certified by the Director, Technological Laboratory	500	0 0				
		Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, as certified by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency..	1,393	0 0				
		Director of Agriculture, Punjab, for Cotton Research Station, Lyallpur, as certified by the Cotton Research Botanist, Lyallpur						
		[illegible] Punjab, as certified by the Plant [illegible], Punjab	150	0 0				
		[illegible] of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Office	120	0 0				
		[illegible]	21	7 0				
		Deposits [illegible]			2,[illegible]	7 0		
		[illegible]			7,44[illegible]	4 0		
		[illegible] Closing Balance ..			12,[illegible]	12 10		
		Total					23,[illegible]	1 1[illegible]
							34,47,[illegible]	1[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Rs. [illegible] has been deposited with the Imperial Bank of India for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and Payments of the Indian Central Cotton Committee with the Books, Vouchers and certified balances of [illegible] explanations we have required and [illegible] the best of our information and explanations [illegible] with the [illegible] the Indian Cotton [illegible]

PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT AS AT 31st MARCH 1937.

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance as on 1st April 1936	3,34,381 4 4		
Less—Payments made during the year to a subscriber who resigned in 1935-36	23 0 4	3,34,358 4 0	
To Subscribers' Contributions ..	28,391 6 0		
Add—Recoveries against advances	5,044 2 0	33,435 8 0	
		3,67,793 12 0	
Less—Refunds to Subscribers who have resigned	866 11 4		
Advances to Subscribers ..	5,167 13 0	6,034 8 4	
		3,61,759 3 8	
Committee's Contribution received from Indian Central Cotton Committee at 100 per cent.		28,391 6 0	
		3,90,150 9 8	
Less—Payments to Subscribers who have resigned including transfers to Lapse and Forfeiture Account for contributions disallowed		845 6 0	3,89,305 3 8
To Interest received on Investments		12,716 15 0	
,, Interest received on Advances to Subscribers ..		149 13 0	
Refunds of Income-tax deducted on Interest received during 1935-36		138 1 0	
		13,004 13 0	
Less—Interest paid during the year to Subscribers who have resigned:—	Rs. a. p.		
On their own contributions ..	6 10 10		
On Committee's contributions ..	6 15 8		
Interest paid in advance at the time of purchase of Government Securities (since received)	462 11 6		
Income-tax deducted from interest on Investments (Recoverable) ..	292 8 2		
Bank's commission for collection of interest and cost of stamps ..	34 10 0		
Cost of Stationery, etc.	30 12 0	834 4 2	12,170 8 10
Lapse and Forfeiture Account			154 10 8
Indian Central Cotton Committee's Account: Excess recovery of Committee's Contributions (since adjusted)			1,000 0 0
Total ..			4,02,630 7 2

Payments.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Investment Fluctuations Account (Depreciation in Securities)			12,771 6 0
By Balance :—			
(Securities in Government Paper at Market Price)			
3½% Government Promissory Notes of the Face Value of	Rs. 2,04,900	1,89,276 6 0	
3½% Government of India Loan 1947-50 of the Face Value of	Rs. 70,500	74,025 0 0	
5% Government of India Loan 1939-44 of the Face Value of	Rs. 25,600	27,072 0 0	
4% Government of India Loan 1960-70 of the Face Value of	Rs. 32,600	36,063 12 0	
6½% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1937 of the Face Value of	Rs. 17,500	17,784 6 0	
Savings Bank Account with the Imperial Bank of India		5,083 14 0	
Current Account with the Imperial Bank of India		40,553 11 2	
*Total Closing Balance			3,89,859 1 2
Total ..			4,02,630 7 2

* Includes Rs. 1,085-14-1 being Suspense Deposit with interest thereon of Mr. Dutt's own contribution.

Bombay, 11th May 1937.

Examined and found correct.
(Sd.) S. B. Billimoria & Co.,
Registered Accountants, Auditors.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE UNDER RESEARCH AND SEED EXTENSION SCHEMES UP TO 31st MARCH 1937.

Major Heads.	Total sanctioned grant.	Period.	Date of starting of the scheme.	Total expenditure upto 31st March 1937.	Expenditure from Capital Grants on (a) Lands and Buildings.	(b) Machinery, apparatus and other movable property.	Expenditure from annual grants on apparatus and equipment of a permanent or semi-permanent nature.	Net working expenses, i.e., staff, field experiments, labour, stores, laboratory and field contingencies including petty apparatus.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				RESEARCH	SCHEMES.				
	Rs. a. p	Yrs. Mths		Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	
II. *Technological Research*—									
(1) Technological Laboratory:—									
(a) Capital Expenditure ..	5,71,399 3 8	Permanent.	1923	5,59,076 12 4	4,07,536 7 0	1,50,223 9 9	....	....	
(b) Working Expenses ..	18,83,822 15 7		Jan. 1924	18,53,977 14 4	....	1,318 11 7	52,001 4 3	18,01,978 10 1	
(2) Provincial—Capital	6,151 0 0		April 1928	97,143 12 3	...	5,622 7 0	....	....	
Working	91,521 5 3			..	....	....	394 14 9	91,126 6 6	
(3) Development of alternative uses for Indian cottons	30,000 0 0	....	....	5,262 3 11	....	....	....	5,262 3 11	
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH GRANTS.									
IV. *Bombay Schemes*—									
(1) Surat Physiological and Writing up	2,91,445 0 0	10 1½	Sept 1923	2,50,954 2 11	....	....	23,334 5 2	2,27,619 13 9	Physiological scheme closed down on 4th August 1932 and Writing-up scheme on 17th October 1933.
(2) (a) Surat Bollworm	1,20,720 0 0	7 7	Sept. 1923	1,14,509 9 7	....	...	4,707 8 7	1,09,802 1 0	Scheme closed down on 31st March 1931.
(b) Surat Bollworm Writing up	2,420 0 0	0 4	July 1932	2,315 3 0	....	....	....	2,315 3 0	
(c) Surat Bollworm Propaganda and Clean-up ..	1,28,764 0 0	4 0	1st April 1931	91,468 9 2	...	...	10,828 0 11	80,640 8 3	
(d) Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in Surat and Broach Districts ..	19,010 0 0	4 0	1st April 1935	8,897 0 0	....	....	817 12 6	8,079 3 6	This continuation scheme is financed from the savings of the *Surat Clean-up* Scheme.
Dharwar—									
(a) Wilt and Cotton Breeding.	2,63,545 0 0	8 11	Sept. 1923	1,82,836 4 11	...	....	13,713 3 7	1,69,123 1 4	Schemes closed down on 31st July 1932 and in July 1929.
(b) Writing up	11,355 0 0	0 10	1st June 1932	10,902 10 3	...	....	....	10,902 10 3	Scheme closed down on 31st March 1933.
Khandesh Cotton Breeding ..	27,995 0 0	5 5½	15th Oct. 1926	26,573 5 0	...	....	....	26,573 5 0	Scheme closed down on 31st March 1932.
...stallation of Cotton Re-...	23,991 0 0	....	Not started	1,749 7 6	...	....	....	1,749 7 6	

MENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE UNDER RESEARCH AND SEED EXTENSION SCHEMES UP TO 31st MARCH 1937—*contd.*

[illegible] Heads.	Total sanctioned grant.	Period.	Date of starting of the scheme.	Total expenditure upto 31st March 1937.	Expenditure from Capital grants on (a) Lands and Buildings.	Expenditure from Capital grants on (b) Machinery, apparatus and other movable property.	Expenditure from annual grants on apparatus and equipment of a permanent or semi-permanent nature.	Net working expenses, *i.e.*, staff, field experiments, labour, stores, laboratory and field contingencies including petty apparatus.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
[illegible] Research Grants—(contd).				RESEARCH	SCHEMES—contd.				
	Rs. a. p.	Yrs. Mths.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
[illegible] (contd.)									
[illegible] Cotton Breeding ..	76,061 0 0	10 0	1st April 1932	39,855 14 9	....	....	*4,175 5 9	*35,680 9 0	*Provisional figures.
[illegible] Cotton Breeding ..	1,20,910 0 0	10 0	1st April 1932	46,238 15 6	....	....	*6,232 2 6	*40,006 13 0	*Provisional figures.
[illegible] of Small Leaf Disease [illegible]	5,118 0 0	1 0	6th Nov. 1933	3,938 9 6	....	....	495 2 6	3,443 7 0	Scheme closed down on 31st October 1934.
[illegible] of Goghari cotton in [illegible]	5,000 0 0	5 0	16th Jan. 1935	2,251 7 0	....	....	....	2,251 7 0	
[illegible] of cotton seed— [illegible]	5,250 0 0	3 0	1st Feb. 1936	....	....	....	33 6 1	1,713 4 4	
[illegible]	3,700 0 0			5,443 13 3	....	3,697 2 10			
[illegible] of Wilt-resistant [illegible] for Surat area ..	14,395 0 0	5 7	1st April 1937	355 0 0	....	....	....	....	
[illegible] Wilt Breeding Scheme, [illegible]	42,350 0 0	5 0	1st April 1937	....	....	....	....	355 0 0	
[illegible] of Northern and [illegible] in Dry Farming [illegible] at Bijapur	1,750 0 0	1 0	1st June 1937	....	....	....	....	....	
[illegible]	1,47,068 0 0	14 6	Dec. 1923	1,32,334 14 6	....	....	4,431 7 0	1,27,903 7 6	
[illegible] and Physiological [illegible] ..	2,12,770 0 0	7 0	16th Sept. 1931	1,12,472 6 11	....	....	9,029 12 8	1,04,442 10 3	
[illegible] Capital	950 0 0	6 5	14th Jan. 1931	18,351 1 4	....	891 11 7	....	....	
[illegible] Recurring	21,010 0 0				....	....	298 14 10	17,170 6 11	
[illegible]	13,734 0 0	[illegible] 0	14th June 1933	9,301 7 11	....	....	411 12 9	8,889 11 2	Scheme closed down on 14th June 1937.
[illegible]	23,514 0 0	5 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	
[illegible]	31,3[illegible] 0 0	14 7½	13th Aug. 1925	4,97,170 15 4	22,158 0 0	9,162 11 0	....	....	
[illegible]	*[illegible] 0 0				....	....	31,915 10 9	4,30,994 9 7	*Rs. 2,030 transferred to Capital from Working grant.
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 11	4th May 1926	2,16,653 15 9	....	5,826 3 10	....	....	
[illegible]	[illegible]				....	....	10,051 15 2	2,00,775 12 9	

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE UNDER RESEARCH AND SEED EXTENSION SCHEMES UP TO 31st MARCH 1937—*contd.*

Major Heads.	Total sanctioned grant.	Period.	Date of starting of the scheme.	Total expenditure upto 31st March 1937.	Expenditure from Capital Grants on (a) Lands and Buildings	Expenditure from Capital Grants on (b) Machinery, apparatus and other movable property.	Expenditure from annual grants on apparatus and equipment of a permanent or semi-permanent nature.	Net working expenses, i.e., staff, field experiments, labour, stores, laboratory and field contingencies including petty apparatus.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				RESEARCH	SCHEMES—*concld.*				
	Rs a. p	Yrs Mths.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p	
VI. *Punjab*—(contd.)									
(c) White Fly	56,087 0 0	5 5	1st May 1931	49,153 0 7	..	...	8,866 6 0	40,286 10 7	Scheme closed down on 30th September 1936.
(d) Root Rot	42,208 0 0	6 0	1st Sept. 1932	28,442 13 5	.. .	...	238 14 0	28,203 15 5	
(e) Spraying Trials	14,400 0 0	3 0	8th July 1933	10,812 11 3	..	...	2,402 15 9	8,409 11 6	
(f) Physiological (Cotton Failure Research)	2,01,587 0 0	5 0	15th Mar. 1935	81,728 14 6	...	...	11,957 3 11	69,771 10 7	
(g) Clean-up Campaign	52,580 0 0	2 0	1st April 1937		....	....	....	....	
(h) Debrating and Delinting:— Recurring	1,000 0 0	2 0	..	6,872 10 0	....	...	17 12 0	982 4 0	
Non-recurring	6,700 0 0			....	...	5,872 10 0	...	...	
(i) Survey of disease of malformation	2,674 0 0	0 10	1st June 1934	1,730 10 6	....	...	.	1,730 10 6	Scheme closed down on 31st March 1935.
(j) Cotton Jassid Investigation ..	10,225 0 0	3 0	1st April 1937	....	....	...	..	....	
VII. *Central Provinces*—									
(a) Botanical	(b) 61,000 0 0 5,36,150 0 0	2 6 13 0	Oct 1923 1st April 1926	4,27,740 11 3	..	..	4,908 15 10	4,22,831 11 5	(b) The balance of this amounting to Rs.3,100-13-5 lapsed on revision.
(b) Entomological	13,131 0 0	3 3	2nd July 1934	9,564 15 0	...		78 10 6	9,486 4 6	
VIII *United Provinces*—									
(a) Pink Boll-worm:— (i) Capital	54,000 0 0	8 0	July 1923	...	..	49,511 5 6	...	...	Scheme closed down on 31st July 1931.
(ii) Working Expenses ..	56,000 0 0			1,47,834 1 4	....	...	3,065 4 3	95,257 7 7	Scheme closed down on 12th July 1934.
(iii) Recurring grant for staff	44,475 0 0	7 9½	1st Oct. 1926		.	...	...	...	
Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Cotton Survey	19,000 0 0	3 8	1st July 1933	18,382 10 4	..	...	1,529 12 1	16,852 14 3	Scheme closed down on 1st March 1937.
Institute of Plant Industry, Indore— Capital	(c) 2,83,535 12 10	Permanent	Oct. 1924	15,44,943 12 0	2,12,552 11 5	70,983 1 5	....	....	(c) Rs. 50,202-12-10 transferred from recurring grant to Capital.
Working Expenses	12,61,407 15 2				....	...	31,857 4 4	12,29,550 10 10	

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE UNDER RESEARCH AND SEED EXTENSION SCHEMES UP TO 31st MARCH 1937—contd.

Major Heads.	Total sanctioned grant.	Period.	Date of starting of the scheme.	Total expenditure upto 31st March 1937.	Expenditure from Capital Grants on (a) Lands and Buildings.	Expenditure from Capital Grants on (b) Machinery, apparatus and other movable property.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				RESEARCH SCHEMES—contd.					
	Rs. a. p.	Yrs. Mths.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
X. *Sind*—									
(i) Physiological	2,74,346 0 0	9 9	10th July 1927	2,51,213 13 11	....	....	18,712 15 5	2,33,[illegible] 14 [illegible]	
XI. *Burma*—									
(a) Capital	3,000 0 0	....	....	2,966 15 5	....	2,966 15 5	....	....	
(b) Cotton Improvement	49,032 0 0	6 0	1st April 1931	47,790 3 9	....	....	4,236 4 6	47,555 14 [illegible]	Scheme closed down on 31st March 1937.
XII. *Hyderabad*—									
(a) Botanical	3,65,092 0 0	9 11	10th May 1929	2,37,662 14 1	....	....	3,17,431 13 10	3,22,[illegible] 14 3	†Provisional figure. Scheme closed down on 27th June 1937.
(b) Cotton Survey	39,165 0 0	5 0	28th June 1931	37,981 0 4	....	....	157 11 10	37,[illegible] 4 [illegible]	
(c) Pink and Spotted Boll-worm and Clean-up Campaign ..	52,025 0 0 *60,959 0 0	3 4 *3 0	1st June 1933	45,873 13 1	....	....	655 15 10	45,217 13 3	*Subject to Government of India's sanction.
(d) Improvement of Kumpta Cotton..	32,542 0 0	5 0	28th Nov. 1937	....	....	....	....	....	
(e) Inclusion of Northerns and Westerns in Dry Farming Scheme at Raichur	390 0 0	1 0	1st Sept. 1937	....	....	....	....	....	
XIII. *Bikaner*—Bengals Cotton Improvement:—									
(a) Capital	14,500 0 0	10 0	1st Jan. 1931	42,998 15 4	8,584 6 9	3,837 13 9	....	....	
(b) Working Expenses	65,320 0 0				....	....	1,130 4 6	29,394 6 4	
XIV. *Baroda*—									
(a) Root Rot:—									
(i) Capital	4,000 0 0	....	....	56,888 14 10	4,000 0 0	....	....	....	
(ii) Recurring Expenses ..	91,569 0 0	10 4	1st Feb. 1932		....	....	4,049 15 2	48,839 15 8	
(b) Comparative tests of 1027 and 1A cottons	4,280 0 0	2	15th April 1932	4,251 5 3	....	....	145 11 6	4,105 9 9	Scheme closed down on 15th June 1933.
(c) Survey of Goghari Cotton ..	5,000 0 0	5 0	1st Feb. 1935	2,500 0 0	....	....	....	‡2,500 0 0	†Provisional figure.
(d) Plant Puller Propaganda ..	12,630 0 0 ‡17,578 0 0	2 0 ‡2 0	1st Jan. 1936	5,909 11 8	....	....	....	5,909 11 8	‡Subject to Government of India's sanction.
XV. Bengal Comilla Cotton ..	18,540 0 0	5 0	1st Dec. 1934	9,566 7 9	....	....	861 3 6	8,705 4 3	
XVI. Mysore (Doddahathi) Cotton ..	8,442 0 0	3 0	1st Nov. 1935	3,642 5 0	....	....	....	3,642 5 0	

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE UNDER RESEARCH AND SEED EXTENSION SCHEMES UP TO 31ST MARCH 1937—*contd.*

Major Heads.	Total sanctioned grant.	Period.	Date of starting of the scheme.	Total expenditure upto 31st March 1937.	Expenditure from Capital Grants on (a) Lands and Buildings	Expenditure from Capital Grants on (b) Machinery, apparatus and other movable property	Expenditure from annual grants on apparatus and equipment of a permanent or semi-permanent nature.	Net working expenses, i.e., staff, field experiments, labour, stores, laboratory and field contingencies including petty apparatus.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				RESEARCH SCHEMES—*contd.*					
	Rs a. p	Yrs. Mths.		Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	
XVII. Collection of Herbaceum cottons in Iran	4,000 0 0	...	31st Aug 1936	3,199 13 6	...	..	..	3,199 13 6	
XVIII. *Improvement of Dholleras*—	.								
(a) Preliminary trials at Nawanagar	900 0 0	0 4	1st June 1936	342 15 4	..	..	..	342 15 4	
(b) Wagad cotton at Viramgam ..	27,110 0 0	5 0	1st May 1937	..	....	.		...	
(c) Mathio cotton at Amreli and Jagudan	21,570 0 0	5 0	4th June 1937	.	..	.		....	
XIX. Estimation of effects on cotton crop of use of Plant Pullers..	2,369 0 0 12,369 0 0	0 6 0 6	1st Dec 1936	1,287 0 0	...	...	2 4 0	1,284 12 0	§Subject to Government of India's sanction.
				SEED SCHEMES					
1. *Bombay*—									
(i) Hubli	50,110 0 0	6 0	June 1930	43,402 14 7	....	..	5 14 0	43,397 0 7	Schemes closed down on 31st May 1936.
(ii) Gadag	54,545 0 0	6 0	June 1930	40,766 6 1	...	....	..	40,766 6 1	
(iii) Gadag Supplementary ..	21,448 0 0	4 0	10th June 1931	20,167 11 4	..	...	2,929 5 6	17,238 5 10	Scheme closed down on 10th June 1935.
(iv) Haveri	27,752 0 0	5 0	..	....	...	...	...		Scheme did not start.
(v) Athani	46,757 0 0	5 0	5th April 1932	22,051 6 7	...		1,722 15 6	20,328 7 1	Scheme closed down on 31st May 1936.
(vi) Bailhongal	27,425 0 0	5 0	...		....			..	Scheme did not start.
(vii) Surat	96,050 0 0	9 0	1st April 1930	54,134 8 10	...	..	.	54,134 8 10	
(viii) Khandesh (Banilla) ..	2,70,340 0 0 20,787 0 0	5 0 1 0	1st May 1931	1,54,684 15 4	...	.	8,503 4 11	1,46,181 10 5	Receipts amounting to Rs. 1,10,000 are anticipated in the scheme. The grant of Rs. 20,787 for the extended period takes into account anticipated receipts amounting to Rs. 6,000. This scheme closed down on the 30th April 1937.
(ix) Deccan Canals	24,465 0 0	5 0	1st April 1934	3,404 8 1	....	....	6 4 0	...	This scheme is self-supporting due to the anticipated receipts.
[illegible]	10,460 0 0	5 0	1st Dec. 1935	3,899 14 0	....	....	265 4 6	3,634 9 6	

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE UNDER RESEARCH AND SEED EXTENSION SCHEMES UP TO 31st MARCH 1937—*concld.*

Major Heads.	Total sanctioned grant.	Period.	Date of starting of the scheme.	Total expenditure upto 31st March 1937.	Expenditure from Capital Grants on (a) Lands and Buildings.	(b) Machinery, apparatus and other movable property.	Expenditure from annual grants on apparatus and equipment of a permanent or semi-permanent nature.	Net working expenses, i.e., staff, field experiments, labour, stores, laboratory and field contingencies including petty apparatus.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SEED SCHEMES—*contd.*									
	Rs. a. p.	Yrs. Mths.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. *Bombay*—(contd.) (*xi*) Revised Jayawant and Gadag No. 1	2,66,772 0 0	(c) 5 0	1st June 1936	23,448 3 2 8,469 8 0	....	....	293 7 0 17 8 0	23,154 12 2 8,452 0 0	(c) This grant is subject to the condition that the Bombay Government bears 25% of the net cost calculated after deducting total savings under the Hubli, Gadag, Athani, Haveri and Bailhongal schemes. Excludes anticipated receipts amounting to Rs. 6,590.
(*xii*) Khandesh (Jarila) ..	13,075 0 0	0 10	1st May 1937	....	....	....	....	....	
(*xiii*) Maintenance of pure nuclei of seed of improved varieties of cotton ..	2,660 0 0	Per annum.	1st Sept. 1937	....	....	....	....	....	
2. *Madras*— (*i*) Pay and allowance of Business Manager, Tiruppur.	21,050 0 0 3,890 0 0	5 0 1 4	18th May 1931	24,038 1 2	....	....	162 4 0	23,875 13 2	Closed down on 14th September 1937.
(*ii*) Co. 2	81,310 0 0	5 0	15th Sept. 1932	36,613 11 7	....	....	83 13 0	36,529 14 7	Closed down on 17th August 1937.
(*iii*) H-1	18,860 0 0	2 0	(b)6th May 1933	3,952 2 9	....	....	....	3,952 2 9	(b) Closed down on 16th July 1934.
3. *Punjab Lyallpur Ginnery* ..	18,125 0 0	....	....	16,038 3 3	9,221 5 0	6,816 14 3	....	....	
4. (*i*) *Sind*..	3,89,540 0 0	8 0	1st April 1931	2,43,404 12 1	....	....	6,435 0 9	2,36,969 11 4	
(*ii*) Maintenance of a pure nuclei of seed of improved varieties of cotton ..	2,500 0 0	Per annum.	....	....	....	....	....	....	(c) The amount represents the Committee's share of the expenditure which is borne on a 50 : 50 basis between the Hyderabad State and the Committee.
5. *Hyderabad*	35,466 0 0	6 6	1st March 1930	33,167 12 1	....	....	....	(f)33,167 12 1	(f) Annual Returns not yet received.
6. *Central Provinces*— (*i*) Verum cotton	(c)25,799 0 0	4 6							
(*ii*) Extension of Long Staple cotton and Marketing of Verum Cotton	1,17,900 0 0	3 8	1st Sept. 1930	73,544 2 5	....	....	....	73,544 2 5	Closed down on 30th April 1934.
7. *Baroda*	2,18,819 0 0 25,600 0 0	5 2¼ 5 0	1st April 1934 16th April 1934	1,12,252 3 0 8,290 6 5	....	....	330 0 0 *217 8 0	1,11,922 3 0 *8,072 14 5	*Annual Return not received. Provisional figure.
8. *United Provinces* C402 ..	45,800 0 0	5 0	1st May 1935	14,123 5 0	....	....	300 0 0	13,823 5 0	

APPENDIX IX.

INDIAN RAW COTTON CONSUMED IN INDIAN MILLS.

(Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by Mills in British India, and on Voluntary Returns from Mills in Indian States).

Cotton Year: 1st September to 31st August.

(In Bales of 400 lbs. nott.)

—	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26	1926-27.	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	† 1936-37
Bombay Island	762,610	987,355	731,937	747,988	435,426	542,036	766,375	664,546	611,606	565,084	491,709	687,287	664,199	636,720
Ahmedabad	262,745	273,639	288,800	264,139	298,075	318,983	344,021	321,503	322,257	348,009	373,345	326,558	320,982	304,398
Bombay Presidency.. ..	1,180,410	1,424,447	1,189,539	1,167,892	894,671	1,044,925	1,300,859	1,173,659	1,132,645	1,116,297	1,063,549	1,230,616	1,189,310	1,128,744
Madras Presidency	149,721	162,876	176,274	185,207	194,591	204,284	211,468	214,759	260,707	292,013	278,060	312,164	365,423	410,779
United Provinces	160,522	177,064	191,740	204,702	170,846	182,462	234,205	235,623	256,820	273,573	277,230	292,424	317,011	299,073
Central Provinces and Berar.	94,635	106,052	109,995	111,292	116,888	121,391	123,146	118,492	115,018	111,208	112,660	125,014	130,298	122,987
Bengal	72,535	83,553	77,949	89,763	82,086	84,212	99,075	91,993	102,390	103,784	107,633	101,101	98,892	79,944
The Punjab and Delhi .	23,388	30,663	35,394	40,687	45,638	54,575	64,464	73,736	89,681	80,854	71,939	83,897	89,430	93,886
Rest of British India ..	12,227	14,414	17,313	13,190	15,040	22,189	24,458	27,101	30,342	31,935	35,139	38,575	38,010	35,823
Total—British India ..	1,693,438	1,999,069	1,798,204	1,812,733	1,519,760	1,714,038	2,057,695	1,935,363	1,987,603	2,009,664	1,946,210	2,183,791	2,223,374	21,71,236
Total—Indian States* ..	142,505	175,609	187,614	229,443	251,589	277,540	315,399	333,996	358,793	351,260	390,116	428,341	449,314	460,060
TOTAL—INDIA	1,835,943	2,174,678	1,985,818	2,042,176	1,771,349	1,991,578	2,373,094	2,269,359	2,346,396	2,360,924	2,336,326	2,612,132	2,677,688	2,631,296

* Figures for Indian States upto and including 1930 31, being based on yarn production returns, include foreign cotton also.
† From April 1937 figures for Burma have been excluded.

INDIAN RAW COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS IN INDIAN STATES.

(Based on Voluntary Returns from Mills in Indian States).

N.B.—Figures up to and including 1930-31, being based on yarn production, include foreign cotton also.

Cotton Year: 1st September to 31st August.

(In Bales of 400 lbs. nett.)

—	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Hyderabad	15,210	16,697	19,067	20,823	23,074	31,290	33,488	33,231	45,588	51,771	49,981
Mysore	43,571	44,320	39,619	46,590	43,326	49,293	50,596	47,168	51,196	50,824	53,236
Baroda	46,070	46,884	48,852	59,043	62,578	58,534	50,587	53,612	57,146	51,963	51,761
Gwalior	24,257	25,716	36,708	41,463	45,207	45,892	43,306	49,362	56,318	72,163	79,079
Indore	53,526	65,391	76,070	83,026	88,620	95,296	91,036	111,430	114,229	113,379	106,454
Kathiawar States	} 46,809	52,581	57,224	64,454	{ 20,283	18,849	18,868	26,506	35,438	37,397	42,717
Other Indian States					32,558	39,382	40,209	45,197	45,735	51,462	57,767
Pondicherry					18,350	20,257	23,170	23,610	22,691	20,355	19,065
Total—Indian States	229,443	251,589	277,540	315,399	333,996	358,793	351,260	390,116	428,341	449,314	460,060

LOOSE (UNPRESSED) INDIAN RAW COTTON RECEIVED IN SPINNING MILLS IN BRITISH INDIA.

(Based on Voluntary Returns furnished by Mills.)

Cotton Year: 1st September to 31st August.

(In Bales of 400 lbs. nett.)

—	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	‡1936-37.
Bombay Presidency	28,328	24,970	27,324	24,361	54,409	74,979	80,092	74,868	58,355	75,617	76,227
Madras Presidency	35,198	39,560	52,188	46,582	55,717	99,389	96,340	110,875	123,260	147,044	173,102
United Provinces	16,991	10,308	13,878	20,441	18,496	14,367	19,236	17,871	10,090	10,405	10,659
Central Provinces and Berar	40,762	20,861	6,924	16,243	15,771	20,743	17,462	18,382	20,544	27,502	26,321
*Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
†The Punjab and Delhi	3,910	4,739	3,760	4,361	4,307	2,317	2,149	..	5,535	3,110	28,385
*Rest of British India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,282
Total—British India	125,189	100,438	104,074	111,988	148,700	211,795	215,279	221,996	217,784	263,678	334,066
*Indian States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131,149
*Total—India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465,215

* Figures upto 1935-36 not compiled.
† Figures upto 1935-36 exclude Delhi.
‡ From 1936-37 the figures refer to consumption and not receipts and are based on returns furnished under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States. From April 1937 figures for Burma have been excluded.

APPENDIX X.

STOCKS OF INDIAN RAW COTTON HELD IN INDIA BY THE MILLS AND THE TRADE ON 31st AUGUST, 1936 AND 1937.

(In thousand bales* of 400 lbs. each.)

Trade Descriptions of Cotton.	Trade Stocks on 31st August: Bombay Island		Karachi.		Rest of India		Total India.		Mill Stocks on 31st August. Total India.		Total Indian Trade and Mill Stocks on 31st Aug.	
	1936	1937.	1936	1937	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936	1937.	1936.	1937
Bengals—												
United Provinces	—	—	—	—	(a) 4	(a) 4	4	4	16	12	20	16
Punjab	—	—	19	35	(b) 5	(b) 6	24	41	12	20	36	61
Sind	—	—	6	10	(c) 2	—	8	10	3	4	11	14
Rajputana	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	15	12	17	14
Others (Unclassified) ..	19	38	—	—	—	—	19	38	1	3	20	41
Total ..	19	38	27	47	11	10	57	95	47	51	104	146
Oomras—												
Central Provinces—Oomras	10	15	—	—	(d)‡ 6	(d) 5	16	20	17	31	33	51
Berar Oomras	6	33	—	—	(e) 12	(e) 9	18	47	9	15	27	62
Khandesh—Banilla ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	7	6
Khandesh Oomras ..	10	29	—	—	(f) 2	(f) 2	12	31	6	9	18	40
Central India—Malvi ..	—	—	—	—	—	(j) 4	—	4	34	42	34	46
Central India—Others .	15	37	—	—	(g) 11	(g) 28	26	65	10	13	36	78
Barsi and Nagar Oomras..	6	28	—	—	(h) 27	(h) 45	33	73	5	6	38	79
Total ..	47	147	—	—	58	93	105	240	88	122	193	362
Verum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	12	11
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	—	4	—	—	(h) 4	(h) 5	4	9	50	56	54	65
Total .	—	4	—	—	4	5	4	9	62	67	66	76
Americans—												
Punjab—289-F (and New Types)	28	2	—	1	(b) 1	—	29	3	16	25	45	28
Punjab (Unspecified—4-F).	7	1	64	35	(b) 10	(b) 26	81	62	89	86	170	148
Sind—289-F and F-1	24	9	18	—	—	—	42	9	15	14	57	23
Sind (Unspecified—4-F) ..	2	2	28	25	(b) 1	—	31	27	18	34	49	61
Dharwar (Gadag 1) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	3
Dharwar (Upland—Unspecified)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	7	4
Cambodia (Coimbatore No. 2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	48	62	48
Cambodia (Unspecified) ..	6	5	—	—	—	(i) 31	6	36	34	26	40	62
Total ..	67	19	110	61	12	57	189	137	245	240	434	377
Broach—												
Surat-Navsari (Surti) ..	61	29	—	—	—	—	61	29	42	49	103	78
Broach (Unspecified) ..	118	111	—	—	—	—	118	111	43	62	161	173
Total ..	179	140	—	—	—	—	179	140	85	111	264	251
Dholleras—												
Mattheo	2	32	—	—	—	—	2	32	4	3	6	35
Cutch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wagad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	34	23	34
Dholleras (Unspecified) ..	143	56	—	—	(c) 6	(c) 8	149	64	6	6	155	70
Total ..	145	88	—	—	6	8	151	96	38	43	189	139
Southerns—												
Kumptas (Jayawant) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29	29	29
Kumptas (Unspecified) ..	28	9	—	—	—	(k) 1	28	10	49	41	77	51
Westerns (Jowari and Mungari) .. .. } Northerns .. .. .. }	45	15	—	—	(i) §55	(i)*43	100	58	{52 / 27	58 / 21}	179	157
Coconadas (& Warangal)..	—	—	—	—	(i) 20	(i)†13	20	13	6	7	26	20
Karunganni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	26	19	26
Tinnevellies	1	1	—	—	—	(i) 15	1	16	40	26	41	42
Salems	—	—	—	—	—	(i) 9	—	9	2	1	2	10
Total ..	74	25	—	—	75	81	149	106	224	209	373	315
Comillas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Sorts (Unclassified)..	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	3	6	8
Total Indian Cotton ..	535	466	137	108	166	254	838	828	791	848	1,629	1,674

*Standard Indian bales of approximate average gross weight 400 lbs and net weight 392 lbs. of cleaned (Lint) cotton.

N.B.—The detailed statement of Mill Stocks on 31st August 1937 is attached.

(a) At Cawnpore
(b) In the Punjab.
(c) At Ahmedabad.
(d) In the Central Provinces.
(e) In Berar.
(f) In East and West Khandesh Districts.
(g) In Indore and Gwalior States.
(h) In Hyderabad State.
(i) In the Madras Presidency. Figures of trade stocks in the Madras Presidency for 1936 refer to Westerns and Coconadas tracts. From 1937 the cover the whole of the Presidency.
(j) In Indore State.
(k) At Bailhongal.

‡ Includes 609 bales held at Ahmedabad.
* Includes 32,000 bales held in H.

STOCKS OF RAW COTTON HELD BY THE

(Compiled from Voluntary

*(In thousand bales**

Trade Descriptions of Cotton.	Bombay Island.	Ahmedabad.	Rest of Bombay Presidency.	Total Bombay Presidency.	Madras North.	Madras South.	Total Madras Presidency.	United Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Total C. P. and Berar.	Bengal.
BENGALS—												
United Provinces	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1
Punjab	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1
Sind	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajputana	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	11	1	—	12	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	2
OOMRAS—												
Central Provinces Oomras.	5	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	21	1	22	1
Berar Oomras	4	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—
Khandesh—Banilla ..	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Khandesh Oomras ..	5	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central India—Malvi ..	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central India—Others ..	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Barsi and Nagar Oomras..	2	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	24	2	18	44	—	—	—	1	25	4	29	1
VERUM	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	10	—
HYDERABAD GAORANI ..	9	—	25	34	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—
Total ..	10	—	25	35	—	—	—	—	18	3	21	—
AMERICANS—												
Punjab—(289-F and New Type)	12	3	2	17	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	1
unjab (Unspecified—4-F).	13	1	—	14	—	18	18	27	—	—	—	6
nd Sudhar-(289-F & F-1)	10	4	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nd (Unspecified—4-F) ..	9	3	—	12	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	1
arwar (Gadag 1) ..	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
arwar (Upland—Unspecified)	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mbodia (Coimbatore No. 2)	2	—	—	2	1	42	43	—	—	—	—	1
mbodia (Unspecified) ..	6	—	—	6	—	16	16	—	—	1	1	2
Total ..	54	12	6	72	4	93	97	30	—	1	1	11
CH—												
rat-Navsari (Surti) ..	22	13	2	37	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	1
oach (Unspecified) ..	27	25	—	52	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	49	38	2	89	1	4	5	—	1	—	1	2
LERAS—												
ttheo	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gad	1	22	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
olleras (Unspecified) ..	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	6	24	1	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IERNS—												
mptas (Jayawant) ..	15	1	1	17	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
mptas (Unspecified) ..	14	—	11	25	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
sterns (Jowari and Bungari)	14	2	12	28	13	3	16	—	—	—	—	2
therns	4	—	—	4	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	1
onadas (& Warangal)..	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
unganni	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	—
nevellies	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	—
ms	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	47	3	26	76	38	58	96	—	—	—	—	4
LAS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
SORTS	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
otal Indian Cotton ..	201	80	78	359	43	157	200	42	44	8	52	21
CANS	7	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IANS	8	6	1	15	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	—
AFRICANS	19	18	6	43	—	4	4	—	1	—	1	1
s (Sudan, Mesopota-, etc.)	14	8	1	23	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	1
otal Foreign Cotton ..	48	33	8	89	3	9	12	—	2	—	2	2
GRAND TOTAL ..	249	113	86	448	46	166	212	42	46	8	54	23

* Standard Indian bales of approximate average gross weight 400 lbs.

MILLS IN INDIA ON 31st AUGUST, 1937.

Returns furnished by Mills.)

of 400 *lbs. each*).

Punjab and Delhi.	Rest of British India	Total British India.	Hyder-abad.	Mysore.	Baroda.	Gwalior.	Indore	Kathiawar States.	Other Indian States.	Pondi cherry.	Total Indian States.	Grand Total.	Trade Descriptions of Cotton.
													BENGALS—
3	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	12	United Provinces
10	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	20	Punjab
—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Sind
—	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	Rajputana
—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Others
13	9	47	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	51	Total
													OOMRAS—
—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	31	Central Provinces Oomras
—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	Berar Oomras
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Khandesh—Banilla
—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Khandesh Oomras
—	—	4	—	—	1	7	28	—	2	—	38	42	Central India—Malvi
—	—	7	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	13	Central India—Others
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Barsi and Nagar Oomras
—	—	75	2	—	1	7	32	—	5	—	47	122	Total
—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	VERUM
—	—	45	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	56	HYDERABAD GAORANI
—	—	56	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	67	Total
													AMERICANS—
—	—	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	Punjab—(289 F and New Types)
13	4	82	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	86	Punjab (Unspecified—4 F)
—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	Sind Sudhar–(289-F & F-1)
—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	34	Sind (Unspecified—4-F)
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Dharwar (Gadag 1)
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Dharwar (Upland—Unspecified)
—	—	46	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	48	Cambodia (Coimbatore No 2)
—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	26	Cambodia (Unspecified)
13	4	228	—	1	1	3	—	—	2	5	12	240	Total
													BROACH—
—	—	42	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	7	49	Surat-Navsari (Surti)
—	1	56	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	6	62	Broach (Unspecified)
—	1	98	—	—	5	—	3	3	—	2	13	111	Total
													DHOLLERAS—
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	Mattheo
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cutch
—	—	24	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	10	34	Wagad
—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	Dholleras (Unspecified)
—	—	31	—	—	3	—	—	8	1	—	12	43	Total
													SOUTHERNS—
—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	29	Kumptas (Jayawant)
—	—	28	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	41	Kumptas (Unspecified)
—	—	46	—	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	58	Western (Jowari and Mungari)
—	—	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	Northerns
—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	Coconadas (& Warangal)
—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	Karunganni
—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	Tinnevellies
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Salems
—	—	176	2	25	1	1	—	—	4	—	33	209	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	COMILLAS
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	OTHER SORTS
26	14	714	15	27	11	12	35	11	14	7	132	846	Total Indian Cotton
—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	AMERICANS
—	—	19	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	22	EGYPTIANS
—	—	49	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	6	55	EAST AFRICANS
—	—	29	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	31	OTHERS (Sudan, Mesopotamia, etc.)
—	—	105	—	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	11	116	Total Foreign Cotton
26	14	819	15	31	17	12	35	12	14	7	143	962	GRAND TOT

and net weight 392 lbs. of cleaned (lint) cotton.

STOCKS OF INDIAN COTTON ON 31ST JANUARY, HELD BY THE MILLS AND THE TRADE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS OF COTTON.	Mill Stocks on 31st January.			Trade Stocks on 31st January.			Total Stocks on 31st January.		
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Tinnevellies	21	14	28	7	12	4	28	26	32
Salems	10	6	9	2	3	49	12	9	58
Cambodias	42	41	47	11	22	87	53	63	134
*Northerns & Westerns .	14	14	21	..	..	12	14	14	33
*Coconadas	†	†	†	..	..	9	..	..	9
*Outside Cottons ..	41	28	34	..	..	..	41	28	34
Total ..	128	103	139	20	37	161	148	140	300

* Mill stocks only for 1935 and 1936.

† Less than 500 bales.

APPENDIX

RECEIPTS AT MILLS IN INDIA OF

(Compiled from voluntary returns
1st *September* 1936 *to*
(In thousand bales*

Trade Descriptions of Cotton.	Bombay Island.	Ahmedabad.	Rest of Bombay Presidency.	Total Bombay Presidency.	Madras Presidency.	United Provinces.	C. P. & Berar.	Bengal.	Punjab and Delhi.	Rest of British India.
BENGALS—										
United Provinces	10	1	—	11	—	78	—	3	15	—
Punjab	13	—	—	13	—	20	—	2	49	—
Sind	9	4	1	14	—	2	—	—	—	6
Rajputana	18	—	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	14
Others	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total ..	61	5	1	67	—	101	—	6	64	20
OOMRAS—										
Central Provinces Oomras	15	1	2	18	—	—	65	4	—	—
Berar Oomras	22	1	6	29	—	—	24	1	—	—
Khandesh—Banilla	5	—	9	14	—	—	1	—	—	—
Khandesh Oomras	15	1	18	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central India—Malvi	9	11	2	22	—	6	—	—	—	—
Central India—Others	25	5	3	33	—	15	—	1	—	—
Barsi and Nagar Oomras	12	—	20	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	103	19	60	182	—	21	90	6	—	—
VERUM	5	—	1	6	—	—	16	—	—	—
HYDERABAD GAORANI	31	—	50	81	1	—	16	—	—	—
Total ..	36	—	51	87	1	—	32	—	—	—
AMERICANS—										
Punjab—(289-F and New Types) ..	51	13	5	69	3	5	—	2	—	—
Punjab (Unspecified—4-F)	41	6	—	47	29	101	—	25	36	4
Sind-Sudhar (289-F and F-1) ..	38	16	—	54	—	2	—	1	—	—
Sind (Unspecified—4-F)	24	14	2	40	28	—	—	3	—	—
Dharwar (Gadag 1)	5	3	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dharwar (Upland—Unspecified) ..	5	1	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia (Coimbatore No. 2) ..	4	—	—	4	106	1	—	2	—	—
Cambodia (Unspecified)	15	2	—	17	45	—	2	6	—	—
Total ..	183	55	15	253	211	109	2	39	36	4
BROACH—										
Surat-Navsari (Surti)	50	39	6	95	5	—	1	2	—	—
Broach (Unspecified)	95	66	3	164	1	—	—	1	—	1
Total ..	145	105	9	259	6	—	1	3	—	1
DHOLLERAS—										
Mattheo	9	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutch	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wagad	7	97	2	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dholleras (Unspecified)	21	5	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	38	103	2	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERNS—										
Kumptas (Jayawant)	32	3	4	39	8	—	—	—	—	—
Kumptas (Unspecified)	28	1	16	45	2	—	—	—	—	—
Westerns (Jowari and Mungari) ..	38	6	25	69	19	—	—	5	—	—
Northerns	6	1	—	7	10	—	—	3	—	—
Coconadas (and Warangal)	1	—	2	3	4	—	—	2	—	—
Karunganni	2	—	—	2	58	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevellies	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
Salems	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	107	12	47	166	157	—	—	10	—	—
COMILLAS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER SORTS	—	1	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	—
Total Indian Cotton ..	673	300	185	1,158	383	231	125	65	100	25
AMERICANS	24	1	—	25	—	—	—	1	—	—
EGYPTIANS	24	40	3	67	7	—	2	1	1	—
EAST AFRICANS	97	130	17	244	6	—	1	6	2	—
OTHERS (Sudan, Mesopotamia, etc.) ..	36	27	3	66	6	—	1	6	—	—
Total Foreign Cotton ..	181	198	23	402	19	—	4	14	3	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	854	498	208	1,560	402	231	129	79	103	25
Indian raw cotton consumed in mills in India. (Figures compiled mainly from returns under the Indian Cotton Cess Act—*Bales of 400 lbs. nett*).	637	304	188	1,129	411	299	123	80	94	35

* Standard Indian bales of approximate average gross

XI.

RAW COTTON CLASSIFIED BY VARIETIES.

furnished by Mills).
31st *August* 1937.
of 400 lbs. each).

Total British India.	Hyderabad.	Mysore.	Baroda.	Gwalior.	Indore.	Kathiawar States.	Other Indian States.	Pondicherry.	Total Indian States.	GRAND TOTAL.	Trade Descriptions of Cotton.
											BENGALS—
107	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	123	United Provinces
84	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	87	Punjab
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	Sind
33	—	—	—	1	1	—	11	—	13	46	Rajputana
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	14	Others
258	—	2	—	17	1	—	14	—	34	292	Total
											OOMRAS—
87	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	92	Central Provinces Oomras
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	57	Berar Oomras
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	Khandesh—Banilla
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	Khandesh Oomras
28	—	—	9	40	100	—	9	—	158	186	Central India—Malvi
49	3	—	1	1	22	—	1	—	28	77	Central India—Others
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	Barsi and Nagar Oomras
299	3	—	10	41	122	—	18	—	194	493	Total
22	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	23	VERUM
98	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	122	HYDERABAD GAORANI
120	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	25	145	Total
											AMERICANS—
79	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	6	85	Punjab—(289-F and New Types)
242	—	—	1	24	—	—	2	2	29	271	Punjab (Unspecified—4 F)
57	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	60	Sind Sudhar (289-F and F-1)
71	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	10	81	Sind (Unspecified—4-F)
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Dharwar (Gadag 1)
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Dharwar (Upland—Unspecified)
113	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	118	Cambodia (Coimbatore No 2)
70	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	71	Cambodia (Unspecified)
654	—	2	4	24	—	2	12	10	54	708	Total
											BROACH—
103	—	—	5	—	2	5	1	3	16	119	Surat-Navsari (Surti)
167	—	—	13	—	1	2	1	1	18	185	Broach (Unspecified)
270	—	—	18	—	3	7	2	4	34	304	Total
											DHOLLERAS—
10	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	12	22	Mattheo
1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	Cutch
106	—	—	16	—	—	22	1	—	39	145	Wagad
26	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	29	Dholleras (Unspecified)
143	—	—	20	—	—	33	3	—	56	199	Total
											SOUTHERNS—
47	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	57	Kumptas (Jayawant)
47	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	61	Kumptas (Unspecified)
93	1	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	15	108	Westerns (Jowari and Mungari)
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	22	Northerns
9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	18	Coconadas (and Warangal)
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	Karunganni
53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	Tinnevellies
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Salems
333	9	20	6	1	—	—	11	3	50	383	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	COMILLAS
10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	OTHER SORTS
2,087	36	25	58	84	126	42	60	17	448	2,535	Total Indian Cotton
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	AMERICANS
78	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	86	EGYPTIANS
259	—	3	22	—	1	3	—	—	29	288	EAST AFRICANS
79	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	82	OTHERS (Sudan, Mesopotamia, etc)
442	—	6	30	—	1	3	—	—	40	482	Total Foreign Cotton
2,529	36	31	88	84	127	45	60	17	488	3,017	GRAND TOTAL
2,171	50	53	52	79	106	43	58	19	460	2,631	Indian raw ... in India. (Figures from returns under the Cess Act—Bales of 40...

weight 400 lbs. and net weight 392 lbs. of cleaned (lint) cotton.

APPENDIX XII.

EXPORTS BY SEA OF INDIAN RAW COTTON CLASSIFIED BY VARIETIES.

(Compiled from Voluntary Returns furnished by Exporters.)

1st September 1936 *to* 31*st August* 1937.

(In thousand bales* of 400 lbs. each.)

Trade Descriptions of Cotton.	Exported to				Total Exports.
	Europe (excluding United Kingdom) and the West.	United Kingdom.	Japan.	China and the East (excluding Japan.)	
BENGALS—					
United Provinces	6	4	4	—	14
Punjab	232	72	292	3	599
Sind	142	56	22	1	221
Rajputana	21	1	15	—	37
Others	1	—	1	—	2
Total ..	402	133	334	4	873
OOMRAS—					
Central Provinces—Oomras ..	37	47	66	4	154
Berar—Oomras	30	3	473	—	506
Khandesh—Banilla	1	—	—	1	2
Khandesh—Oomras	57	5	214	3	279
Central India—Malvi	20	—	19	—	39
Central India—Others	18	1	105	3	127
Barsi and Nagar—Oomras ..	13	3	70	1	87
Total ..	176	59	947	12	1,194
VERUM	2	—	—	—	2
HYDERABAD GAORANI	—	—	23	—	23
Total ..	2	—	23	—	25
AMERICANS—					
Punjab—(289-F & New Types)	8	4	15	1	28
Punjab (Unspecified—4-F) ..	182	228	474	17	901
Sind Sudhar—(289-F & F-1) ..	30	19	43	5	97
Sind (Unspecified—4-F) ..	20	37	9	4	70
Dharwar (Gadag 1)	—	—	14	—	14
Dharwar (Upland—Unspecified)	—	—	7	—	7
Combodia (Coimbatore No. 2).	4	—	20	2	26
Cambodia (Unspecified) ..	7	3	15	—	25
Total ..	251	291	597	29	1,168
BROACH—					
Surat-Navsari (Surti) ..	47	1	23	—	71
Broach (Unspecified)	55	9	48	10	122
Total ..	102	10	71	10	193
DHOLLERAS—					
Mattheo	40	3	19	—	62
Cutch	—	—	6	—	6
Wagad	2	—	—	—	2
Dholleras (Unspecified) ..	7	—	93	8	108
Total ..	49	3	118	8	178
SOUTHERNS—					
Kumptas (Jayawant) ..	—	—	3	—	3
Kumptas (Unspecified) ..	2	—	3	—	5
Westerns (Jowari and Mungari).	31	—	49	—	80
Northerns	17	7	6	—	30
Coconadas (and Warangal) ..	20	8	—	—	28
Karunganni	4	2	5	—	11
Tinnevellies	6	3	18	—	27
Salems	—	—	1	—	1
Total ..	80	20	85	—	185
COMILLAS	30	5	—	1	36
OTHER SORTS (Unclassified) ..	11	3	149	—	163
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,103	524	2,324	64	4,015
Total exports, as per official returns, from British Indian and Kathiawar Ports—Bales of 400 lbs. nett	1,226	565	2,404	72	4,267†

* Standard Indian bales of approximate average gross weight 400 lbs. and net weight 392 lbs. of cleaned

APPENDIX XIII.

INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY, INDORE.

Progress Report for the year ended June 30th, 1937.

NOTE.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Governors this report has been reduced in size and is of a general nature. The detailed results of research and experiment carried out during the year have been published separately.

The Institute of Plant Industry is a Society registered under the Holkar State Societies Registration Act and its primary objects are :—

(a) The investigation into matters relating to the growth, nutrition and genera improvement of raw cotton in India.

(b) Training of research students nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in cotton investigation work.

(c) The agricultural development of the Indian States and Territories who are members of the Society.

(d) The training of agricultural officers and agricultural subordinates who are sent by the States for special instruction at the Institute.

FINANCE.—

[illegible] State at the nominal rent of Re. 1 per acre per annum.

Funds for maintenance are derived entirely from contributions. During the year under report the Indian Central Cotton Committee have contributed Rs. 1,11,000 and Rs. 51,000 have been received from the member-States. While this method of finance by annual contribution is inevitable under the constitution of the Institute, it will be realized that it is somewhat unsatisfactory from the administrative point of view. Contributions fluctuate, and the uncertainty of the financial position from year to year creates [illegible] arranging for staff. There is also [illegible] taff to seek employment elsewhere, [illegible] continuous employment are more settled.

The rate of contribution from the member-States has been fixed by the Board of Governers at Rs. 100 per *lakh* of general revenue. If contributions at this rate were received from all States the position would be sounder, but certain member-States have been permitted for various reasons either to join or to continue membership at a lower rate of contribution. This appears somewhat unfair to those States that regularly maintain their subscription at the standard rate and at the same time is inclined to lead to bargaining for admission by prospective members.

[illegible] a deficit of Rs. 3,000. By means of exercis- [illegible] receipt of some arrear contributions from [illegible] 1,000. It should be emphasized, however, [illegible] refraining from the purchase of necessary stores and replacements and that if in the future such very drastic economy becomes necessary the work of the Institute is bound to suffer.

The accounts of the Institute had previously been audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants, but in consonance with a recent resolution of the Board of Governors the accounts for the year 1935-36 were audited for the first time by the outside Audit Department of the Accountant General, Central Revenues. The audit report was satisfactory but certain changes in the office routine have been introduced to meet the requirements

of the Audit Department. The buildings belonging to the Society have been valued by the Central Division, Public Works Department, and a register of the immoveable property of the Society opened.

Board of Governors.—The work and policy of the Institute is regulated by a Board of Governors. This Board consists of representatives appointed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the member-States, the number appointed to the Board by each body being in proportion to the contribution received. The Resident for Central India is, *ex-officio*, President of this Board.

A meeting of the Board was held in November 1936. In addition to the usual business transacted the Board passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of the services of Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, the Geneticist and Botanist, who retired during the year. At the same meeting arrangements were made for the appointment of his successor.

In February 1937, a Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Viswanath, Officiating Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Dr. J. N. Mukerjee, Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta University and the Director, Institute of Plant Industry, met in accordance with a Board of Governors' resolution to consider the programme and staffing of the Chemistry and Agronomy Section. Their report has been prepared and will be considered by the next Board meeting.

Staff and Students.—During the year considerable changes have taken place in the staff of the Institute. Mr. F. K. Jackson retired from the Directorship in July 1936, and his place was taken by Mr. T. R. Low, I.A.S.; Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, the Geneticist and Botanist, left in April 1937, to take up an appointment in Trinidad. Mr. K. Ramiah of the Madras Agricultural Service has been appointed in his place. Mr. M. P. Singh, a voluntary research student in the Genetics and Botany Section was appointed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to the post of Cotton Research Officer at Rangamati (Bengal) in the Comilla Cotton Breeding Scheme, and Messrs. G. K. Govande and B. S. Kocharekar, two other research students in the same Section, secured appointments as Plant Breeders in Baroda.

Research Students for the Institute are now selected by the Research Students Selection Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. During the year two such studentships were offered and Mr. D. Ganesan from Madras University was appointed to one post. The second remained vacant as no candidate of sufficient merit presented himself.

States contributing to the Institute.—At the closing date of this report the following States and Thikanas were members of the Institute, arranged in order of joining :—

Indore	Bijawar	Alwar
Dhar	Barwani	Khetri
Jaora	Bikaner	Bagli
Datia	Rewa	Jhabua
Rutlam	Jaipur	Chhatarpur
Dewas I	Bundi	Sikar
Sitamau	Partabgarh	Karauli
Narsingarh	Orchha	Dewas II
Tonk	Jodhpur	

It is pleasing to note that during the year the Darbar of Dewas II decided that the State should become a contributing member of the Institute and this State therefore joined in October 1936. Negotiations are still proceeding with certain other States who are considering taking advantage of membership. No State has resigned membership though several, for various reasons, are still contributing at less than the agreed scale.

Visitors.—Sir John Russell, the Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, during his tour in India on behalf of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, stayed

at the Institute for three days. He carefully investigated the work in progress and indicated the lines on which he considered developments in the Chemistry and Agronomy Section should proceed. His suggestions were duly considered by the Committee which investigated the work of this Section in February 1937. Among a number of other visitors during the year were the following :—

H. H. the Maharajah of Orchha and party.
Thakur Raghuraj Singh of Nagod.
Mr. Y. S. Chen [illegible] China.
Th [illegible]
Mr [illegible] ment of India.
Sir [illegible]
Lt [illegible] Calcutta.
Mr [illegible] Department.
Th [illegible]
A Party of Daly College Kumars.

Visitors are very welcome and can be shown the work in progress at any time. It is always gratifying, and a source of encouragement to the staff to receive visits from outside and to feel that interest is being taken in their activities. Such visits promote co-operation and progress on all sides.

Library.—Accessions during the year were :—

Textbooks and works of reference	51
Complete volumes of journals	140
Reports and Pamphlets	388

Loans of 153 books and journals were made to research workers in India and to officers of the member-States. About a dozen books and journals were borrowed from other Institutions for reference purposes. Exchange of publications has been extended to include practically all Agricultural Departments of India and important foreign experiment stations. Publications of the Institute and those of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, numbering 7,498 copies, were distributed to member-States and Indian and foreign [illegible] the Institute. Binding of journals is up-to-date. [illegible] mal System of Classification and all books and oth[illegible] have been accessioned under that system.

From the sale section of the Library, 1187 books, bulletins, etc., were sold to the value of Rs. 599-10-0.

Publications.—The following publications and papers have been produced by members of the Institute staff during the year :—

(1) "The Introduction of Improved Strains of Crop Plants in Central India and Rajputana."—J. B. Hutchinson and V. G. Panse., *Agriculture and Live-stock in India.* (1936) 6, 397.

(2) "The Delimitations of Areas for Strains of Agricultural Crops with Special Reference to Cotton."—V. G. Panse, read at the Conference of Scientific Research Workers on Cotton in India (March 1937).

(3) "A Genetical Study of Roots in Relation to Disease Resistance in Cotton."—V. G. Panse and A. P. Patel (Baroda), *Ind. Jour. Agricul. Sci.* [illegible]

(4) "On an Attempt to Use Hand Spinning for Testing Quality in [illegible] J. B. Hutchinson and V. G. Panse, *Agriculture and Livestock in India* [illegible] 7, 239.

(5) "An Examination of an Analysis of a Serial Experiment." [illegible] and V. G. Panse, *Agriculture and Livestock in India* [illegible]

(6) "Classification of the Cottons of Asia and Africa."—J. B. Hutchinson and R. L. M. Ghose, *Ind. Jour. Agri. Sci.* (1937).

(7) "Studies in Crop Ecology I. The Composition of Cotton Crops of Central India and Rajputana."—J. B. Hutchinson and R. L. M. Ghose, *Ind. Jour. Agri. Sci.* (1937), 7, 1.

(8) "Genetics of Gossypium and its Application to Cotton Breeding."—J. B. Hutchinson, P. D. Gadkari and M. A. Ansari, read at the Conference of Scientific Workers on Cotton in India (March 1937).

(9) "On the Occurrence of 'Crinkled Dwarf' in G. Hirsutum L."—J. B. Hutchinson and R. L. M. Ghose, *Journal of Genetics.*

(10) "The distribution of Gossypium and the Evolution of the Commercial Cottons." —J. B. Hutchinson, Read at the Conference of Scientific Research Workers on Cotton in India (March 1937).

(11) "Genetic Principles and the Problem of Cross-Breeding for Milk Yield in Indian Cattle."—J. B. Hutchinson and N. R. Joshi.

(12) "Some Notes for the Use of State Agricultural Officers in Central India and Rajputana. (Institute Publication.)"—T. R. Low, Director.

(13) "An analysis of the efficiency of selection methods used in the improvement of *Malvi* Cotton."—J. B. Hutchinson and Kubersingh, *Ind. Jour. Agri. Sci.* (1936) 6,672. Papers read in the Agricultural Section of the 24th meeting of the Indian Science Congress held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1937.

Abstracts published in proceedings of the Indian Science Congress.

(1) The problem of irrigating *rabi*-crops in the Gang Canal Colony, Bikaner State, by S. Shamsher Singh, Agricultural Officer, Bikaner State, and G. K. Sant.

(2) The Spacing of *Desi* Cotton (Cawnpore 520) in the Gang Canal Colony, Bikaner State, by S. Shamsher Singh, Agricultural Officer, Bikaner State, and G. K. Sant.

(3) Efficiency of different methods of manuring wheat in Rajputana, by K. R. Joshi and T. C. Kala, Jaipur State, and G. K. Sant.

(4) Compost as a top-dressing to sugarcane in Malwa by G. C. Tambe and B. Goswami.

(5) Soil fertility and moisture relationships in relation to growth and yield of rain-grown cotton in Malwa, by P. M. Salvekar and G. K. Sant, Indore.

Paper read at a Symposium on "Nitrogen in Indian Soils" held by the Indian Society of Soil Science and published in the proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences.

(6) Nitrogen and Carbon status in relation to soil productivity, by Yeshwant D. Wad and R. K. Aurangabadkar.

At the discussion at the joint meeting of the Sections of Agriculture, Geology and Geography at the 24th Session of the Indian Science Congress.

(7) Survey of Indian Soil, by Y. D. Wad.

At the discussion at the joint meeting of the Sections of Medical and Veterinary Research, Physiology, Agriculture and Chemistry at the 24th Session of the Indian Science Congress.

(8) Soil condition and composition of food material, by Y. D. Wad.

Propaganda and Extension Work.—This forms one of the most important branches of the Institute's activities in relation to work carried out for the contributing States. It

is only by introducing into the general agricultural routine of the cultivators the improve- [illegible]

[illegible]

the Extension Officer during the show. During the year twelve such *melas* were attended at ten of which a cinematograph show was staged. In this connection our thanks are due to the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Railway Publicity Board for the loan of suitable films to supplement our own supply. At these agricultural shows, in addition to a display of exhibits, demonstrations are conducted with improved implements and processes, such as the Sindewahi *gur* boiling furnace, composting and *kans* ploughing. Books, bulletins, pamphlets and leaflets dealing with various forms of agricultural improvement are on sale and are distributed free.

It is unfortunate that the season for these *melas* is very restricted, several usually being in progress at the same time in the months of February and March. Owing to this the number of shows that the Extension Officer is able to attend is limited inspite of the fact that every effort is made to prepare his programme to include as many as possible. Close touch with the States is maintained by periodical visits of the Director and other members of the staff of the Institute and by reciprocal visits of Officers of the States to [illegible]

[illegible]

the contributing States vary much in size and in their potentialities for agricultural improvement, but it is pleasing to note that in a number of cases real interest is being taken, money spent, and efforts made to raise the level of agriculture by many of the accepted methods of improvement, such as maintenance of State Farms for experimental and seed multiplication work, seed and implement distribution, demonstrations of compost making, silage making and *gur* and sugar making.

Farm.—Except for sharp frosts in the cold weather the season has been normal and averagely favourable. No serious epidemic occurred among the farm cattle.

During the year 75 [illegible]
work on cotton, trials c [illegible]
barley, lucerne, paddy a [illegible]

Crop.	Area in acres.	standard mds. per acre.
Cotton	63.2	2.7
Tuer	14.1	6.6
Groundnuts	2.0	5.0
Jowar	4.0	13.0
Wheat	28.0	5.0
Linseed	10.45	4.0
Gram	25.75	3.0

Provision of training.—During the year 80 persons from seventeen contributing S[illegible] and elsewhere received practical training at the Farm in various subjects. [illegible]

Agricultural Officers from States, farm menials from States, cultivators and students. In addition to those who actually came for training a considerable number of cultivators and others interested in rural development visited the farm to look round and to get an idea of what was going forward.

Implements and Seeds.—The usual sale of implements and seed was carried on from the farm. Sales of implements during the year amounted to Rs. 2,500 and of improved seed, other than cotton, to Rs. 1,500. Four hundred cartloads of compost, equivalent to about 4,000 *maunds*, was produced from farm residues.

Weather.—The rainfall distribution at Indore during the year was somewhat unusual. The monsoon of 1936 commenced on 21st June, and 8 inches of rain fell in that month. July and August gave 9 inches rain, and September 11 inches. October was rainless but 6 inches of rain early in November was of great benefit to the coming *rabi* crop and to the countryside in general. The cold season was notable for severe frost which came at the end of December and in the first week of January, which is earlier in the season than it is usually experienced. This frost cut down the standing tobacco on the farm and completely killed all the cotton. The loss of the cotton was not, however, so serious as it might have been, as, owing to the open weather during the monsoon, the crop had come on well and early and the greater part had already been picked. The total monsoon rainfall of 34″ though less than usual was up to the average, cotton being good both in quantity and quality. Rainfall during the winter season was insignificant.

Cattle.—It is now generally recognized that any improvement in arable agriculture and in the economic condition of the rural population is largely dependent upon, and must be accompanied by efforts to improve the condition of the cultivator's cattle both from the point of view of work and milk production. With this end in view several of the contributing States to the Institute maintain breeding herds for the production of high class bulls or are purchasing such bulls for distribution.

In the Holkar State the breeding farm for Malwa bulls was carried on during the year and also the breeding herd in Jaipur State. The Dewan Bahadur of Dhar State personally interests himself in the breeding of Sindhi cattle. The States and Tikhanas of Khetri, Sikar, Dewas Senior Branch and Karauli are also interested, while Jodhpur State has a comprehensive scheme of livestock improvement under consideration.

It is also gratifying to note that side by side with breeding and improvement work the popularity and use of the Burdizzo castrator is gaining ground in several States and the necessity for the castration of worthless scrub bulls is becoming recognized.

Research Work.—(i) *Classification of cotton.*—This study referred to in last year's report was pursued, and a classification both complete and in a form acceptable to cotton workers was published during the year by Mr. J. B. Hutchinson. This, together with his paper "The Distribution of *Gossypium* and the Evolution of Commercial Cottons" read before the Conference of Cotton Workers at Bombay in March 1937, gives a clear insight into the evolutionary progress leading to the development of the present day sympodial annual cottons under cultivation from the wild, highly monopodial perennial shrubs.

(ii) *Botanical Survey.*—With the preliminary study of the indigenous and introduced cottons of Kathiawar undertaken by the Institute staff in 1935, a large number of promising single plants had been selected in the Wagad cottons. Pending the sanction of the Dholleras Cotton Improvement Scheme by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, these were grown at Alibada farm, Nawanagar. The produce of these plants was examined at the Institute and the pick of the material was sent to Viramgam. At the request of the Bhopal Darbar a survey of the cotton area of the State was made by the Geneticist and Botanist with a view to suggest possibilities of improving cotton cultivation in Bhopal. The crop composition in Bhopal was found to be very similar to that in Malwa except that the proportion of the Uplands was very much lower than in Malwa.

(iii) *Iranian Tour.*—One assistant was sent to Iran during the year to study the cotton areas there and collect samples of *herbaceum* cotton likely to be useful for breeding work in India. As would be seen from the report submitted to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the *herbaceum* cotton of Iran exhibited great variability and a large number [illegible]

(iv) *Selection for quality.*—Cotton samples belonging to the *arboreum* var. *neglectum* [illegible]

done in the case of Iran.

Study of the old literature having pointed to the fact that portions of India now growing predominantly short staple cotton originally grew medium or long staple cottons, search was made for better quality material in Malwa, the Nerbada valley, parts of Rajputana, Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand.

There are selections from the material collected in Malwa and Nimar which while giving the same yield and ginning percentage as Malvi 9 are capable of spinning higher counts than this strain. The Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand material which has been tried in four different places simultaneously, i.e., Indore, Sriganganagar, Raya and Cawnpore, has not proved very promising. The material from parts of Rajputana has given selections with lint over 24 m.m. long and with a ginning percentage over 30. Several of the promising selections are under trial at Indore and Sriganganagar.

(v) *Selection and Breeding.*—The principle of basing selection on variance as well as mean values has been exploited by the replicated progeny row technique that has been evolved at the Institute. A detailed account of the technique will soon appear in the Indian Journal of Agricultural Science. During the year two experiments, one on Malvi cotton and the other on *Jowar* were carried out to test the efficiency of selection by the special technique.

(vi) *Physiology.*—A botanical analysis of the published data on spinning quality and hair characters has shown that the two are not related. Experiments were carried out to determine whether handspun yarns on the *takli* or *charkha* could be used to estimate fibre properties. Such tests made with selected strains of Malvi cottons on which Technological reports were available showed that the results obtained from the hand spinning tests did not agree with those fr[illegible] ing hair fineness by measuring [illegible] caustic soda has been tried and [illegible] meter and the spinning value. [illegible] as a routine in plant breeding work.

Experiments have been conducted to determine whether the better performance of the Upland cotton as a mixture with *desi* than as a pure crop was due to the effects of competition between th[illegible] in the experiment. Th[illegible] abnormal season. The [illegible] with each other was aga[illegible]

has been conducted for two years to determine the proportion of the two types from year to year starting with mixtures in definite proportions. The results so far available show that in mixtures with a high proportion of the Upland type this type tends to fall rapidly. Again there has been a tendency for the proportion of the Upland to increase rapidly in mixtures where it was only in a small proportion to begin with.

(vii) *Variety Trials.—Rajputana.*—Cawnpore 520, Mollisoni and P289F were compared in randomized blocks at the State farm at Sriganganagar and in cultivators' fields both in the light soil and on the heavier *Ghaggar* bed soils. While the trials on the *Ghaggar* bed were a failure due mainly to bad germination, in the light soils P289F gave good results. The season happened to be particularly favourable to American cottons. Cawnpore 520 was just as good as the other *desi* cottons in one trial and distinctly better in the other. The great difficulty with American cotton appears to be its unreliable performance from season to season. Even in good seasons the seed of the American variety does not fully mature and this is found to be an inherent trouble with the American types when grown in this tract. While the trials with P289F might be continued Cawnpore 520 appears to be the most promising cotton for this area.

Another experiment was conducted to see if there was any advantage in thinning the stand both at Sriganganagar and in the *Ghaggar* bed. At Ganganagar the increased yield of 31 pounds per acre was only just sufficient to meet the extra labour charge involved in thinning. On the *Ghaggar* bed there was no significant difference between the treatments. Thinning might be of advantage only where a good initial stand might be generally expected. Because of the existence of several natural factors such as white ants, hot winds, and dust storms which themselves affect the stand in this tract, deliberate thinning of the crop does not appear to be either necessary or desirable.

In the trials carried out at three centres in Jaipur State both under *barani* and irrigated conditions Cawnpore 520 appears to be the most suitable variety for the tract thus confirming last year's observations. It has a distinctly higher ginning outturn than the local, and an equal or higher yield. Trials at Ajmer-Merwara again showed that Cawnpore 520 was suitable to the greater portion of the tract. Under irrigation in loamy soils as in Makrera, Indore 1 appeared equally promising.

The trials in Jodhpur were mostly failures for various causes. But the indication obtained last year that Indore 1 was suitable to the tract was again confirmed. This area together with portions of Ajmer-Merwara appears to be the only part of Rajputana where American cotton is found to do as well as *desi* cotton.

In cotton trials in Bundi State, Cawnpore 520 did not excel the local cotton markedly either under *barani* or under irrigated conditions. The most promising line of improving the local crop would appear to be to start selection work in it.

Malwa.—In Malwa the previous trials having conclusively proved the suitability of Malvi 9, the only trial conducted during the year was with the substrains of Malvi 9, at four centres, Indore, Kharua, Dhar and Sitamau. Out of the five substrains, two are definitely inferior to Malvi 9 in quality and a third gave the lowest yield in all the trials. Of the remaining two, No. 20 appears to be the more suitable to replace Malvi 9. While giving the same acre yield as Malvi 9, No. 20 is definitely superior to Malvi 9 in quality.

Nimar.—Varietal trials were conducted at Kukshi, Dhamnod, and Barwani. In these the yields at Kukshi and Barwani were very poor due to insufficiency of rains. At Dhamnod where the yield was good there were no significant differences among the varieties. The Malvi selections though better than the local cotton in quality were poor in yield and ginning percentage.

STAFF AND RESEARCH STUDENTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY AS ON 30TH JUNE 1937.

Administrative and Clerical :—

Director and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India & Rajputana	T. R. Low, B. Sc., Agri. (London), M.C., I.A.S.
Personal Assistant	A. N. Srivastava, M.Sc. (Lucknow).
Head Clerk and Accountant ..	G. M. Nadkarni.
Camp Clerk	M. Mohiuddin Khan.
Assistant Clerk	S. M. Ajmi.
Assistant Clerk	Basantlal Ganpatsa
Junior Clerk	S. M. A. Azim.
Despatcher	V. R. Shirsath.
Artist	S. J. Onkar.
Librarian	Bashir Husain Khan.

Genetics and Botany :—

Geneticist and Botanist	K. Ramiah, L. Ag., M.Sc., Dip. Agri. (Cantab.)
Senior Botanical Assistant	R. L. M. Ghose, M.Sc. (Allahabad).
Statistician	V. G. Panse, B.Sc. (Bombay).
Genetical Assistant	Bholanath, M.Sc. (Punjab).
Plant Breeding Assistant	C. P. Dutt, M.Sc. (California).
Extra Assistant	K. M. Simlote, B.Ag. (Nagpur).
2nd Botanical Assistant	P. D. Gadkari, M.Sc. (Nagpur).
2nd Plant Breeding Assistant ..	M. A. A. Ansari, M.Sc. (Lucknow).
Fieldman	E. L. Rajanna.
Computor	S. A. Khargonekar.
Research Student	D. Ganesan, M.Sc. (Madras).

Chemistry and Agronomy :—

Chemist and Agronomist	Y. D. Wad, M.A., M.Sc. (Bombay), [illegible]
Chemical Assistant	R. K. [illegible], M.Sc. ([illegible]).
Agronomic Assistant	K. Y. [illegible], M.Sc. (Bombay).
Laboratory Assistant	G. T. Shahane.
Laboratory Assistant..	L. N. Desai, [illegible]
" "	G. K. [illegible]
" "	S. J. Ghose, [illegible] (Calcutta).
" "	B. [illegible] (Calcutta).
" "	R. M. [illegible]
" "	[illegible]

Propaganda and Extension Work :—

Extension Officer	[illegible]

Farm Staff :—

Farm Superintendent	[illegible]
Assistant Farm Superintendent ..	[illegible]
Junior Farm [illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
Fieldman	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
Storekeeper	[illegible]

INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY, INDORE.

Programme of work for 1937-38—Genetics and Botany Section.

COTTON.

(1) *Genetics.*—Study of inheritance of major factors in Asiatic and Indian American cottons.

Study of the inheritance of quantitative characters.

Study of interspecific hybrids with special reference to the bearing of heterosis on plant breeding procedure.

Study of the rate of mutation in mutable strains.

(2) *Cytology.*—Study of sterile types derived from an interspecific hybrid, (*G. arboreum* × *G. herbaceum*).

Study of chromosome behaviour in $F._1$, $F._2$ and back-crosses of *G. anomalum* x cultivated Asiatic cottons.

(3) *Physiology.*—Study of hair characteristics. Development of tests for lint quality suitable for the needs of the plant breeder. Study of relative selection values of four simple genotypes in Malwa and Nimar.

(4) *Selection and Breeding.*—Propagation and distribution of Malvi 9.

Study of and re-selection in progeny rows of 1933 selections and Dhar mass Malvi. Study of problems of transference of *herbaceum* quality to Malvi type.

Study of Cambodia selections grown at Badnawar.

Study of selections in Nimar *desi* made in 1933 and grown in 1934 at Dhamnod.

(5) *Statistics.*—The investigations in progress into statistical problems involved in field testing, strain testing where very small quantities of seed are available, and in the examination of segregating progenies, will be continued. Statistical methods for use in the study of quantitative inheritance will be developed with special reference to Pearson and Nyeman's L tests.

OTHER CROPS.

Work on other crops will be largely confined to the selection and purification of desirable high yielding strains for the main areas served by the Institute, and fundamental research will usually be restricted to cotton. Exceptions from this rule will occur from time to time when opportunities arise of solving general problems more easily than could be done on cotton, and plant breeding material will, of course, be used to the fullest possible extent to provide data of scientific value.

(1) *Genetics.*—Study of inheritance of certain characters in local *durum* wheats.

(2) *Selection and Breeding.*—Selection and breeding work will be continued on the following crops:—

Kharif.	*Rabi.*
Jowar	Wheat.
Bajra	Barley
Tur	Gram
Tilli	Linseed
Niger	Kesari
Groundnut	Safflower

A part at least of the breeding material in these crops will be grown on the farms of member-States.

(3) *Lathyrism.*—Work on Kesari is being continued and in connection with it, the botanical and agricultural problems involved in the growth of the associated weeds responsible for lathyrism are being studied.

Subject No. 4.—Programme of work for 1937-38.

Section of Chemistry and Agronomy.

Nutrition and growth of cotton.

(*a*) *Pot cultures.*—Cultures for further study on the interactions of the surface and lower soil horizons with and without added nutrients in black cotton soil. The indications in the field up to the present are that in good soils the expected response to manures has been obtained. For poorer soils further investigation is required.

(*b*) *Laboratory work.*—(1) Estimation of plant food removed by cotton at different stages of growth under differing ranges of fertility i.e., to ascertain the nutrients absorbed in different stages of growth by high and low yielding plants. (Indore and Sriganganagar soils).

(2) Analysis of soil round growing plants of known differences of yield and growth in correlation with (1) above.

(3) Examination of leaves of normal and abnormal plants for minerals, carbohydrates and nitrogen.

(*c*) *Field work.*—Agronomical field trials n different tracts of Rajputana and at Indore to test the applicability in practice of results and indications obtained from pot cultures and laboratory work.

(*d*) *Continuation of current work.*—Immediate and cumulative effect on the cotton crop in rotation in respect of :—

(1) Previous cultivation and crop.

(2) Fallowing.

(3) Humus supply.

(*e*) *Dry farming of cotton in Jaipur*—effect of bunding.

Other crops.

Sugarcane and rice.

Selections and tests from collected varieties to be carried out in different areas. Investigation into manuring, water supply, planting and harvesting.

General.—Routine analysis. Replies to agronomical queries, design, guidance and reporting on field tests.

APPENDIX XIV.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31ST, 1937.

		INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE OFFICE.	
1.	Secretary	*Mr. D. N. Mahta, B.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S. ..	On deputation from the Central Provinces Department of Agriculture.
2.	Publicity Officer	Mr. R. D. Mihra, M.A., Agri. (Oxon.), Post-Grad., Dip. Agri. (Oxon.), Post-Grad., Res. B. Litt. (Oxon.).	—
		TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY, BOMBAY.	
3.	Director	Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph. D. (Cantab.), F. Inst. P.	Late Head of Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore.
4.	Spinning Master	Mr. V. V. Gupte, B.Sc., (Tech.)	—
5.	Senior Research Assistant (Chemist) ..	Mr. D. L. Sen, M.Sc., Tech. (Manch.), M.Sc. (Bom.), A.I.I. Sc., F.I.C.	Research Student at the Indian Institute of Science and Manchester College of Technology.
6.	Senior Research Assistant (Physicist) ..	Mr. N. Hari Rao, M.Sc. (Calcutta)	Research Scholar, Technological Laboratory (Textile Physics).
7.	Senior Research Assistant (Physicist) ..	Mr. Ram Saran Koshal, M.Sc. (Punjab) ..	Do. do.
8.	Junior Research Assistant (Microscopist).	Mr. Amar Nath Gulati, M.Sc. (Punjab) ..	Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Mukteswar, U.P.
9.	Junior Research Assistant	Mr. C. Nanjundayya, M.Sc. (Calcutta) ..	Research Scholar, Technological Laboratory (Textile Physics).

* Assumed charge on the 4th October 1937.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY, BOMBAY—*contd.*

10.	Junior Research Assistant	Dr. K. R. Sen, D.Sc. (Dacca)	Research Scholar, Technological Laboratory, and Technological Assistant, Lyallpur.
11.	Statistician and Personal Assistant ..	Mr. V. Venkataraman, M.A. (Madras) ..	Statistical Assistant, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, Bombay.
12.	Electrician	Mr. Herculano Lobo, L.E.E. (V.J.T.I.) ..	—
13.	Spinning Assistant	Mr. N. Iyengar	—
14.	Senior Tester	Mr. H. B. Joshi, B.Sc.	—
15.	Senior Tester	Mr. S. S. Sukthanker, L.T.C. (V.J.T.I.) ..	—
16.	Junior Tester	Mr. R. G. Panvalkar, B.Sc.	—
17.	Junior Tester	Mr. G. D. Bhide, B.Sc.	—
18.	Junior Tester	Mr. K. V. N. Nayar	—
19.	Junior Tester	Mr. V. N. Modak, B.Sc.	—
20.	Junior Tester	Mr. L. V. Sundararaman, B.A.	—
21.	Junior Tester	Mr. P. S. Sambamurthy	—
22.	Junior Tester	Mr. G. J. Kharkar, B.Sc.	—
23.	Junior Tester	Mr. Sassoon Samson, B.Sc.	—
24.	Junior Tester	Mr. A. J. Farid	—
25.	Junior Tester	Mr. U. K. Benegal, B.A.	—
26.	Junior Tester	Mr. P. V. Nachane, B.Sc.	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mr. C. S. Ramanathan B.Sc.	—

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

		Technological Laboratory, Bombay—*contd.*	
28.	Junior Tester	Mr. S. N. Rao, M.Sc.	—
29.	Junior Tester	Mr. B. N. Prabhakar, B.Sc.	—
30.	Junior Tester	Mr. S. M. Nawaz, B.Sc.	—
31.	Draughtsman	Mr. B. G. Mehta	—
32.	Statistical Clerk	Mr. R. Krishna Iyer	—
33.	Statistical Clerk	Mr. P. K. Wagle	—
34.	Mechanic	Mr. J. B. Kharas	—
		Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.	
35.	Director	Mr. T. R. Low, B.Sc., (Agri.) (London), I.A.S.	Principal, Agricultural College, Cawnpore. On deputation from the United Provinces Department of Agriculture.
36.	Geneticist and Botanist	Mr. K. Ramiah, L.Ag., M.Sc., Dip. Agri. (Cantab).	Paddy Specialist to the Madras Government. On deputation from the Madras Department of Agriculture.
37.	Chemist and Agronomist	Mr. Y. D. Wad, M.A., M.Sc. (Bombay), A.I.I.Sc.	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
38.	Farm Superintendent	Mr. G. C. Tambe, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—
39.	Extension Officer	Mr. Kuber Singh, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—
40.	Senior Botanical Assistant	Mr. R. L. M. Ghose, M.Sc. (Allahabad)	—
41.	Assistant Farm Superintendent	Mr. S. C. Talesara, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—
42.	Personal Assistant	Mr. A. N. Srivastava, M.Sc. (Lucknow)	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
43.	Statistical Assistant	Mr. V. G. Panse, B.Sc. (Bombay)	—

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31ST, 1937—*contd.*

INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY, INDORE—*contd.*

44.	Genetical Assistant	Mr. Bholanath, M.Sc. (Punjab)	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
45.	Plant Breeding Assistant	Mr. C. P. Dutt, M.Sc. (Calif.)	—
46.	Extra Assistant	Mr. K. M. Simlote, B.Ag. (Nagpur)	—
47.	Botanical Assistant	Mr. P. D. Gadkari, M.Sc. (Nagpur)	King Edward Memorial Inland Research Scholar at I.P.I.
48.	Second Plant Breeding Assistant	Mr. M. A. A. Ansari, M.Sc. (Lucknow)	Research Student, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.
49.	Chemical Assistant	Mr. R. K. Aurangabadkar, M.Sc. (Allahabad)	Do. do.
50.	Agronomical Assistant	Mr. K. N. Ambegaonkar, M.Sc. (Benares)	Do. do.
51.	Junior Farm Assistant	Mr. V. N. Bhargava, B.Sc. (Allahabad)	Do. do.
52.	Junior Farm Assistant	Mr. S. S. Gangadhar Bhotla, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—
53.	Artist	Mr. J. S. Oncar	—

BOMBAY RESEARCH SCHEMES.

(i) *Broach Cotton Breeding Scheme.*

[illegible]	Cotton Breeder	Mr. P. L. Patel, M.Sc. (Iowa, U.S.A.)	—
[illegible]	Botanical Assistant	Mr. S. J. Patel, M.Ag. (Bombay)	On deputation from Bombay Department of Agriculture.
[illegible]	[illegible] Assistant	Mr. M. S. Pandya, B.Ag., B.Sc. (Bombay)	Do. do.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

		Bombay Seed Distribution Schemes—*contd.*	
		(iv) Joyawant and Gadag No. 1. Scheme.	
68.	Agricultural Overseer	Mr. B. S. Patil, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—
69.	Agricultural Overseer	Mr. B. M. Dhumma, B.Ag. (Bombay) ..	—
70.	Agricultural Overseer	Mr. B. S. Tadsur, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—
71.	Agricultural Overseer	Mr. D. V. Hiremath, B.Ag. (Bombay) ..	—
72.	Agricultural Overseer	Mr. S. M. Tippashetti, B.Ag. (Bombay) ..	—
73.	Agricultural Overseer	Mr. S. F. Chandrannavar, B.Ag. (Bombay) .	Worked as District Supervisor in the Economics Enquiry Scheme.
74.	Agricultural Overseer	Mr. S. T. Aralelimath, B.Sc. (Ag.)	—
		Bombay Cotton Forecast Improvement Scheme.	
75.	Provincial Officer	Mr. G. R. Ambekar, School Final	On deputation from Bombay Department of Agriculture.
		Sind Seed Distribution Scheme.	
76.	Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank ..	Mr. H. A. Idnani, B.Ag. (Bombay)	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee, on deputation from Sind Department of Agriculture.
77.	Cotton Supervisor, Indus Right Bank ..	Mr. W. P. Shahani, B.Ag. (Bombay).. ..	On deputation from Sind Department of Agriculture.
78.	Senior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Right Bank.	Mr. Agha Khan Mahomed, 2 years' Lyallpur Course.	Do. do.
79.	Senior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank.	Mr. A. B. Arain, B.Ag. (Bombay), C.H.D. (Manchester).	Do. do.
80.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Right Bank.	Mr. Lekhraj Parmanand	Do. do.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

Sind Seed Distribution Scheme—*contd.*

81.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Right Bank.	Mr. W. R. Shahani, F.Y.A.	On deputation from Sind Department of Agriculture.
82.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Right Bank.	Mr. Gulshah, U. B.	Do. do.
83.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Right Bank.	Mr. Premsing T. Advani, F.Y.A.	Do. do.
84.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank.	Mr. A. G. Pirzada, B.Ag. (Bombay)	Do. do.
85.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank.	Mr. J. D. Advani, B.Ag. (Bombay)	Do. do.
86.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank.	Mr. R. M. Ranji, Dip. Ag. (Bombay) ..	Ten years under Sind Physiological Scheme.
87.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank.	Mr. Tharumal, K. S.	On deputation from Sind Department of Agriculture.
88.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank.	Mr. Naraindas, T. T.	—
89.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank.	Mr. S. M. Khalsa, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—
90.	Junior Assistant to Cotton Supervisor, Indus Left Bank.	Mr. Lachmandas, M. S.	—

Central Provinces Research Schemes.

(i) *Botanical Scheme.*

91.	Economic Botanist for Cotton	*Mr. D. N. Mahta, B.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S. ..	On deputation from Central Provinces Department of Agriculture.

* Since appointed Secretary of the Committee.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES RESEARCH SCHEMES—*contd.*

(i) *Botanical Scheme—contd.*

92.	Assistant to Economic Botanist for Cotton.	Mr. S. C. Roy, L.Ag., and Post-Graduate, Pusa.	On deputation from Central Provinces Department of Agriculture.
93.	Assistant to Economic Botanist for Cotton.	Mr. S. S. Pande, M.Sc. (Punjab)	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
94.	Assistant to Economic Botanist for Cotton.	Mr. D. G. Sawargaonkar, L.Ag. (Hons.) ..	On deputation from Central Provinces Department of Agriculture.
95.	Assistant to Economic Botanist for Cotton.	Mr. D. L. Janoria, L.Ag. (Hons.)	Do. do.
96.	Assistant to Economic Botanist for Cotton.	Mr. D. Y. Bhand, L.Ag. (Hons.)	Do. do.
97.	Assistant to Economic Botanist for Cotton.	Mr. V. N. Paranjpe, B.Sc. (Allahabad) ..	—

(ii) *Entomological Scheme.*

98.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. M. S. Patel, B.Ag.	—
99.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. S. A. Raja Rao	—

COMBINED LONG-STAPLE COTTON AND MARKETING OF VERUM COTTON SCHEMES IN C. P. AND BERAR.

100.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. J. P. Tiwari, B.Ag.	—
101.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. L. P. Khare, B.Ag.	—
102.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. G. N. Wandalkar, B.Ag.	—
103.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. L. B. Deshpande, B.Ag.	—
104.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. N. R. Chincholkar, B.Ag.	—
105.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. J. N. Kelkar, B.Ag.	—
106.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. G. C. Tiwari, Certificate Course of Agricultural College, Nagpur.	—

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

COMBINED LONG-STAPLE COTTON AND MARKETING OF VERUM COTTON SCHEMES IN C. P. AND BERAR.—*contd.*

107.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. M. D. Anadeo, B.Ag.	—
108.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. Rafat Ali Haqqani, B.Ag.	—
109.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. K. S. S. Chowhan, B.Ag.	—
110.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. R. S. Shiwalkar, B.Ag.	—
111.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. V. S. Hingankar, B.Ag.	—
112.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. T. N. Puranik, B.Ag.	—
		MADRAS RESEARCH SCHEMES.	
		(*i*) *Herbaceum Scheme.*	
113.	Gazetted Assistant	Mr. R. Balasubramania Ayyar, B.A., B.Sc. (Ag.).	On deputation from Madras Department of Agriculture.
114.	Junior Assistant	Mr. G. Seshadri Ayyangar, M.A.	—
115.	Junior Assistant	Mr. V. Ramaswami Mudaliar, B.A.	—
		(*ii*) *Pempheres and Physiological Scheme.*	
116.	Bio-Chemist	Dr. S. Kasinatha Ayyar, B.A., Ph.D. (London).	On deputation from Madras Department of Agriculture.
117.	Physiological Botanist	Mr. T. R. Narayana Ayyar, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Ag.).	Do. do.
118.	Parasitologist	Mr. P. N. Krishna Ayyar, B.A.	Do. do.
119.	Assistant Botanist	Mr. K. Dharma Rajulu, M.Sc. (Bombay).	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
120.	Assistant Entomologist	Mr. V. Margabandu, M.A.	On deputation from Madras Department of Agriculture.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

MADRAS RESEARCH SCHEMES.—*contd.*

(ii) *Pempheres and Physiological Scheme.—contd.*

121.	Assistant Botanist	Mr. N. G. Narayanan, B.Sc. (Ag.).	On deputation from Madras Department of Agriculture.
122.	Assistant Entomologist	Mr. P. S. Narayanaswamy, B.Sc. (Ag.). ..	Do. do.
123.	Assistant Chemist	Mr. K. Saptharishi, B.Sc. (Ag.).	Do. do.
124.	Assistant Botanist	Mr. A. Ramdoss, B.Sc. (Ag.).	Do. do.

(iii) *Breeding of Nadam Cotton.*

125.	Assistant	Mr. R. Krishnamurthi, B.Sc. (Ag.).	On deputation from Madras Department of Agriculture.

PUNJAB RESEARCH SCHEMES.

(i) *Botanical Scheme.*

126.	Cotton Research Botanist	Mr. Mohammad Afzal, B.Sc. (Agri.) (Punjab), A.I.C.T.A. (Trinidad).	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee, and State Research Scholar. On deputation from Punjab Department of Agriculture.
127.	Assistant to Cotton Research Botanist .	Chaudhri Mohammad Akbar, L.Ag.	On deputation from Punjab Department of Agriculture.
128.	Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture (Cotton).	Bh. Sarup Singh, L.Ag., M.Sc. (Texas), U.S.A.	Do. do.
129.	Agricultural Assistant	Bh. Ranbir Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.)	Do. do.
130.	Agricultural Assistant	S Kehr Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.)	Do. do.
131.	Agricultural Assistant	Bh. Autar Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.)	Do. do.
132.	Agricultural Assistant	Bh. Santokh Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.)	Do. do.
133.	Agricultural Assistant	S. Fateh Ali Shah, B.Sc. (Agri.)	Do. do.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

PUNJAB RESEARCH SCHEMES—*contd.*

(*i*) *Botanical Schemes—contd.*

134.	Agricultural Assistant	Ch. Kanshi Ram, B.Sc. (Agri.), Gold Medalist.	—
135.	Agricultural Assistant (B Class) ..	Mr. S. E. Daniel, L. C. (Course)	On deputation from Punjab Department of Agriculture.
136.	Agricultural Assistant (B Class) ..	Ch. Mohammad Rashid Khan, L.C. (Course), Munshi Fazil, (F. A., Punjab University).	Do. do.
137.	Statistical Assistant	Mr. Bhagat Ram Sehgal, M.A. (Punjab) ..	—
		(*ii*) *Entomological (Pink and Spotted Boll-worm) Scheme.*	
138.	Assistant Cotton Entomologist ..	Mr. M. Haroon Khan, B.Sc. (Hons.) (London), A.R.C.S. (London).	—
139.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. M. Mohd. Abdul Ghani, B.Sc. (Agri.) ..	—
		(*ii*) *Scheme for Clean-up Campaign of Spotted Boll-worm.*	
140.	Agricultural Assistant	Pt. Ganda Ram, B.Sc. F.E.L.	—
141.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. Ladha Ram, B.Sc.	—
142.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. Manzoor Abbas, B.Sc. (Agri.)	—
		(*iii*) *Root Rot Scheme.*	
143.	Assistant Cotton Mycologist	Dr. R. S. Vasudeva, B.Sc., Ph. D. (London), D.I.C. (London).	—
144.	Agricultural Assistant	Mr. Mohd. Ashraf, B.Sc. (Agri.)	—
145.	Agricultural Assistant	Ch. Mohd. Rafiq, M.Sc. (Hons.)	—

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*contd.*

PUNJAB RESEARCH SCHEMES—*contd.*

(iv) *Physiological (Periodical Partial Failure) Scheme.*

146.	Plant Physiologist	Prof. R. H. Dastur, M.Sc., F.L.S.	On deputation from Bombay Educational Department.
147.	Assistant Physiologist and Microscopist.	Dr. S. S. Verma, D.Sc. (Madras), Ph.D. (London), D.I.C.	—
148.	Soil Assistant	Dr. A. M. Sheikh, M.Sc. (Bombay), Ph. D. (London), D.I.C., A.I.C.	—
149.	Bio-Chemist	Dr. K. M. Samant, M.Sc., Ph. D.	—
150.	Chemical Assistant	Mr. A. A. Ahad, B.Sc. (Agri.)	—
151.	Physiological Assistant	Bh. Sucha Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.)	—
152.	Research Assistant	Dr. J. J. Chinoy, M.Sc. (Bombay), Ph. D. (London), D.I.C.	—
153.	Field Assistant	Bh. Mukhtar Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.)	—
154.	Statistical Assistant	Mr. Kanwar Kishan, M.A. (Punjab)	—

HYDERABAD RESEARCH SCHEMES.

(i) *Botanical Scheme*

155.	Cotton Research Botanist	Rai Sahib Kalidas Sawhney, M.Sc. (Punjab) .	Late Cotton Breeder in the Department of Agriculture, Iraq, Baghdad.
156.	Assistant Cotton Research Botanist ..	Mr. D. V. Narayanayya, Dip. Agri. (Poona) .	On deputation from Bombay Department of Agriculture.
157.	Assistant Cotton Research Botanist ..	Mr. V. K. Bederker, B.A. (Madras), B.Ag. (Bombay).	On deputation from H. E. H. the Nizam's Department of Agriculture.
158.	Inspector, Variety Testing Stations ..	Mr. N. R. Yardi, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31ST, 1937—*contd.*

HYDERABAD RESEARCH SCHEMES—*contd.*

(*ii*) *Hyderabad (Pink and Spotted Boll-worm) Scheme.*

159.	Cotton Entomologist	Mr. H. D. Nangpal, M.Sc. (Hons.) (Punjab) ..	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Assistant Entomologist, United Provinces Pink Boll-worm Scheme.
160.	Senior Research Assistant	Mr. N. T. Nadkarny, B.Ag. (Bombay), Post-Graduate Course in Entomology at Poona Agricultural College.	—
161.	Junior Research Assistant	Mr. T. E. Krishnaswamy, B.Sc. (Agri). (Coimbatore).	—

HYDERABAD SEED DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

162.	Inspector	Mr. M. V. Chitnis	—

BARODA RESEARCH SCHEMES.

(*i*) *Root Rot Scheme.*

163.	Breeding Assistant	Mr. A. F. Patel, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—
164.	Mycological Assistant	Mr. G. H. Desai, B.Ag. (Bombay)	—

(*ii*) *Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme.*

165.	Plant Puller Officer, Baroda District ..	Mr. K. M. Desai, B.Ag.	—
166.	Plant Puller Propagandist, Navsari District.	Mr. R. S. Patel	—

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS PAID FROM THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S FUNDS AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1937—*concld.*

	Bikaner Bengals Cotton Improvement Scheme.		
167.	Cotton Assistant	Mr. Arjan Singh, B.Sc.	—
	Bengal Comilla Cotton Scheme.		
168.	Cotton Research Officer	Mr. Maya Prakash Singh, M.Sc. (Lucknow).	—
	Mysore (Doddahathi) Scheme.		
169.	Junior Assistant Botanist	Mr. K. Gopala Iyengar, M.Sc. (Bombay)	—
170.	Field Assistant	Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.Sc. (Mysore)	—
	Technological Assistants paid by Indian Central Cotton Committee.		
171.	Under Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore	Mr. R. L. N. Iyengar, M.Sc.	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
172.	Under Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. D., Dharwar.	Mr. H. R. Nayak, Inter Science (Madras)	Formerly Junior Tester at Technological Laboratory, Bombay.
173.	Under Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujerat, Surat.	Mr. Srinagabhushana, B.Sc. (Mysore)	Research Student, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
174.	Under Cotton Research Botanist, Lyallpur.	Mr. S. Raja Raman, B.A. (Madras), M.Sc. (Benares), A. Inst. P. (London).	—
175.	Under Botanist, Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand.	Mr. K. S. Marar, B.A. (Madras), LL.B. (Bom.)	Formerly Junior Tester at Technological Laboratory, Bombay.
176.	Under Cotton Research Botanist, Hyderabad—Deccan.	Mr. K. G. Deo, Inter Arts.	Do. do.

APPENDIX XV.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

Year of appointment.	Name.	Where posted on appointment.	Branch of Cotton Research in which scholarship granted.	How now employed.	REMARKS.
1923	Sohan Singh Bindra, M.Sc., Honours School (Punjab).	Lyallpur	Cotton Entomology.	—	Late Assistant Entomologist, Pink Boll-worm Research Scheme, Punjab. Recently in Agricultural Department, Kenya.
,,	Mohammad Afzal, B.Sc. (Punjab).	Do.	Cotton Botany (Plant Breeding).	Punjab Agricultural Department. Cotton Research Botanist, Punjab Botanical Research Scheme.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.
,,	Sheo Shankar Pande, M.Sc. (Punjab).	Nagpur	Do. ..	Assistant to Economic Botanist for Cotton, Central Provinces Botanical Research Scheme.	Do.
,,	Jiwan Singh, M.Sc. (Punjab).	Do.	Cotton Mycology ..	Reader in Botany, Khalsa College, Amritsar.	Late Senior Mycological Assistant, Central Provinces Wilt Investigation Scheme.
,,	Ilabanto Banerji, M.Sc. (Calcutta).	Coimbatore.. ..	Cotton Botany ..	University Lecturer in Botany, Calcutta University, from 31st January 1929.	Held a Senior Research Studentship under Dr. M. A. Sampath-Kumaran, M.A., Ph.D., Central College, Bangalore, and at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, from April 1926 to March 1928.

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RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.—*contd.*

Year of appointment.	Name.	Where posted on appointment.	Branch of Cotton Research in which scholarship granted.	How now employed.	REMARKS.
1923	B. B. Desai, B.Ag. (Bombay).	Dharwar	Cotton Botany ..	Sind Agricultural Department, Cotton Breeder, Sind, Mirpurkhas.	Held a Senior Research Studentship at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, from July 1926 to June 1927.
1924	Atul Chandra Dutta, M.Sc. (Calcutta).	Coimbatore.. ..	Do. ..	Lecturer in Botany, Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam.	....
"	N. Hari Rao, M.Sc. (Calcutta).	Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Textile Physics.	Senior Research Assistant (Physicist), Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.
"	H. D. Nangapal, M.Sc., Honours School (Punjab).	Cawnpore	Cotton Entomology.	Entomologist, Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme, Parbhani.	Late Special Research Assistant, Pink Boll-worm Investigation, United Provinces.
"	Sant Bahadur Singh, M.Sc. (Benares Hindu University).	Surat	Cotton Physiology.	....	Resigned in August 1924 to go to Cambridge for further study. Obtained Ph.D.
1925	Vishwa Ram Singh, L.Ag. (Agricultural College, Cawnpore).	Cawnpore	Cotton Entomology.	United Provinces Subordinate Agricultural Service.	Late Research Assistant under the Entomologist to Government, United Provinces—Pink Boll-worm Investigation Scheme.
"	Akbar Ali, B.Sc. (Punjab)	Lyallpur	Cotton Botany (Plant Breeding.)	Punjab Agricultural Department, Agricultural Assistant, Punjab Botanical Research Scheme.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS—*contd.*

Year of appointment.	Name.	Where posted on appointment.	Branch of Cotton Research in which scholarship granted.	How now employed.	REMARKS.
1925	Kidar Nath Trehan, M.Sc. (Punjab).	Lyallpur	Cotton Entomology.	Punjab Agricultural Department, Assistant Cotton Entomologist, White Fly Investigation Scheme, Punjab.	Held Senior Research Studentship for study of "White Fly" problem at Khanewal. Indian Central Cotton Committee.
8 ,,	S. E. Kumana, B.A., M.Sc. (Bombay).	Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Cotton Technology .	....	Technological Assistant, Dharwar, up to 31st July 1929. Went abroad for further study.
,,	J. D. Ranadive, B.Ag. (Bombay).	Dharwar	Cotton Mycology ..	Pathological Assistant, Cotton Breeding Scheme, Jalgaon, Khandesh.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.
,,	P. K. Roy, M.Sc. (Dacca) ..	Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Textile Physics ..	....	Resigned in July 1925.
,,	K. R. Sen, M.Sc. (Dacca) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Technological Assistant, Lyallpur.	Indian Central Cotton Committee. Obtained a Doctorate (D.Sc.) in 1934.
,,	L. N. Rao, M.Sc. (Calcutta) ..	Do. ..	Cotton Microscopy..	Lecturer in Botany, Central College, Bangalore.	Resigned in August 1926.
1926	D. F. Kapadia, B.A. (Bombay), M.Sc. (Tech.), (Manchester).	Do. ..	Cotton Technology .	Head of the Textile Manufactures Department, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	Late Senior Research Assistant, Assistant Technologist, Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS—*contd.*

	Year of appointment.	Name.	Where posted on appointment.	Branch of Cotton Research in which scholarship granted.	How now employed.	REMARKS.
7	1926	Ram Saran Koshal, M.Sc. (Punjab).	Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Textile Physics ..	Senior Research Assistant (Physicist), Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.
	,,	M. A. Shama Iyengar, B.Ag. (Bombay).	Surat	Cotton Physiology ..	Sind Agricultural Department, Senior Assistant to Agricultural Chemist and Soil Physicist, Sakrand.	Awarded a Training Grant for foreign study in 1933.
	,,	Karam Singh Lamba, B.Sc. Honours School (Punjab).	Lyallpur	Cotton Entomology.	....	Resigned in July 1927.
	,,	Y. D. Wad, M.A., M. Sc. (Bombay), A.I.I.Sc.	Coimbatore	Cotton Bio-chemistry.	Chemist and Agronomist, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.
	,,	H. A. Idnani, B.Ag. (Bombay).	Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.	Cotton Botany ..	Sind Agricultural Department, Cotton Supervisor, Indus Right Bank, Sind Seed Distribution Scheme, Dadu.	Do.
	,,	S. C. Talesara, B.Ag. (Bombay).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Assistant Farm Superintendent, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.	Do.
	1927	R. Lakshminarasimha Iyengar, M.Sc.	Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Cotton Technology .	Technological Assistant, Coimbatore.	Do.
	,,	Anant Krishna Thakur, M.Sc. (Bombay).	Institute of Plant Industry, Indore	Cotton Bio-chemistry.	Assistant Chemist, Indian Lac Research Association.	....
	,,	Dev Raj Mehta, B.Sc., Honours School (Punjab).	Lyallpur	Cotton Entomology.	....	Secured Government Scholarship for study abroad and obtained Ph. D. (Cantab).

Cotton Physiology in connection with Cotton Wilt Investigation.

	...ton Entomology.	Field Assistant, Research Work, Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme, Punjab.	Do.
,, ,,	Cotton Agronomy ..	Sind Agricultural Department, Inspector of Agriculture, Eastern Nara Circle, Mirpurkhas.	....
...e of Plant ...e.	Do.	Madras Agricultural Service.	....
	...otton Technology.	Junior Research Assistant, Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.

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RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS—*contd.*

	Year of appointment.	Name.	Where posted on appointment.	Branch of Cotton Research in which scholarship granted.	How now employed.	Remarks.
3	1929	Sringabhushana, B.Sc. ..	Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Cotton Technology .	Technological Assistant, Surat.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.
	,,	Bhai Pratap Singh Bhullar, B.Sc. (Agri.) (Punjab).	Lyallpur	Cotton Marketing and Economics.	Punjab Agricultural Department.	....
	,,	Bhai Ajaib Singh Gulzar, B.Sc. (Agri.) (Punjab).	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	....
4	1930	Madan Lal Bhatia, M.Sc. (Punjab).	Do.	Entomology ..	Abroad for further study ..	....
	,,	Bhola Nath, M.Sc. (Punjab) ..	Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.	Cytology and Plant Breeding.	Genetical Assistant, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.
	,,	Pran Nath Mehra, M.Sc. (Punjab).	Sakrand	Do. ..	....	Resigned.
	,,	Brajendra Nath Bhargava, M.A. (Lucknow).	Lucknow	Cotton Marketing and Economics.	....	....
4	1931	B. S. Sheshgiri, B.Ag. (Bombay).	Surat, Gujarat ..	Do. ..	....	Resigned.
	,,	K. R. Dube, B.Ag. (Nagpur).	Nagpur .. .	Do. ..	District Supervisor, Enquiry into the cost of production of Cotton and Sugar-cane crops, Central Provinces.	....
	,,	Santokh Singh Jaggi, B.Sc. (Agri.) (Punjab).	Lyallpur	Do. ..	Agricultural Assistant, Punjab Botanical Research Scheme.	Indian Central Cotton Committee.
	,,	Doraiswami Ayyar, B.A. B.Sc. (Agri.) (Madras).	Madras.	Do.	Madras Agricultural Service.	....
	1935	Krishna Behari Lal, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph. D. (Edinburgh).	Lyallpur	Cotton Entomology.	Second Assistant Entomologist at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	....
	1936	M. U. Parmar, M.Sc. (Bombay).	Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.	Cotton Technology .	Research Student. ..	Under training.
	,,	G. Rama Rau, B.Sc. (Bombay)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS—*concld.*

	Year of appointment.	Name.	Where posted on appointment.	Branch of Cotton Research in which scholarship granted.	How now employed.	REMARKS.
			Foreign Research Studentships.			
1	1931	Sant Singh Verma, M.Sc. (Benares Hindu University).	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.	Plant Physiology ..	....	Completed training, July 1935. Obtained Ph.D. of London University.
			Training Grants.			
2	1933	S. N. Venkataramanan, B.A., B.Sc. (Agri.) (Madras).	Calcutta	Cotton Statistics ..	Madras Agricultural Service	....
	,,	C. Jagannatha Rao, B.A. (Madras).	....	Cotton Physiology ..	Research Student ..	Under training.
	1936	P. Abraham, B.A. (Madras) ..	....	Cotton Cytology ..	Not yet joined ..	....
			Foreign Training Grants.			
2	1933	M. Taskhir Ahmad, B.Sc. (Agri). (Punjab).	Trinity College, Cambridge.	Entomology ..	Assistant Entomologist, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa.	....
	,,	G. B. Patel, B. Ag. (Bombay).	University of California, U.S.A.	Cotton Breeding ..	Research Student ..	Completed training, July 1936. Obtained M.Sc. of California University.
2	1934	M. A. Shama Iyengar, B.Ag. (Bombay).	Tour in Hungary, England and Egypt.	Study of Kalar (alkali) lands and cultivation of superior Egyptian cottons with special reference to soil and environmental conditions.	Sind Agricultural Department, Senior Assistant to Agricultural Chemist and Soil Physicist.	....
	,,	Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc. (Punjab).	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.	Entomology ...	....	Obtained Diploma of Imperial College of Science & Technology, London.
1	1936	Kidar Nath Trehan, M.Sc. (Punjab.)	Rothamsted Expt. Station.	Applied Entomology	Research Student. ..	Under training.

"Indian Central Cotton Committee" in the remarks column indicates a post paid for from one of the Committee's Research Grants.